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**G J LIDSTONE, *Actuary and Secretary***

THE  
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK  
1913

FIFTIETH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



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THE STATES OF THE WORLD  
FOR THE YEAR

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Man sagt oft Zahlen regieren die Welt  
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen wie sie regiert wird

GORTON.

**CONFIDENT**

## PREFACE

THIS is the jubilee volume of the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, which was founded fifty years ago by the late Frederick Marten. An attempt has been made in the introductory matter and in the maps to indicate the contrast in certain aspects of the states of the world between then and now. Many changes have taken place in the internal constitutions and the external relations of the various states with which the YEAR-BOOK is concerned. The YEAR-BOOK itself has nearly trebled in size during the period. Many more aspects of the different states are dealt with now than was the case in the early form of the work, as may be seen by comparing the volume for the present year with its earliest predecessor.

In the present issue special attention is drawn to the introductory matter and maps and to the "ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS." As far as possible the changes which have taken place in the relations of certain states—Tripoli, Morocco, China, the Balkan Peninsula—have been dealt with. Under Canada a separate notice of each province has been added, while in other directions, as in agricultural statistics, considerable additions have been made. Throughout, the statistical and other information has been brought up to the latest available date.

The British Empire has again been under the care of Mr. Augustus D. Webb, B.Sc., the Army, of Colonel C. E. Callwell, C.B., the Navy, of Mr. Fred. T. Jane. I offer my warmest thanks to all those throughout the world who have kindly co-operated in the compilation of the new edition.

J. S. K.

OFFICE OF 'THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK,'

ST. MARTIN'S STREET,

LONDON, W.C.

April 8, 1913



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## INTRODUCTORY TABLES

## I—THE BRITISH

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
<b>United Kingdom</b>	121,891	45,652,741	£ 183,690,288	£ 178,645,100	£ 734,806,423
<b>India</b>					
British	1,097,821	244,221,877	82,694,880	78,787,500	808,410,592
Federatory States	678,967	70,864,903	—	—	—
<b>Total India</b>	1,776,808	315,086,872	82,694,880	78,787,500	808,410,592
<b>Europe</b>					
Gibraltar	2	19,640	94,572	73,890	—
Malta	117	215,282	448,114	467,783	79,061
<b>Total Europe</b>	119	234,972	542,687	541,773	79,061
<b>Asia</b>					
Cyprus	3,584	278,218	819,572	235,256	273,068
Aden, Perim, Socatra	19,387 <sup>1</sup>	58,165	—	—	—
Oman	23,222	4,107,070	3,022,449	2,892,659	6,159,849
Straits Settlements	1,600	797,022 <sup>2</sup>	1,281,076	1,069,962	7,945,452
Labuan <sup>3</sup>	30	6,546 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—
Fed. Malay States	37,596	1,045,947	4,086,980	2,040,321	1,078,000
Other Malay States	24,800	920,000	287,000 <sup>3</sup>	279,000 <sup>3</sup>	—
Borneo and Sarawak	73,106	708,000	328,172	320,390	—
Hong Kong and Yee	405	500,068	662,864	616,364	1,435,738
Wakam-wai	295	147,138	8,845	14,068	—
<b>Total Asia (except India)</b>	166,825	5,478,760	10,084,928	8,237,668	16,937,142
<b>Australia and the Pacific</b>					
Australia	2,974,661	4,568,707	50,615,942	50,407,844	254,941,246
Papua	90,540	280,800	45,972	70,699	—
New Zealand	194,761	1,028,004	11,149,121	10,442,085	84,860,718
Fiji	7,435	129,641	240,805	265,347	98,615
Tonga, Solomon, and Gilbert Is.	15,870	203,000	78,157	77,413	—
<b>Total Australia &amp; Pacific</b>	3,192,677	6,229,202	62,129,587	61,263,828	328,685,574
<b>Africa:</b>					
Agassien	34	400	—	—	—
St. Helena	47	3,482	8,423	9,139	—
<b>W. Africa</b>					
N. Nigeria	255,700	9,209,000	558,121	821,634	1,480,000
S. Nigeria and Prot.	79,880	7,555,016	1,966,176	1,717,259	6,471,288
Gold Coast and Prot.	80,660	1,603,888	1,111,082	914,500	2,489,116
Sierra Leone & Prot.	24,900	1,409,182	487,759	482,448	1,365,101
Gambia and Prot.	8,890	146,101	86,464	71,899	—
<b>Total W. Africa</b>	449,100	20,176,885	4,179,142	8,927,251	11,605,497

(continued on following pp.)

<sup>1</sup> Including area of Protectorate.<sup>2</sup> Labuan statistics now included in those of the Straits Settlements.<sup>3</sup> Incomplete.

## EMPIRE, 1911-1912.

Total Imports <sup>1</sup>	Total Exports <sup>1</sup>	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.	Registered Tonnage		Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
				Sailing	Steam		
£	£	£	£	Tons	Tons	Tons	Miles
514,808,000	554,168,886	—	—	980,967	10,717,511	188,908,841	26,531
137,977,803	138,181,610	79,770,863	42,801,706	10,659	98,740	14,803,000	31,239
137,977,403	138,181,610	79,770,861	42,841,706	10,659	98,740	14,803,000	31,239
2,615,519	987,844	1,141,140	84,800	1,445	2,764	11,704,168	—
2,615,519	987,844	1,141,140	84,800	2,876	372	8,560,020	8
—	—	—	—	4,931	8,136	19,944,083	8
885,437	792,808	144,481	160,847	—	—	756,503	61
4,543,691	3,000,832	402,912	215,951	—	—	7,347,268	—
16,886,306	12,185,305	3,306,838	4,633,974	9,600	703	14,920,764	577
46,483,840	66,837,165	4,748,083	10,032,750	60,277	32,093	31,982,381	31
7,788,070	13,505,108	786,086	2,879,085	—	—	8,678,339	559
872,121 <sup>2</sup>	807,800 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,196,119	1,692,418	—	—	14,832	35,163	30,690,630	190
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71,708,454	73,001,071	3,908,783	13,102,986	74,558	67,957	68,638,816	1,348
60,867,480	78,482,368	22,783,971	26,809,983	126,092	302,866	9,384,361	18,018
263,610	117,416	—	—	—	—	303,966	—
19,548,879	19,838,650	11,737,360	18,184,748	38,861	114,973	2,948,790	2,627
967,079	1,276,305	164,636	—	915	1,480	564,885	—
461,660	308,944	5,871 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	308,910 <sup>4</sup>	—
68,078,086	180,287,896	44,608,077	50,444,736	182,368	308,467	14,078,678	30,840
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42,418	9,960	28,865	2,518	—	—	368,123	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
330,423	304,363	686,609 <sup>5</sup>	517,804	—	—	—	268
2,008,951	1,291,497	3,370,493	3,588,180	—	—	1,418,006	867
2,744,980	3,779,664	2,362,386	2,464,889 <sup>6</sup>	—	—	2,678,446	128
1,307,321	1,309,388	300,815	313,672	3,007	2,767	2,408,488	288
897,130	688,897	372,388	68,613 <sup>7</sup>	—	—	430,611	—
1,840,800 <sup>8</sup>	13,108,000 <sup>9</sup>	7,808,000 <sup>10</sup>	8,464,000 <sup>11</sup>	3,007	2,767	7,361,453	2,018

<sup>1</sup> The imports include bullion and specie; and the exports, bullion and specie and exports.

<sup>2</sup> Exports to the Colonies.

<sup>3</sup> Imports.

	Area, Sq. miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
<b>Africa</b>			£	£	£
Northern and Dep.	809	578,364	741,999	688,550	1,306,001
Senegal	134	22,091	86,867	84,151	14,665
Sierra Leone	94,806	844,506	22,578	74,847	—
West Africa Prot.	260,000	2,681,601	723,078	772,864	—
Uganda Prot.	238,540	2,848,825	203,662	252,689	170,060
Northern and Fouta	1,030	100,914	227,428	907,061	79,370
Northern	86,091	1,001,306	97,306	118,870	—
Union of S. Africa	478,184	8,978,384	17,284,847	16,603,086	117,200,824
Rhodesia	439,679	1,750,000	1,188,574	903,264	—
Swaziland	6,583	184,000	57,897	62,192	100,000
Northern	11,716	404,567	145,401	122,782	—
Northern	274,000	120,850	59,305	65,985	—
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>2,232,478</b>	<b>23,980,818</b>	<b>34,967,776</b>	<b>23,945,818</b>	<b>180,008,807</b>
<b>America</b>					
Canada	3,780,805	7,304,686	27,677,800	28,177,680	104,481,823
Newfoundland and Labrador	102,734	263,618	725,080	609,087	5,505,385
British Honduras	2,486	40,000	267,060	100,000	104,841
British Guiana	90,500	265,784	562,426	575,638	868,615
Bermuda	19	18,994	77,094	68,306	46,600
<b>W. Indies</b>					
Bahamas	4,404	68,630	86,868	82,676	96,780
Turks and Caicos Is.	106	8,618	8,618	7,006	—
Jamaica	4,237	641,961	1,364,002	1,820,561	3,916,030
Windward Islands	672	288,082	457,382	809,778	802,400
Leeward Islands	701	121,786	174,618	158,924	267,060
Trinidad and Tobago	1,348	848,280	968,744	969,661	1,022,563
<b>Total W. Indies</b>	<b>12,931</b>	<b>1,700,732</b>	<b>2,002,947</b>	<b>2,960,170</b>	<b>5,080,833</b>
<b>Pacific Islands</b>	<b>7,400<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,280<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>24,287</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total America</b>	<b>4,011,087</b>	<b>9,310,815</b>	<b>32,667,023</b>	<b>34,960,574</b>	<b>117,108,286</b>
<b>Summary</b>					
United Kingdom	121,361	46,082,741	186,080,308	178,546,120	778,828,433
Europe	110	284,072	543,067	543,173	79,061
India	1,772,000	512,000,872	22,204,000	78,707,500	208,410,509
Asia (except India)	105,625	2,878,700	10,000,000	6,000,000	56,000,142
Australia and Pacific Is.	5,192,877	4,000,000	60,100,000	61,000,000	200,000,574
Africa	2,232,478	23,980,818	34,967,776	23,945,818	180,008,807
America	4,011,087	9,310,815	32,667,023	34,960,574	117,108,286
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>600,000,000</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>	<b>274,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including South Georgia, 1,000 square miles, and population 1,000.

Total Imports <sup>2</sup>	Total Exports <sup>2</sup>	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.	Registered Tonnage		Tonnage entered and cleared	Sea-ways Open
				Sailing	Steam		
£	£	£	£	Tons	Tons	Tons	Miles
2,548,374	2,747,975	809,583	838,161	4,234	1,002	877,601	130
80,123	196,990	51,326	20,460			415,240	—
365,611	940,080	—	6			123,750	—
1,320,497	1,016,858	549,374	650,344			2,865,831	90
354,537	502,591	320,055	180,067			—	—
1,179,609	1,198,189	111,609	115,944	—	—	1,470,835	7
391,473	331,552	210,744	195,480	—	—	—	119
38,085,490	57,305,314	32,365,780	50,786,387	2,245	9,233	10,856,610	8,092
3,143,943	8,325,855	1,705,702	2,624,788	—	—	—	2,861
(3)	(8)	(3)	(3)	—	—	—	—
(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	—	—	—	—
(8)	(8)	(8)	(3)	—	—	—	—
59,087,902	77,636,142	34,919,483	50,648,729	4,486	12,092	24,309,098	12,349
114,971,445	64,815,318	34,069,555	21,314,213	410,349	358,706	24,529,605	36,624
2,751,127	2,481,561	635,606	482,008	131,854	14,700	3,351,595	770
508,879	652,091	127,642	68,967	4,945	8,790	683,387	20
1,007,515	2,058,506	866,322	712,895	1,963	1,349	808,908	96
517,074	106,566	158,643	2,475	6,307	251	1,323,962	—
211,084	209,231	82,300	29,430	57,163	6,836	1,729,967	—
24,722	22,702	5,142	—			283,112	—
2,886,558	2,945,067	1,251,934	434,185			4,319,112	185
2,377,690	1,424,868	849,218	421,848			8,905,811	35
712,414	508,734	334,945	217,006			2,379,594	—
5,019,843	4,789,436	1,419,363	1,193,769	—	—	2,637,736	81
11,210,722	6,551,627	3,061,467	2,281,606	57,163	6,836	30,740,611	294
98,918	697,604	86,997	811,750	228	295	250,623	—
131,684,973	80,866,220	39,545,322	25,024,226	612,929	329,278	80,395,415	37,828
814,888,660	664,142,696	—	—	989,097	10,717,511	158,009,341	23,417
2,615,519	697,864	1,141,140	84,860	4,231	3,136	19,944,862	8
197,329,448	288,151,350	79,779,961	42,321,708	16,669	95,790	14,529,569	22,329
71,708,684	72,501,971	8,988,748	19,102,890	74,569	67,937	69,022,614	1,948
82,075,028	190,307,308	44,698,477	80,444,728	162,256	239,687	14,078,678	23,246
59,987,956	77,699,269	24,918,428	69,848,729	2,428	12,003	22,392,685	12,249
181,884,829	22,898,220	29,845,267	25,084,885	612,629	529,370	54,508,523	27,203
1,204,819,662	1,128,708,168	129,225,381	207,127,202	1,262,219	12,062,379	222,267,229	718,609

<sup>2</sup> The imports include bullion and specie; and the exports, bullion and specie and re-exports.

## II. RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1. CROWN LANDS. APPROXIMATE AREA ALIENATED, AMOUNT REALIZED, AREA CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED, AND AREA UNALIENATED UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1911.

Possessions	Alienated		Conditionally alienated	Unalienated
	Acres	Amount realized	Acres	Acres
New South Wales	38,569,028 <sup>1</sup>	58,390,067	15,548,178	142,943,677
Victoria	23,727,963	22,817,867	6,630,000	26,487,783
South Australia	2,769,993	10,884,452	1,761,442	251,712,366
Northern Territory	479,033 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	334,637,767 <sup>4</sup>
Western Australia	7,825,928	1,033,829	12,677,864	604,585,488
Queensland	16,709,186	9,983,186	9,025,049	404,385,795
Tasmania	4,965,321	—	1,874,947	8,967,645
New Zealand <sup>3</sup>	23,918,464	—	9,136	37,179,712
Natal <sup>5</sup>	3,311,430	869,522	3,203,424	6,983,610
Cape of Good Hope	140,000,000	—	—	25,064,684
Jamaica <sup>6</sup>	119,065	44,978	2,408,445	224,035
Trinidad <sup>7</sup>	586,221	—	—	523,779
British Guiana <sup>8</sup>	597,896	—	—	54,053,616
British Honduras	—	—	—	2,527,000
Ceylon	2,208,592 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—
Federated Malay States	—	—	—	15,533,000
Canada	52,650,000 <sup>9</sup>	2,330,000 <sup>9</sup>	—	—
E. Africa Protectorate	3,400,000 <sup>9</sup>	—	—	—
Uganda	6,250,000	—	—	59,000,000
Sierra Leone	3,840,000	—	—	21,400,000 <sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> June 30, 1911. <sup>2</sup> Excluding Solihua and Northern Territories where about 4,000,000 acres had been granted and leased up to the end of 1911. <sup>3</sup> Year ended March 31, 1912. <sup>4</sup> End of 1912. <sup>5</sup> Lands granted and sold and amount realized from 1897 to 1911 included. <sup>6</sup> Approximate area granted freehold and leasehold since May 1908.

## 2. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

### 1. WHEAT AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911.

	Area Acres		Yield Bushels	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
British India <sup>1,2</sup>	80,564,800	80,517,800	875,610,668	425,901,600
Australia				
N. S. Wales <sup>1</sup>	2,123,836	2,379,948	27,913,147	25,810,101
Federal Capital Territory	—	743	—	1,261
Victoria <sup>3</sup>	2,393,029	2,144,069	24,813,019	20,291,377
E. Australia <sup>1</sup>	2,104,717	2,190,732	24,344,760	26,322,796
Northern Territory	2	—	20	—
W. Australia <sup>1</sup>	681,963	512,364	4,697,540	4,534,304
Tasmania <sup>1</sup>	52,242	37,303	1,120,744	2,622,215
Queensland	104,718	44,964	1,022,372	392,169
Commonwealth	7,972,466	7,307,631	22,111,965	71,666,317

<sup>1</sup> For year ended March 31, 1910 and 1911 respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Including Indian States.

	Area. Acres		Yield. Bushels	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
New Zealand <sup>1</sup>	322,167	—	8,290,231	—
Transvaal.	66,000	—	774,800	—
Canada Ontario	872,792	971,202	22,327,005	20,292,129
Quebec	89,400	71,086	1,827,000	1,260,000
Nova Scotia	21,680	9,917	534,265	218,174
New Brunswick	12,988	13,226	265,848	254,771
Manitoba	2,962,187	3,339,072	39,318,391	61,052,786
Prince Edward Isl.	80,000	80,000	550,000	500,000
British Columbia	—	14,470	—	424,900
Alberta	592,960	1,616,899	7,904,520	24,142,000
Saskatchewan	4,664,854	5,232,246	72,664,599	90,796,563
Malta <sup>1</sup>	9,124	8,905	185,928	112,592
Cyprus <sup>1</sup>	—	—	2,103,131	2,321,000

<sup>1</sup> For years ended March 31, 1910 and 1911 respectively

2. BARLEY AND OATS. AREA AND YIELD IN 1911 OR 1911-12.

	Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Australia:				
N. S. Wales	10,803	129,003	71,110	1,155,184
Victoria	53,541	1,024,584	302,238	4,585,326
S. Australia	49,742	792,855	107,881	1,349,480
W. Australia	3,664	37,011	77,488	861,885
Tasmania	6,091	148,009	57,583	1,504,623
Queensland	1,634	18,369	557	5,783
Commonwealth	116,466	2,056,836	616,857	9,561,771
New Zealand	33,491	927,112	392,327	10,118,917
Transvaal	3,122 <sup>1</sup>	25,822 <sup>1</sup>	80,000 <sup>2</sup>	55,800 <sup>2</sup>
Canada:				
Ontario	616,977	16,248,129	2,699,220	84,839,222
Quebec	106,019	2,412,000	1,430,677	27,512,000
Nova Scotia	6,361	152,664	84,496	2,594,979
New Brunswick	2,818	74,000	195,120	5,979,285
Manitoba	759,977	23,999,289	1,692,562	72,762,663
Prince Edward I.	5,700	175,000	185,800	4,658,000
British Columbia	2,160	80,783	34,569	1,269,129
Alberta	156,412	4,151,900	1,172,410	52,994,900
Saskatchewan	244,832	6,663,804	2,192,806	94,476,270
Malta	4,839	87,964	—	—
Cyprus	—	2,161,000	—	696,000

<sup>1</sup> From 1910.



### 3 CANE SUGAR. AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911 (OR 1910-11 AND 1911-12)

	Area. Acres.		Yield. Cwts.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
India	2 200,217	2,331,700	44,856,000	47,808 000
Australia	155,542	144,283	4,617,420	3,330,000
Fiji	49,828	43,358	1,375 900	1,452,500
Mauritius	150,502	150 695	4,388,350	3,388,458
Jamaica	31,659	34 765	565,558	567,558
St. Lucia	2,800	2,800	105,500 <sup>1</sup>	89,226 <sup>1</sup>
Barbados	33 000	33,000	807,980	534 580
St. Kitts & Nevis	15,536	16,143	260,460	259,614
Montserrat	461	461	4 828	2,260
Antigua	16,179	16,100	281,700	—
Trinidad & Tobago	62,611	53,389	1,039,000	1,025,560
Brit. Honduras	985	—	14,777	—
Brit. Guiana	78,325	72,237	2,019,080 <sup>1</sup>	1,987,366 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Domestic Exports.

### 4 TEA AND COFFEE AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911

	Area		Lbs	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
<b>Tea</b>				
India <sup>1</sup>	568 554	574 575	268,605,240	268,823 438
Ceylon <sup>2</sup>	—	580 845	182,070,094	186 594,055
Mauritius	255	260	88 000	88 184
Fiji	291	200	47 000	60,000
Natal	6,000	—	2,082,000	—
Nyasaland	1,190	2,593	71,680	43,876 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Coffee</b>				
India <sup>1</sup>	203 610	—	34,983,569	27,001,520
Ceylon <sup>2</sup>	—	1,512	92,960 <sup>2</sup>	37,682
Queensland	200	198	151,050	80,871
E. Africa Protectorate	—	1,000	136 640	233,968
Uganda	697	3,000	191 600	191 744
Nyasaland	4,339	3,735	535 480	786,304
S. Nigeria	—	—	46,648	12,488
Jamaica <sup>2</sup>	24,706	24,473	9,782,495	6,725,712
Trinidad <sup>2</sup>	—	—	896	1,568
British Honduras	—	—	10,300	—
British Guiana <sup>2</sup>	2,443	2,984	108,378	186,420
Federated Malay States <sup>2</sup>	6,468	11,213	1,498 146	1,443,733

<sup>1</sup> Including Native States.<sup>2</sup> Quantities given are Domestic Exports.

## 5 COCOA AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911

	Acres		Lbs.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Ceylon	—	43 358	7 938,472	6,878,928
Seychelles	—	—	2,138	4,494
Fiji	—	—	5,592	13,440
S. Nigeria	—	—	6,567 181	9 858,774
Gold Coast	—	—	50,692,949	88,987,824
Jamaica	11 451	13,855	3,921 060	6,006,836
St. Lucia	6,000	6 000	1 637,400	2 073,600
St. Vincent	—	—	235,286	285,778
Grenada	—	—	13 290,720	11,243,139
Leeward Islands	—	—	1 268 812	1,131,006
Trinidad and Tobago	290,200	322,508	57,858 640 <sup>1</sup>	55,001,892
British Honduras <sup>1</sup>	—	—	32,023	20,650
British Guiana	2,120	2,236	46 347	82,800

<sup>1</sup> Domestic Exports.

## 6 WINE AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911

	Acres of Vines		Gallons of Wine	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
N. S. Wales	8,321	8 231	805,600	860,210
Victoria	23,412	24,193	1,362,420	983,423
S. Australia	22,952	23,986	3,470,058	2,921,597
W. Australia	2,795	2,821	153,685	162 559
Queensland	1,634	1,371	74 306	57,358

## 7 COTTON AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911 (OR 1910-11 AND 1911-12)

	Area		Yield in lbs.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
India	22,596,000	20,333,000	1,541,200,000	1,256,800,000
Ceylon	—	767	256,906*	340,095*
Australia	475	805	151,438	186,894
Transvaal	170	—	49,765	—
Nyasaland	31,514	33,055	1,736,999*	1,359,804*
Uganda Prot.	—	60,920	9,291,200*	11,753,392*
E. Africa Prot.	—	2,000	163,184*	166,038*
S. Nigeria Col. and Prot.	—	—	2,478,316*	2,233,190*
Gold Coast	—	—	11,421*	9,701*
Bahamas	—	—	6,172*	13,135*
Jamaica	60	109	13,328*	17,855*
St. Lucia	122	30	17,770*	8,917*
St. Vincent	4,580	—	521,956*	593,114*
Barbados	4,741	4,669	644,279	726,573
Grenada	—	—	265,517*	274,253
Leeward Islands	6,505	6,514	904,539	1,474,839
Trinidad & Tobago	—	—	11,315*	6,066*
Malta	902	1,100	196,448	187,340
Cyprus	—	—	2,438,817	3,455,724

\* An asterisk denotes domestic exports of cotton.

## 8 RUBBER. QUANTITY AND VALUE PRODUCED IN 1910 AND 1911 (OR 1910-11 AND 1911-12)

	Quantity in lbs.		Value in Sterling	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
India*	435,120	1,002,512	106,450	280,603
Ceylon*	3,632,624	6,855,793	1,366,364	1,893,404
Straits Settlements	1,261,745	3,136,841	402,073	823,673
Papua*	4,225	9,601	904	2,054
Nyasaland Prot.*	59,472	47,709	10,659	9,154
Uganda Prot.	101,852*	45,923	13,559	6,072
Brit. E. Africa Prot.*	193,812	135,184	31,963	16,498
S. Nigeria Col. and Prot.*	2,634,023	2,164,266	311,691	179,855
Gold Coast*	3,233,265	2,668,667	358,876	219,447
Sierra Leone†	47,237	41,443	7,666	6,918
Gambia*	7,148	10,733	952	836
Jamaica*	128	—	32	—
Trinidad and Tobago*	7,376	2,033	1,395	806
Brit. Honduras*	14,974	21,362	3,496	3,456
Brit. Guiana*	1,163,745	1,113,897	139,310	195,606

\* In these cases the figures represent domestic exports.

† Total Exports

## INTRODUCTORY TABLES

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## 9 TOBACCO AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911 (OR 1910-11 AND 1911-12)

	Acres		Lbs.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
India (ex-Native States)	1,067,682	—	—	—
Ceylon	—	16,241	—	—
Mauritius	18	18	27,000	27,225
New South Wales	1,096	1,501	953,456	1,635,040
Victoria	329	356	122,080	—
Queensland	655	592	849,408	476,582
Fiji	68	199	24,029	68,240
Tranavaal	6,916	—	5,346,480	—
Nyasaland Prot.	4,507	7,411	1,704,637 <sup>1</sup>	2,146,615 <sup>1</sup>
Jamaica	901	804	—	494,561

<sup>1</sup> Domestic Exports

## 10 WOOL EXPORTED FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN 1910 AND 1911 (OR 1910-11 AND 1911-12)

	1910	1911
	Lbs.	Lbs.
India	58,305,651	52,884,768
Australia	655,368,769	649,594,363
New Zealand	204,368,957	169,425,200
Falkland Islands	4,828,169	4,643,781
British South Africa		
Via Natal	30,790,641	38,289,525
" Cape of Good Hope	90,947,387	93,917,504
" Beira	3,326	15,256
Canada	1,196,924	747,336
Cyprus	738,762	619,920
East Africa Protectorate	195,104	—

## 11 LIVE STOCK IN 1911-12.

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
British India	1,564,935	120,658,081	23,280,662	—
Strait Settlements	2,240	44,386	—	141,076
Ceylon	5,203	1,620,709	94,908	92,489
Mauritius	560 <sup>a</sup>	17,350 <sup>a</sup>	1,366 <sup>a</sup>	6,023 <sup>a</sup>
Seychelles	150	1,000	200	6,000
Hong Kong	318	1,332	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Animals on Sugar Estates only

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Anustralia				
N S Wales	685,515	3,151,711	45,032,022	368,889
Victoria	507,818	1,647,127	13,857,804	348,069
North n Territory	21,407	452,780	50,983	1,600
S Australia	259,719	393,566	6,171,907	93,130
W Australia	140,277	843,638	5,411,542	55,635
Tasmania	41,853	217,406	1,828,017	67,292
Queensland	618,954	5,073,201	20,740,981	178,902
Papua	839	1,149	177	30
New Zealand	404,284	2,020,171	23,995,126	348,754
Fiji	6,225 <sup>2</sup>	45,000 <sup>3</sup>	4,561 <sup>4</sup>	3,120 <sup>5</sup>
Falkland Islands	3,554	7,859	706,170	60
Natal	75,587	456,037	1,519,258	110,832
Cape of Good Hope	333,962	2,715,330	17,134,513	505,730
Orange Free State	220,725	1,286,234	8,587,638	162,656
Transvaal	89,160	1,339,228	3,415,250	302,882
Swaziland	541	57,601	163,593	8,994
Basutoland	87,997	437,411	1,368,999	—
Bechuanaland	1,032	323,911	353,336 <sup>7</sup>	—
Rhodesia	20,466 <sup>1</sup>	500,485	299,944	1,792
Nyasaland	266 <sup>2</sup>	59,758	22,131	18,640
Uganda Prot.	—	758,700 <sup>3</sup>	864,000 <sup>4</sup>	—
E Africa	950	775,000	6,500,000	3,000
St Helena	153	1,271	4,448	282
Sierra Leone	6 <sup>1</sup>	1,687 <sup>1</sup>	674 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>
Ontario	737,916	2,593,205	1,040,245	1,744,983
Quebec	368,419 <sup>1</sup>	1,456,428 <sup>1</sup>	549,068 <sup>1</sup>	651,415 <sup>1</sup>
Nova Scotia	68,721	329,137	358,263	69,958
New Brunswick	60,829	227,145	160,740	91,363
Manitoba	251,572	407,611	37,227	192,366
Prince Edward Isl	33,173	104,946	77,247	43,258
British Columbia	85,839	52,841	17,944	14,598
Alberta	254,197 <sup>1</sup>	652,109 <sup>1</sup>	155,801 <sup>1</sup>	171,857 <sup>1</sup>
Saskatchewan	574,973	777,502	126,072	338,218
Newfoundland	13,694	39,472	97,597	26,956
Bahamas	1,141	1,734	10,412	—
Turk's & Caicos Is	76	600	50	250
Jamaica	51,150	109,168	12,359	31,116
Barbados	2,541	—	—	—
Grenada	1,493	5,109	—	—
Virgin Islands	249	—	—	—
Montserrat	241	—	—	—
Dominica	700	—	—	—
Trinidad & Tobago	4,873	14,025	1,742	7,436
British Guiana	2,655	81,460	19,160	17,000
Gibraltar	295	343	—	—
Malta	9,439 <sup>2</sup>	5,724	16,424	3,892
Cyprus	69,332 <sup>3</sup>	60,363	259,605 <sup>4</sup>	35,833

<sup>1</sup> Year 1916.<sup>2</sup> Including mules and asses.<sup>3</sup> Incomplete.<sup>4</sup> Excluding animals owned by natives.<sup>5</sup> Sheep 1 year old and upwards.<sup>7</sup> Including goats.

## 8. MINERAL PRODUCTION

1 GOLD OUTPUT IN OUNCES AND VALUE IN STEELING IN 1910 AND 1911  
(OR 1910-11 AND 1911-12)

—	1910	1911	1910	1911
	Ozs.	Ozs.	£	£
India (including Native States)	573,120	583,567	2,202,486	2,288,143
New South Wales	188,857	181,121	802,211	769,853
Victoria	570,362	504,000	2,422,745	2,140,855
South Australia	6,603	3,531	28,000	15,000
Northern Territory	5,100	7,277	21,711	30,810
Western Australia	1,470,633	1,370,868	6,246,848	5,823,075
Tasmania	37,048	31,101	157,870	132,108
Queensland	441,402	386,165	1,874,955	1,640,323
Papua	16,151	18,497	60,181	68,803
New Zealand	446,431	427,346	1,896,323	1,816,782
Natal	4,184	1,706	17,722	7,246
Cape of Good Hope	94	73	400	310
Transvaal	7,527,108	8,249,461	31,973,123	35,041,485
Swaziland	13,543	14,731	57,530	62,783
Bechuanaland Prot.	4,387	5,475	18,477	22,243
S Rhodesia	609,955	628,521	2,568,193	2,647,865
Gold Coast	183,691	253,977	780,397	1,070,024
Canada	493,707	473,160	2,097,866	2,010,555
British Guiana	54,989	50,274	200,480	193,290

## 2 SILVER. OUTPUT IN OUNCES AND VALUE IN 1910 AND 1911

—	Output		Value	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	Ozs.	Ozs.	£	£
British India (including native states)	—	—	4,968	11,575
New South Wales	1,773,913	1,767,496	175,775	177,095
Victoria	18,800	19,147	2,090	2,135
South Australia	6,250	1,400	625	140
Western Australia <sup>1</sup>	176,139	167,653	18,777	18,333
Tasmania <sup>2</sup>	—	—	247,576	253,361
Queensland	861,202	649,015	92,685	56,305
New Zealand	1,711,235	1,311,043	171,562	181,587
Transvaal	823,551	896,539	90,779	98,498
S Rhodesia	217,638	187,641	23,495	19,320
Canada	32,869,264	32,740,748	3,613,760	3,587,362

<sup>1</sup> Domestic exports.<sup>2</sup> Value of silver-lead bullion and ore produced.

## B. COPPER. OUTPUT AND VALUE IN 1911

	Outputs in Tons			Value		
	Ingot, &c.	Billets, &c.	Metallic, &c.	Ingot, &c.	Billets, &c.	Metallic, &c.
	Ore, &c.					Total
British India (including Native States)	—	—	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,879
N E. Wales	10,618	—	—	1,482	—	11,904
Victoria	80	—	—	—	—	—
S Australia	5,022	—	—	9,088	—	2,088
Northern Territory	165	—	—	351,500	—	351,600
W Australia	—	—	—	1,470	—	1,470
Tasmania	—	—	—	—	—	78,118
Queensland	—	6,021	—	—	408,049	408,049
Papua I	—	—	30,234	—	—	1,151,351
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	4081	—	4,438
Fennoscandia	—	—	—	18,707	—	508,908
E. Rhodesia	—	—	—	1,856	—	48,287
Canada	24,062	—	—	—	2,750 <sup>2</sup>	2,808 <sup>2</sup>
Norwegian Island I	—	—	—	—	1,420 - 65	1,420,765
	—	—	—	68,191 <sup>1</sup>	—	47,028

Year 1910

Domestic exports

## 4 IRON ORE. OUTPUT AND VALUE IN 1911

—	Tons	Value
India (including Native States)	366,180	44,487
N S Wales	58,206	145,416 <sup>1</sup>
S Australia ( <i>Ironstone Flux</i> )	42,800	28,400
Queensland ( <i>Ironstone Flux</i> )	20,639	11,157
S Rhodesia	46,752	116,965
Canada	187,807	107,366
Newfoundland ( <i>Domestic exports</i> )	1,180,633	271,126

<sup>1</sup> Value of Pig Iron in the ore smelted in the State.

## 5 TIN PRODUCTION (ORE AND METAL) IN 1911

—	Ore	Metal	Value
	Tons	Tons	£
British India	57	88	24,931
New South Wales	971	958	307,089
Victoria	33	—	3,417
Northern Territory	239*	—	22,900*
W Australia	495*	—	55,220*
Tasmania	2,953	—	513,500
Queensland	3,091	—	307,847
Cape of Good Hope	7	—	1,023
Transvaal	3,148	—	410,848
Swaziland	280	—	32,397
N Nigeria	1,530*	—	181,769*
Straits Settlements	6	—	740
Federated Malay States			
Perak	28,896 <sup>1</sup>	5,824	4,799,082
Selangor	15,060 <sup>1</sup>	3,227	2,686,485
Negri Sembilan	2,478 <sup>1</sup>	5	320,845
Pahang	2,438 <sup>1</sup>	910	481,829

\* Domestic Exports. <sup>1</sup> Estimated quantities of tin in the tin ore exported, calculated at 70 per cent. of the gross weight exported.

## 6 MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS. OUTPUT IN 1910 AND 1911

—	1910	1911	1910	1911
	Tons of 2,000lbs.	Tons of 2,000lbs.	£	£
Asbestos:				
Canada	102,375	126,914	529,018	604,972
Petroleum:	Gallons	Gallons		
India	214,829,647	225,792,084	835,937	884,398
Canada	11,056,325	10,188,220	79,869	73,398
Manganese Ore:	Tons of 2,240lbs.	Tons of 2,240lbs.		
British India	800,907	870,290	849,455	648,801



## 7 COAL PRODUCTION QUANTITY AND VALUE IN 1910 AND 1911

Provinces	1910	1911	1910	1911
	Tons	Tons	£	£
British India <sup>1</sup>	12,047,413	12,715,534	2,455,544	2,502,616
Labuan	86,689	5,625	55,625	8,281
N S Wales	8,173,508	8,691,604	3,009,857	3,167,165
Victoria	869,709	659,998	189,254	301,142
Western Australia	262,166	249,399	113,699	111,154
Tasmania	82,445	57,067	48,609	28,214
Queensland	871,166	891,568	322,822	323,998
New Zealand	2,197,362	2,066,078	1,219,737	1,126,086
Natal	3,294,746	2,892,456	688,424	725,448
Cape of Good Hope	87,551	79,485	59,808	51,550
Orange Free State	419,430	430,973	181,728	137,618
Transvaal	9,548,550	3,878,236	987,260	1,020,539
S Rhodesia	160,775	189,758	88,223	92,198
Canada				
Nova Scotia	5,742,091	6,244,750	—	—
New Brunswick	49,513	49,804	—	—
Alberta	2,584,347	1,387,551	—	—
Saskatchewan	161,747	182,369	—	—
Yukon	14,451	2,536	—	—
British Columbia	2,973,879	2,264,734	—	—
Total Canada	11,526,028	10,081,744	6,363,677	5,011,181
Sarawak	31,255	44,242	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Including Native States.

## 4. SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS IN 1911 OR 1911-12.

	Depositors	Deposits		Depositors	Deposits
	No	£		No	£
British India, P O	1,430,457	11,279,215	St Helena Govt	126	12,570
Straits Settlements, P O	4,512	88,262	Nyasaland Prot.		
Ceylon, P O	69,074	203,238	Govt.	140	2,576
Govt.	3,049	843,572	Newfoundland Govt	7,961	619,840
Mauritius, Govt.	24,032	216,947	Canada P O	147,910	2,964,800
Seychelles, Govt.	5,071	8,121	Other	—	11,187,040
N S. Wales, Trustee	187,012	7,786,648	Jamaica, Govt.	—	352,664
Govt.	407,011	17,965,690	Turks & Caicos Is., Govt.	321	2,670
Victoria, Trustee	641,786	19,063,466	Bahamas, P O	2,106	2,499
Queensland Govt.	159,091	7,842,811	St. Lucia, Govt	1,696	19,778
S. Australia Trustee	222,971	8,248,596	St. Vincent, Govt.	7,163	1,971
W. Australia, Govt.	198,569	4,400,891	Grenada, Govt.	1,411	2,594
Tasmania, Govt.	26,817	787,161	Darbadass Govt	20,823	435,966
Joint Block	40,338	1,146,988	St. Christopher, Govt	807	25,951
New Zealand, P O	405,548	15,543,186	Antigua, Govt.	2,015	44,244
Other	54,086	1,651,275	Montserrat Govt.	1,227	4,676
Fiji, Govt.	372	8,187	Dominica Govt.	831	15,443
Cape Colony Private	9,581	291,343	Virgin Is., Govt	99	706
Union of South Africa Govt.	225,256	6,128,468	Trinidad & Tobago Govt.	23,029	399,076
Swaziland, Govt	112	4,323	Bermuda Govt 1	1,967	87,474
S. Rhodesia, P O	4,314	110,751	Brit. Honduras G.	784	19,025
Uganda, Treasury	806	3,597	Brit. Guiana, P O	26,818	244,214
E. Africa Prot., P O	1,490	20,514	Falkland Is. Govt.	471	69,971
S. Nigeria, P O	4,366	38,487	Malta, Govt.	7,569	542,861
Gold Coast, P O	1,187	34,781	Gibraltar, Govt.	4,603	150,160
Seyra Leone, P O	5,003	99,612	Cyprus, Govt.	177	4,658
Sierra Leone, Treasury	475	5,158			

## INTRODUCTORY TABLES

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## PRELIMINARY RETURNS OF ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS AND POTATOES IN 1912

Countries	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Quarters	Acres	Quarters	Acres	Quarters
BRITISH EMPIRE						
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	1 970,588	7,175 416	1,818,521	7,276 703	4,071,040	20,560 752
Australia	7 601,580	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	8,758 400	35,710 682	1,415 200	5 267 412	9 216 900	41,873,535
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
Algeria	5 612,904	8 395,543	3,428,884	3,946 821	475 876	1,266,591
Argentina	10 003 960	—	—	—	2,939 300	—
Austria	5 112,983	8 444 702	2,632 760	8,981 698	4,611 320	17 781,556
Belgium	411 502	1 009 490	85,980	50,616	681 035	2 609 756
Bulgaria	2,767 685	7 966,547	642 200	9,244 000	396 200	1,288,515
Denmark	—	407 788	—	8 127 524	—	5 402,771
France	16 192 085	41,806 010	1 833 840	6 271 118	9 878 207	38 518,276
Germany	4 756 390	—	8 926 292	—	10 184 39	—
Hungary <sup>2</sup>	9 487 848	28 089 851	2 788,008	8,756 263	2,795 129	7,880,351
Italy	11 746 888	20 709 330	605 421	1 008 054	1 258 773	2 062,428
Japan	1 247 540	8 065 754	—	—	112 879	495 900
Luxemburg	27 494	82 934	2 612	9 403	77 064	325 751
Netherlands	142 475	575 863	66 587	475 044	888,568	1 617,458
Norway	—	84 560	—	892 778	—	1 154 323
Romania	5 111,407	11 173 514	1 234,716	2,584,600	943 099	2,189,870
Russia in Europe, with Caucasus <sup>3</sup>	80,545,460	77 949 658	25,086 466	54,694 486	49 936 102	89 671,906
Siberia and the Steppe, 10 Govts.	10,724 167	12,905,070	823,777	1 478,670	4,967 966	9,792,813
Spain	9 618 186	14,048 122	3,256 994	7,080 786	1,212 038	2,508 120
Switzerland	104 284	404 577	12 350	11 248	81 510	428 791
Tunis	1 262,170	525 042	1 161 629	578 500	173 500	211,923
United States of America	44,026 316	90 074 138	7 570 851	18 946 181	37 828,267	145,210,367

Countries	Rye		Maize		Potatoes	
	Acres	Quarters	Acres	Quarters	Acres	Tons
BRITISH EMPIRE						
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	68 168	—	—	—	1,207 854	5,722,004
Canada	147 700	385 740	297 839	1 777 800	—	—
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
Algeria	880	476	30 638	43,604	—	—
Austria	5 019 881	14 490 387	747 560	1 823 455	—	—
Belgium	642 290	2 026 483	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	531 050	1 446,375	1 003,500	6 428,339	—	—
Denmark	—	2 144 388	—	—	—	—
France	9 993 307	5 987,074	—	—	3 699 447	14,447 899
Germany	15,481,346	—	—	—	8,258,481	—
Hungary <sup>2</sup>	2 068 142	6 611 690	7 147 77	25,155,369	1,584,392	5 060 757
Italy	804 674	618 431	3 774 760	10 790 417	711,854	1,507,909
Japan	—	—	—	417 791	—	—
Luxemburg	26 422	79 038	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	656,210	1 003 774	—	—	414 000	—
Norway	—	92,790	—	—	—	—
Romania	284 698	420,848	5 183 950	10,381 250	29 638	—
Russia in Europe with Caucasus, 10 Govts.	70 816,508	117 916 012	4,062 023	9,284 970	—	87,354 821
Siberia and the Steppe, 10 Govts.	2,583 338	3,867,704	22 053	89 868	—	75,567
Spain	1 987 016	2 003,662	1,151,907	8,080 549	—	—
Switzerland	60 515	205 347	—	13,516	—	—
Tunis	—	—	49,400	26,175	—	—
United States of America	2,006,128	4,023,158	108,065,066	809 625,718	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.<sup>2</sup> Including Croatia and Slavonia.<sup>3</sup> Includes Sorghum.<sup>4</sup> Late sown Maize only.

## COAL.

Coal production and consumption in 1911 are given as follows —

Country	Quantity Produced.	Value of Coal Produced.	Persons Employed in Coal Mining.	Quantity Produced per Person Employed.	Quantity Consumed. <sup>4</sup>	Consumption per Head of Population.
	1,000 Tons.	£		Tons.	1,000 Tons.	Tons.
British Empire —						
United Kingdom	271,890	110,754	1,045,272	896	184,859	4.08
British India	12,710	2,608	116,166	100	12,178	0.04
Canada	10,062 <sup>1</sup>	5,428 <sup>1</sup>	25,568 <sup>1</sup>	594 <sup>1</sup>	21,800 <sup>1</sup>	2.08 <sup>1</sup>
Australia	10,550 <sup>1</sup>	8,990 <sup>1</sup>	21,768 <sup>1</sup>	483 <sup>1</sup>	7,410 <sup>1</sup>	1.45 <sup>1</sup>
New Zealand	2,068 <sup>1</sup>	1,126 <sup>1</sup>	4,290	481 <sup>1</sup>	2,080 <sup>1</sup>	2.90 <sup>1</sup>
Union of South Africa	6,750	1,935	21,843	317	5,431	0.92
Foreign Countries —						
Austria	14,140	5,968	74,044	191	24,590 <sup>2</sup>	0.50 <sup>2</sup>
Belgium	32,683	13,611	144,054	137	24,196	8.21
France	88,022 <sup>1</sup>	21,761 <sup>1</sup>	195,786 <sup>1</sup>	188 <sup>1</sup>	87,182 <sup>1</sup>	1.44 <sup>1</sup>
Germany	158,104 <sup>1</sup>	77,338 <sup>1</sup>	621,121 <sup>1</sup>	243 <sup>1</sup>	135,457 <sup>1</sup>	2.08 <sup>1</sup>
Italy	—	—	—	—	9,402 <sup>1</sup>	0.27 <sup>1</sup>
Japan	15,768 <sup>1</sup>	5,172 <sup>1</sup>	137,467 <sup>1</sup>	113 <sup>1</sup>	10,762 <sup>1</sup>	0.21 <sup>1</sup>
Rumanian Empire	22,824 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	28,368 <sup>1</sup>	0.17 <sup>1</sup>
Spain	8,751 <sup>1</sup>	2,800 <sup>1</sup>	24,031 <sup>1</sup>	168 <sup>1</sup>	6,218 <sup>1</sup>	0.22 <sup>1</sup>
Sweden	307	132	2,134	244	4,744 <sup>1</sup>	0.35 <sup>1</sup>
United States	448,025 <sup>1</sup>	100,890 <sup>1</sup>	723,822 <sup>1</sup>	613 <sup>1</sup>	423,425 <sup>1</sup>	4.44 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.<sup>2</sup> Year 1910.<sup>3</sup> Austria-Hungary in 1910.<sup>4</sup> The difference between the quantity consumed and the quantity produced represents net imports (i.e. imports less exports) or net exports (exports less imports).

## IRON AND STEEL.

The production of Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Pig Iron, and Steel, in the principal producing countries in 1911 is given as follows —

Countries	Production in Thousands of Tons			
	Iron Ore	Manganese Ore	Pig Iron	Steel
Algeria	1,082	—	—	—
Australia	124	—	36	—
Austria-Hungary	4,567	15 <sup>2</sup>	2,093	3,280
Belgium	148	—	2,018	2,167
Bosnia and Herzegovina	188	4	45	35
Brazil	—	171 <sup>1</sup>	—	—
Canada	188	—	819 <sup>4</sup>	782
China	718 <sup>3</sup>	—	78 <sup>2</sup>	60 <sup>2</sup>
Cuba	1,168	—	—	—
Finland	16 <sup>2</sup>	—	10 <sup>1</sup>	—
France	16,137	5 <sup>2</sup>	4,436	8,898
Germany (including Luxembourg)	29,890	86	15,312	14,778
Greece	633 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—
India (British)	366	670	—	—
Italy	574	8	206	726
Japan	—	12	64 <sup>2</sup>	—
Newfoundland	1,174	—	—	—
Norway	101 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—
Russia (excluding Finland)	6,832 <sup>2</sup>	461	5,525	5,570
Spain	8,528 <sup>2</sup>	8 <sup>3</sup>	807 <sup>2</sup>	867 <sup>2</sup>
Sweden	4,665	5	624	623
United Kingdom	15,519	3	9,530	8,585
United States	40,890	9	23,660	23,670
Approximate total for world	146,090 <sup>2</sup>	1,940 <sup>2</sup>	61,360	60,000

<sup>1</sup> Algeria.<sup>2</sup> Year 1915.<sup>3</sup> Excluding Caucasus.<sup>4</sup> Incomplete.<sup>5</sup> Austria only.

LIGNITE.

The Production of Lignite in 1911 is given as follows —

Country	Quantity Produced Tons	Value £	Country	Quantity Produced Tons	Value £
German Empire	72,273,000 <sup>1</sup>	9,015,000 <sup>2</sup>	Spain	24,000 <sup>2</sup>	—
France	625,000	—	Bosnia & Herzegovina	625,000 <sup>2</sup>	—
Italy	543,000	261,000	Greece	1,000 <sup>2</sup>	—
Austria	24,859,000	5,590,000	Bulgaria	224,000 <sup>2</sup>	—
Hungary	7,610,000 <sup>2</sup>	2,979,000 <sup>2</sup>	Serbia	233,000 <sup>2</sup>	—

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

<sup>2</sup> Year 1910.

<sup>1</sup> Year 1909

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILK.

The following statistics, which have been published by the Lyons Silk Merchants Syndicate show the estimated world's production of silk in 1911 together with the definite figures for the previous year —

	1910	1911 (Estimate)
Western Europe —	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
France	318,000	402,000
Italy	3,947,000	3,490,000
Spain	85,000	88,000
Austria-Hungary	352,000	355,000
Total	4,700,000	4,335,000
Levant and Central Asia —		
Turkey in Asia	1,150,000	1,140,000
Turkey-in Europe—Salonica and Adrianople	260,000	260,000
Balkan States	175,000	195,000
Greece and Crete	37,000	65,000
Caucasus	520,000	480,000 <sup>1</sup>
Perak and Malacca (Siam)	325,000 <sup>1</sup>	350,000 <sup>1</sup>
Total	2,500,000	2,515,000
Far East —		
China—Exports from Shanghai	5,123,000	5,650,000
Canton	2,637,000	1,690,000
Japan—Exports from Yokohama	5,245,000	9,200,000
India—Exports from Bengal and Cashmere	200,000	215,000
Total	13,205,000	16,655,000
Grand Total	24,405,000	23,605,000

Kilogs = 2 1/2 lbs.

# THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1913

## WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COCOA.

### Cocoa Crop<sup>1</sup> of the World.

Countries.	1900	1910	1911
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Gold Coast	20 684	23,118	40 357
Ecuador	31,664	28,205	39 500
San Thomé	20 201	34 463	35 000
Brazil	33,318	29 158	34 904
Trinidad	23,300	26,231	21 220
San Domingo	14,816	16 628	19 823
Venezuela	16 348	17 251	17,331
Other Countries	35 100	34 200	33 200
Total	206 233	219 525	244 580

<sup>1</sup> The crop figures represent exports from the producing countries each year

### RAW COCOA CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	1900	1910	1911
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
United States	53 370	50,815	58 905
Germany	40 725	43 941	50 857
France	23,254	25 068	27 540
United Kingdom	24 204	24 082	25 395
Netherlands	19 387	19 187	23,530
Switzerland	0 684	9 089	9 832
Other Countries	27 200	29 500	34,000
Total	194 698	201 182	229 944

Note.—Metric ton = 2204·6 lbs.

### WINE.

The estimated production of Wine in the principal producing countries of the world in 1911 and 1912 is given as follows —

	1911	1912.
	Mln. Galls.	Mln. Galls.
France	987·3	1 306·5
Italy	500·0	995·7
Spain, Madeira &c.	366·4	312·2
Algeria, Tunis and Corsica	201·8	156·2
Argentina	19·2	50·2
Russia	24·4	33·0
Portugal	61·6	79·8
Hungary	33·6	28·7
Austria	33·8	35·0
Germany Luxembourg	50·2	53·8
Greece	50·6	46·2

# INTRODUCTORY TABLES

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## THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING

The World's Shipbuilding in recent years has been as follows —

Year	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total
	Gross Tons.	Gross Tons.	Gross Tons.
1906	1 828 343	1 091 470	2 919 733
1907	1 607 800	1 170 196	2 778 063
1908	929 609	903 619	1 833 288
1909	991 066	610 991	1 602 057
1910	1 145 160	614 684	1 957 843
1911	1 803 844	846 206	2 650 140
1912	1 738 614	1 163 250	2 901 769

## THE WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES

The numbers of Cotton Spindles working in the undermentioned countries in 1910, 1911 and 1912 were as follows —

Country	Number of spindles working on March 1		
	1910	1911	1912
United Kingdom	55 730 000	63 839 000	55 165 000
United States	25,000 000	28 500 000	29 573 000
Germany	10 068 000	10 800 000	10 599 000
Russia	8,200 000	8 600 000	8 600 000
France	7 033 000	7 300 000	7 400 000
India	6 068 000	6 196 000	6,800 000
Austria Hungary	4 557 000	4 686 000	4 718,000
Italy	4 150 000	4,213 000	4 622,000
Japan	1 955 000	2,095 000	2 177 000
Spain	1 400 000	1 853 000	1 613 000
Switzerland	1,497 000	1 485 000	1 407 000
Belgium	1 313 000	1,323,000	1 371,000
Canada	853 000	813 000	856 000
Sweden	470 000	530 000	530 000
Portugal	476 000	476 000	490 000
Netherlands	431 000	465 000	454,000
Denmark	78,000	83 000	83,000
Norway	75 000	76 000	78 000
Other Countries	2 600,000	3,800 000	2 900,000
Total	133,421 000	133 697,000	129 315 000

## UNITED KINGDOM

## FINAL RESULTS OF CENSUS OF PRODUCTION, 1907

The chief particulars furnished to the Census of Production Office are summarised as follows —

Group of Trades.	Gross Output. — Selling Value or Value of Work Done. (1)	Materials Used — Cost. (2)	Work Given Out — Amount Paid to other Firms. (3)	Net Output — Excess of Col. (1) over Col. (2) & (3). (4)	Average Number of Persons Employed (excluding Outworkers). (5)	Horse-power of Engines at Mines, Factories, &c. (6)
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous.	Thous. h.p.
Mines and Quarries	148 096	76,493	—	119,531	965	2,493
Iron and Steel Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades	373,196	212 234	9 890	153 082	1 529	2 437
Metal Trades, other than Iron and Steel	93 465	51,241	231	11 893	114	64
Textile Trades	323,561	236 636	4,189	94,534	1 453	1,965
Clothing Trades	107 943	58 185	2,125	47 673	756	50
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades	637 446	197 734	198	89 514	464	350
Chemical and Allied Trades	75,062	38,466	9	21,557	128	215
Paper Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades	61,306	29 611	1,047	28,650	326	248
Leather, Canvas and India-rubber Trades	84 938	26,229	51	6 618	85	56
Timber Trades	41,390	24,780	166	21 444	259	174
Clay, Stone Building, and Contracting Trades	116 692	49 679	6 457½	60 496	725	433
Miscellaneous Trades	8 263	3,778	67	4 448	47	9
Public Utility Services	77 061	50 786	825	45 940	343	2,060
Factory Owners—Power only	—	—	—	—	1	102
<b>Total U K</b>	<b>1 766,366</b>	<b>1 023,346</b>	<b>24 845</b>	<b>712,135</b>	<b>6 968</b>	<b>10,755</b>
England and Wales	1 490 749	868,819	19 436	602 094	5,808	9,098
Scotland	207 540	116 927	4 280	85 204	880	1,298
Ireland	68 077	47 600	910	24 777	280	259

The number of outworkers (excluded from col. (5) of the table) was about 100,000, including probably some duplicates.

The table excludes the output of Agriculture and Fisheries, the value of which was about £20 600,000 for Agriculture (employing about 2,520,000 persons, including occupiers), and £2 000,000 for Fisheries (employing about 110 000 persons).

The gross output given in the above table involves a large amount of duplication. It is estimated that the 'factory value, or value at the works, of the output in 1907 free from all duplication, was about 1 440 millions sterling (including Outworks and Excise duties), and the value after adding the estimated cost of transport and distribution was from 1,782 to 1,917 millions sterling, of which 1,218 to 1 443 millions represented goods sold for consumption in the United Kingdom, and the rest represented export goods. If the goods imported not for further manufacture but for consumption be added the total cost to consumers of the goods consumed (including buildings, &c.) in the United Kingdom in 1907 is estimated to lie between 1,663 and 1,833 millions sterling.

The goods represented by this total of somewhat over 1,700 million pounds sterling were not all available for immediate personal consumption, since in order that production might continue on a permanent basis, provision had to be made for the maintenance of plant and other forms of capital. There are also other classes of the community, such as doctors, lawyers, and domestic servants, who do not produce material goods but acquire them in exchange for services. The total income of the country is made up of the value of the goods consumed or saved and of services, not embodied in material goods, rendered by some of its inhabitants to others for payment. This is estimated for 1907 at from 1,900 to 2,150 million pounds sterling of which a sum lying between 320 and 350 millions sterling represents additions by all classes to savings and investments. Comparing the net output ("12,000 000L") of the industries dealt with in returns made to the Census of Production Office, after allowing for renewals of plant &c., with this estimate of the total income of the United Kingdom it would appear that the values created by those industries form about one-third of the available income of the country. It is believed that the census covered all employers except those whose operations were on a very small scale or of extreme irregularity.



# A RETROSPECT OF RECENT HISTORY —1861-1911\*

## UNITED KINGDOM.

1861	Death of the Prince Consort	1894	Lord Rosebery succeeds Gladstone as Prime Minister
1864	Fenians in Ireland		Inter-Colonial Conference (Ottawa).
1865	Death of Palmerston Russell Prime Minister	1895	Salisbury's third administration
1866	Derby's third administration	1897	Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee
1867	Reform Act	1898	Death of Gladstone
1868	Disraeli succeeds Derby resignation Liberal Government re turned.	1900	Salisbury's fourth administration
	Gladstone's first administration	1901	Death of Queen Victoria accession of King Edward VII
1871	Disestablishment of Church of Ireland	1901-3	Acute lingual fiscal and constitutional questions in Malta constitution amended 1903
1874	Fall of Liberal Government Disraeli's second administration	1904	Mr. Balfour succeeds Salisbury as Prime Minister
1875	Purchase of Suez Canal shares		Colonial conference
1876	Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.	1903	Introduction of tariff reform propaganda by Mr. Chamberlain
	Public excitement over 'Bulgarian atrocities'	1904	Outrage in British fishing vessels on Dogger Bank by Russian Baltic squadron (referred to international commission)
1878	British administration established in Cyprus.	1905	Mr. Balfour's Government resigns Campbell Bannerman's administration.
1880	Gladstone's second administration	1906	Colonial conference
1882	Murder of Lord F. Cavendish and T. H. Burke in Phoenix Park Dublin.	1906	Resignation (and death) of Campbell Bannerman Mr. Asquith Prime Minister
1885	Redistribution Act.	1907	Budget thrown out by House of Lords but Liberals returned at general election.
	Liberal Government resigns Salisbury's first administration.	1910	Mr. Asquith's second administration
1886	Gladstone's third administration Irish House of Commons defeat of Government Salisbury's second administration.		Death of King Edward accession of King George V. Conference on constitutional question (Parliament Bill) its failure
1887	Queen Victoria's Jubilee		General election return of Liberals.
1888	First Colonial conference		Imperial conference.
1888	Parnellite Commission.		
1892	Gladstone's fourth administration (Irish Home Rule Bill (1893)).		

## BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES.

1 AFRIKA		1879	Zulu war Insurrection in Transvaal
Union of South Africa, and Rhodesia.		1879-81	War with Basutos defeated
1880.	First railway opened in Cape Colony	1880	Transvaal Boers claim independence South African republic formed
1871.	Annexation of Basutoland to Cape Colony Griqualand constituted a colony	1881	Boer war Battle of Majuba
1877	Kaffir war (peace 1878). Annexation of Transvaal.	1883.	Temporary self government in Basutoland colonial government later resumed.
1878	Invasion of Bechuanaland into Griqualand repulsed.	1884	Convention establishing South African republic
		1886	Bechuanaland declared British territory

\* This survey extends, as a rule, over fifty years, but some events subsequent to 1911 are included. Only the more important countries are dealt with individually

## I AFRICAN

*Union of South Africa and Rhodesia*  
(cont.)

- 1859 Incorporation of British South African Company (Southern Rhodesia).
- 1895 Establishment of Bechuanaland Protectorate.
- 1895-6 Jameson Raid.
- 1896-7 Cecil Rhodes administrator with Earl Grey Matabele rising (Rhodesia).
- 1899 Constitution of N.E. Rhodesia and (1900) of N.W. Rhodesia.
- Boer ultimatum, followed by—
- 1900 South African War.
- Annexation of Orange Free State (Orange River Colony) and of Transvaal.
- 1902 Martial law repealed.
- Death of Rhodes.
- 1904 Ordinance permitting Chinese labour.
- Death of ex-President Kruger.
- 1910 Union of South Africa established.
- First parliament opened (S. Africa Act Imp. Parliament 1909).
- Other African Territories*  
(south adjacent islands).
- 1872 Gold Coast (Dutch settlements) transferred to Gt. Britain.
- 1878-79 Sir Garnet Wolseley's operations against Ashanti (W. Africa).
- 1878 Waldeck Bay proclaimed British territory.
- 1892 National African Company incorporated (chartered in 1880 as Royal Niger Company).
- 1884 Waldeck Bay annexed to Cape Colony.
- 188 Protectorate declared in Bechuanaland.
- Responsible government in Mauritius.
- 1888 Foundations of Imperial British East Africa Company (concession of territory by Sultan of Zanzibar).
- Gambia separated from Sierra Leone as independent colony.
- 1890 Anglo-German convention. Uganda under I.B.E.A. Co. Protectorate over Zanzibar.
- 1891 Protectorate declared in Nyasaland (British Central Africa).
- 1895 Evacuation of Uganda by I.B.E.A. Co.
- 1894 Protectorate declared in Uganda.
- 1895 I.B.E.A. Co. wound up, protectorate declared in East Africa.
- 1896-98 Expedition against Ashanti (W. Africa) residency established at Kumasi, death of Prince Henry of Battenberg during return from expedition.
- 1895-97 Fighting in Nigeria.
- 1899 Transfer of Nigeria from Royal Niger Co. to Imperial government.

- 1898-1902 Operations in Nigeria result in occupation of 9 provinces.
- 1900 Division of Northern and Southern Nigeria.
- Siege of Kumasi.
- 1902 Expedition against and defeat of Mad Mullah (Somaliland).
- 1903 Completion of Uganda railway.
- Further operations in Somaliland (expeditionary force withdrawn 1904).
- Seychelles separated from Mauritius as independent colony.
- 1904 War with Kano (Nigeria).
- 1905 Pacification of Northern Nigeria.
- 1907 British Central Africa protectorate officially styled Nyasaland protectorate.
- 1900 Southern boundary of Waldeck Bay with German territory referred to king of Spain's arbitration.
- 1912 Union of Northern and Southern Nigeria.

## CANADA

- 1881 Lord Monck Governor-General.
- Union of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as Dominion of Canada.
- 1867 New Parliament met at Ottawa.
- 1868 Sir T. Young Governor-General.
- 1869 Hudson's Bay territories bought.
- 1870 Province of Manitoba created.
- 1871 British Columbia united to the Dominion.
- 1872 Lord Dufferin Governor-General.
- 1877 Canada and U.S. Fishery Commission.
- 1878 Marquis of Lorne Governor-General.
- 1882 Districts of Assinibois, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca formed.
- 1883 Marquis of Lansdowne Governor-General.
- 1885 Rebellion in North West territories.
- First train from Montreal to Vancouver on Canadian Pacific Railway.
- 1884 Lord Stanley of Preston Governor-General.
- 1885 Earl of Aberdeen Governor-General.
- 1897 Ruth to Klondyke gold-fields.
- 1890 Earl of Minto Governor-General.
- 1903 Alaska boundary treaty.
- 1904 Lord Grey Governor-General.
- 1910 Award of Hague Tribunal in Atlantic fisheries arbitration.
- 1911 Duke of Connaught Governor-General.
- Conservative victory in election on question of reciprocity with U.S.A.
- Other American Territories*
- 1866 Jamaica Government Act.
- 1869 Newfoundland refuses union with Canada.
- 1882 Royal Commission on economic condition of West Indies.
- 1898 *Motus vivandus* established in regard to Newfoundland fisheries.

*Other American Territories (cont.).*

- 1895 Abortive negotiations for union between Newfoundland and Canada.  
 1896 Royal Commission on economic conditions of West Indies.  
 1896-99 Hurricane in West Indies.  
 1899 Reciprocity treaty West Indies and U.S.A.  
 1904 Anglo-French convention covering arrangements in regard to Newfoundland fisheries.  
 British Guiana Brazilian boundary  
 King of Italy's arbitration

*INDIA*

- 1881 Serious famine. Order of Star of India constituted.  
 1893 War with North-west hill tribes  
 Death of Lord Elgin Viceroy succeeded by Sir John Lawrence  
 1896 Famine in Bengal.  
 1898 War on N.W. frontier  
 1899 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay finished.  
 1872 Assassination of Viceroy succeeded by Lord Northbrook.  
 1874 Famine in Bengal, expedition against tribes on N.W. frontier  
 1875 Deposition of Gekwar of Baroda, after trial for murder expedition against Muga tribes visit of Prince of Wales to India.  
 1876 Lord Lytton Viceroy  
 1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress by Viceroy in India famine in Bombay Madras, etc. disturbances on N.W. frontier  
 1878 War with Afghanistan.  
 1879 Peace with Afghanistan meeting at Kabul rebellion of Rumpu tribes.  
 1880 Marquis of Ripon Viceroy  
 1881 War with Waziris.  
 1884 Rebellion of Akha tribes.  
 Expedition against Kakar Pathans.  
 Earl of Dufferin Viceroy  
 1884-86 Burmese Wars  
 1886 Upper Burma annexed all Burma included in British India.  
 1887 Districts in Baluchistan annexed  
 1888 Black mountain expedition Marquis of Lansdowne Viceroy  
 1889 Expedition against Chittagong hill tribes.  
 1890 Treaty with China expedition against Chies and Lushais.  
 1891 Miranzai Valley expedition  
 1892 Ristings of Lushai tribes famines Black Mountain expedition.  
 1893 Ristings on N.W. frontier Earl of Elgin Viceroy visit of Abors.  
 1894 Expedition against Mahanda demarcation of Afghan frontier (completed 1895).  
 1896 Famines.  
 1897 Tachi expedition war in Swat Valley etc against followers of the Mahab.  
 1898 Outbreak of plague—Indian plague commission, Lord Curzon Viceroy

- 1899 Expedition against Chamskani tribe, new frontier policy tribal millitia  
 Raid of Bhils famine.  
 1901 New frontier province famine expedition against Mahanda.  
 1902 Expedition against Waziris durbar for proclamation of King Edward VII as Emperor  
 1903 Partition of Bengal, visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to India  
 Earl of Minto Viceroy  
 1910 Lord Hardinge Viceroy  
 1911 Coronation Durbar by Emperor and Empress at Delhi Capital transferred from Calcutta to Delhi reunion of Bengal expedition against Abors

*Other Asiatic Territories.*

- 1867 Straits Settlements made independent of India.  
 1868 Sir C. J. Brooke succeeds his uncle as Rajah of Sarawak.  
 1861 British North Borneo Company established  
 1891 British control over Federated Malay States established.  
 1895 North Borneo Brunel and Sarawak constituted protectorate.  
 1898 Territory of Wei hai-wei leased from China.  
 1898-99 Hong Kong—extension of territory (Lantau Kaulung)  
 1900 Matabele rising in Borneo suppressed

*AUSTRALASIA*

- 1864-5. Opposition to and promised cessation of transportation of convicts to Australia.  
 1866 End of Maori war in New Zealand  
 1868 New Zealand Government Act.  
 1874 Fiji ceded to Great Britain.  
 1875 Maori king submits to British authority  
 1882 Completion of Melbourne-Sydney railway  
 1885 Federation of Australasian colonies (New South Wales and New Zealand were not included).  
 1891 National Australasian Federation Convention title of Commonwealth of Australia adopted  
 1900 Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act  
 Annexation of Cook and other Pacific Islands to New Zealand.  
 1901 Lord Ripon Governor-General of Australia, first Federal Parliament.  
 1902 Lord Tennyson Governor-General of Australia.  
 1904 Lord Northbrook Governor-General of Australia.  
 1907 New Zealand constituted a Dominion.  
 Lord Denham Governor-General of Australia.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1861. Secession of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas. Jefferson Davis elected President of southern confederacy. Abraham Lincoln made president at Washington, war.
1865. Slavery abolished by federal congress, Lincoln president (Mar). Lincoln shot. Andrew Johnson president (April), end of the war (May).
1868. General pardon proclaimed.
1869. Suffrage bill abolishing race, colour and property distinctions. Ulysses Grant president.
1876. Centennial year great demonstrations.
1877. R. B. Hayes president.
1880. General Garfield president assassinated succeeded by General C. A. Arthur.
1886. Grover Cleveland president death of General Grant.
1889. Benjamin Harrison president.
1890. Tariff Bill.
1893. Cleveland again elected president. Berhing sea arbitration.
1895. Commission to settle boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Monroe doctrine of president widely disliked.
1896. William McKinley president.
1897. Annexation of Hawaii international fur seal conference.
1898. War with Spain treaty signed. Cession of Porto Rico to U.S.A. McKinley re-elected president. McKinley shot. Theodore Roosevelt president.
1901. Hay-Pauncefote treaty for construction of Panama Canal.
1902. British industrial commission received by President.
1903. Alaska boundary treaty. St. Louis exhibition.
1904. Arbitration treaty with Great Britain. Roosevelt re-elected president.
1906. Taft president.
1912. Dispute on Panama Canal Bill providing free passage for American coastwise shipping. Woodrow Wilson president.

## EUROPEAN POLITICS (INTERNATIONAL)

1863. Prussian aid for Russia in suppressing Polish insurrection. Rise of Prussian and decline of French influence in European affairs. Schleswig-Holstein questions.
1864. War between Denmark and Germany.
1866. Austro-Prussian War. Victory of Prussia. Treaty of Prague. Supremacy of Prussia in Germany. Alliance with Württemberg, Baden and Bavaria. Austro-Italian treaty of Vienna. Austrian recognition of Kingdom of Italy.
- 1870-1. Franco-German war. Fall of Paris Jan. 28, treaty signed at Frankfurt-on-Main May 19, 1871.
1872. Three Emperors League (Dreikaiserbund). Germany, Austria, Russia.
1873. Austro-Russian agreement.
- 1877-8. Russo-Turkish war. Treaty of San Stefano modified by treaty of Berlin (1878), restoring Balkan frontiers. Russo-German estrangement, followed by—
1879. Austro-German defensive alliance (against Russia).
1880. Franco-Italian dispute on French occupation of Tunisia.
1882. Triple alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy).
1884. Revival of Dreikaiserbund, isolation of France.
1887. Collapse of Dreikaiserbund. Russian hostility to Germany, and birth of Franco-Russian entente.
- 1890-7. Armenian and Cretan questions involve action by the Powers.
1894. First Hague Conference on armaments etc.
1901. Hague arbitration court established.
1904. Anglo-French entente.
1906. Moroccan question conference of Algiers (settlement 1906).
1907. Anglo-Russian agreement.
1908. European crisis on Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina following Bulgarian declaration of independence (annexation accepted by Powers signatory to Berlin treaty 1909).
1911. Franco-German incident at Casablanca, Morocco referred to Hague tribunal (settled 1904).
- International Naval Conference in London (conclusion and declaration, 1909).
1911. Franco-German treaties (Moroccan questions adjustment of colonial frontiers in West Africa).

## AUSTRIA HUNGARY

1861. New constitution proclaimed common parliament.
1867. Dual monarchy established.
1877. Bosnia and Herzegovina occupied.
- 1905-7. Culmination of dissension between Hungary and the Crown.
1907. New agreement between Austria and Hungary.
1908. Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- AUSTRIA HUNGARY (cont.)**
1906. Diamond jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph.
1900. Bosnian constitution promulgated.
- BALKAN STATES AND TURKISH EMPIRE.**
1863. Prince William of Schleswig Holstein proclaimed King of Greece as George I.
1864. Annexation of Ionian Islands to Greece.
- 1866-7. Insurrection in Crete. Turkey refuses to give up island.
1868. Assassination of Prince Michael of Serbia. Prince Milan IV succeeds.
1871. Settlement of Black Sea question. Decree incorporating Tunis with Turkish Empire.
1878. Opening of railway to Adrianople and Constantinople.
1876. Deposition of Sultan Abdulaziz. Proclamation of Murad V deposed in same year and succeeded by Abdul Hamid II.
- Serbia and Montenegro and Russia declare war on Turkey.
- New Turkish constitution proclaimed (in abeyance 1878 1906).
1877. Deposition of Prince Milan of Serbia by Turkey.
1878. Insurrections in Crete. Thessaly etc., peace of San Stefano with Russia. Cyprus ceded to Great Britain. Berlin conference and treaty. Bulgaria created an autonomous principality tributary to Turkey. Independence of Montenegro and Rumania and Serbia. Eastern Rumania created a province.
1879. Treaty of peace with Russia.
1880. Cession of Dulajino to Montenegro.
1881. Turko-Greek Convention. Thessaly ceded to Greece. Prince Charles of Rumania nominated as king.
1882. Prince Milan of Serbia proclaimed King.
1883. Revolution in Eastern Rumania union with Bulgaria. Servo-Bulgarian war (peace 1889).
1886. Peace of Bucharest. Bulgarian prince Governor-General of East Rumania.
1887. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria elected Prince of Bulgaria.
1893. Opening of Isthmian canal Corinth.
- 1893-4. Armenian revolution and massacres.
1897. Greco-Turkish war.
1899. Abdication of King Milan of Serbia. His son Alexander succeeds.
1908. Military revolution in Serbia. Assassination of King and Queen. King Peter Karageorgievich proclaimed. Macedonian revolutionary movement, severe repression by Turks. Bagdad railway begun.
- 1908-9. Macedonian reform schemes discussed between Powers and Turkey.
1905. Aden boundary question settled between Great Britain and Turkey. International financial control scheme accepted by Turkey after naval demonstration by Powers.
1906. Bulgaria declares independence. Prince assumes title of tsar (recognised 1908).
- Hejaz railway opened to Medina.
- Young Turks' revolution. Constitution of 1876 revived.
1909. Counter revolution in Constantinople. Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed. His brother proclaimed as Mohamed V.
- Bulgarian agreements with Russia and Turkey.
1910. Montenegro proclaimed a kingdom.
1911. Turkey at war with Italy. Loss of Tripoli.
1912. War on Turkey by Balkan allies (Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece).
- Egypt and Sudan.**
1869. Inauguration of Suez Canal.
- 1869-73. Sir Samuel Baker's operations in Upper Nile region.
- 1875-7. War with Abyssinia.
1879. Khedive deposed by the Sultan of Turkey. Tewfik succeeds.
1881. Insurrection of the Mahdi (Mahomed Ahmed of Dongola).
1882. Political crisis in Egypt. Bombardment of Alexandria. War with Arabi Pasha. Capture of Tel-el-Kebir. Abolition of Anglo-French control.
1883. Major Baring (afterwards Lord Cromer) appointed Resident.
1884. Battle of El Teh.
1885. Battle of Abuklea, Khartoum surrendered. Gordon killed.
1887. Anglo-Turkish convention. H. M. Stanley's expedition for relief of Emin Pasha.
1890. Battle of Toshi against Dervishes.
1892. Death of Tewfik. Abbas succeeds as Khedive.
- 1896-99. Sir H. H. Kitchener's operations against Dervishes.
1898. Battles of the Atbara and Omdurman. Fashoda incident (French occupation).
1899. Sudan convention. Anglo-French agreement (Bahr-el-Ghazal, Darfur, etc.).
1902. Completion of Aswan dam.
1904. Anglo-French agreement with reference to Egypt.
1907. Resignation of Lord Cromer.
- BELOMAN (INCLUDING BELGIAN CONGO).**
1866. Death of Leopold I and accession of Leopold II.
1870. Flemish movement, official use of Flemish language.
1886. International Association of the Congo recognised as independent state.

BELGIUM (INCLUDING BELGIAN CONGO)  
(cont.).

- 1890 Right acquired to annex Congo Free State.  
1894 Revision of constitution universal suffrage.  
1899 Proportional representation established.  
1908 Congo State annexed as Belgian Congo.  
1909 Death of Leopold II accession of King Albert.

## DENMARK

- 1863 Annexation of Schleswig Holstein made independent disputes with Prussia new constitution.  
1864 Schleswig and Jutland taken by Prussia peace treaty giving up duchies.  
1906 Death of Christian IX accession of King Frederick X III.  
1912 Death of King Frederick X accession of King Christian X.

## FRANCE

- 1870 War declared against Prussia.  
1871 Fall of Paris the third Republic deposition of Emperor Napoleon III Thiers president of peace.  
1873 Resignation of Thiers MacMahon president.  
● 1875 Establishment of The Constitution of 1875.  
1879 Jules Grevy president.  
1880 Annexation of Tahiti.  
1881 Military expedition to Tunis protectorate established.  
1883 Occupation of ports in Madagascar (protectorate 1885 colony 1896).  
1883-85 Chinese war protectorate over Annam and Tongking.  
1884 Revision of the constitution.  
1885 Grevy president.  
1887 Carnot president.  
1888 Boulangist movement.  
1893 French Guinea Ivory coast and Benin constituted separate possessions French Sudan a colony.  
1894 Assassination of Carnot Casimir Perier president.  
1894-5 Arrest, trial and condemnation of Captain Alfred Dreyfus for treason.  
1896 Félix Faure president.  
1896 Visit of Tsar to Paris (first visit of a European monarch to republican France) Franco-Prussian entente.  
1899 Death of Faure, Loubet president.  
1904 Anglo-French convention.  
1905 Separation Law (abolishing State support of any religion).  
1906 Fallières president, Anglo French administration of New Hebrides agreed upon.  
1913 Poincaré president.

## GERMAN EMPIRE

- 1867 North German parliament opened.  
1871 Proclamation of William I as Emperor (at Versailles following Franco-Prussian war) first Imperial parliament neutrality of Luxemburg guaranteed.  
1884 Foundation of colonies in Kamerun German East Africa, and New Guinea.  
1888 Death of Emperor William I and his successor Frederick III accession of William II.  
1890 Resignation of Bismarck chancellor succeeded by Caprivi Anglo-German convention (East Africa Heligoland etc).  
1894 Resignation of Caprivi Prince von Hohenlohe chancellor.  
1896 Treaty with China (Kiauchau) Death of Bismarck.  
1901 Death of Empress Frederick.  
1903-4 Herero rising in German South West Africa.  
1904 Prince von Bulow Chancellor.  
1909 Resignation of Prince von Bulow Dr von Bethmann Hollweg chancellor.

## ITALY

- 1861 Establishment of Kingdom of Italy Victor Emmanuel king death of Cavour.  
1866 Capital transferred from Turin to Florence.  
1866 Alliance with Prussia war with Austria Venice united with Italy.  
1871 Italian Government established in Rome.  
1870 Convention with San Marino.  
1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel II accession of Humbert I death of King IX.  
Irredentist riots for redemption of Trent and Trieste from Austria.  
1882 Death of Garibaldi.  
Annexed Crown Colony.  
1885 Occupation of Massawa and Beirut.  
1887 Italians beaten by Abyssinians at Dogali.  
Failure of movement of conciliation between Pope and King.  
1889 Treaty of Ucciali fixing boundary of Italian colony of Eritrea.  
1891 Abyssinia recognised as Italian sphere of influence.  
1894 War with Mahdists; revolt against Italy in Abyssinia.  
1895 Conquest of Tygre.  
1896 Italians routed by Abyssinians at Adowa.  
Treaty recognising Abyssinian independence and settling boundary of Eritrea.  
1900 Assassination of King Humbert, accession of Victor Emmanuel III.  
1907-8 Messina earthquake.  
1911 War with Turkey, annexation of Tripoli.

## NETHERLANDS.

1890. Death of King William III accession of Queen Wilhelmina (Queen-mother as regent).  
 1894. Insurrection in Lombok (Nether lands India).  
 1895-1902. Insurrection in Sumatra (Acehn).  
 1898. Coronation of the Queen.  
 1899. Marriage of the Queen to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

## NORWAY (see SCANDINAVIA below).

## PORTUGAL.

1864. Boundary treaty with Spain.  
 1889. Death of King Luis I accession of King Carlos.  
 1889-90. Dispute with Great Britain over East African territories subsis sion of Portugal agreement.  
 1904. Portuguese Dutch boundary in Timor settled by treaty.  
 1908. Assassination of the King and Crown Prince accession of King Manuel.  
 1910. Revolution and proclamation of republic.

## RUSSIA.

1868. Rising in Poland.  
 1864. End of war in the Caucasus. Turkistan created a province.  
 1866. Break with Pope owing to treatment of Polish clergy.  
 First trial by jury held.  
 War in Bokhara.  
 1867. Remains of Polish nationality abolished by decree amnesty for Poles Russian American territory (Alaska) sold to U.S.A.  
 1868. Samarkand taken.  
 1871. Conference for revision of Franco Prussian treaty of 1856 which was not agreed to by Russia Black Sea clauses deleted.  
 1872. Expeditions to Akhiva, which was rendered.  
 1875. War with Khokand, Balkh provinces previously governed as province now brought under direct imperial administration.  
 1876. Khokand annexed.  
 1877. Russo-Turkish war.  
 1878. Peace of San Stefano conference of European powers at Berlin Balkh occupied general dissatisfaction towards government.  
 1879. Martial law reestablished expedition against Tekke Turkomans various attempts to assassinate Czar Alexander II.  
 1880. Scheme for reform of the administration many Nihilists executed.  
 1881. Czar assassinated accession of Alexander III.  
 End of war with Tekke Turkomans; reforms promised treaty with Persia.  
 1882. Finland granted almost complete autonomy.

1885. Russian attack on Afghans Afghan boundary settled.  
 1890. Trans-Siberian railway authorised, completed 1896.  
 1894. Persecution in Lithuania Imperial Committee of control subject to himself created by Czar death of Czar accession of Nicholas II.  
 1896. Russo-Persian boundary settled, agreement with England about Pamirs.  
 1898. Lease of Port Arthur granted by China.  
 1899. Severe measures against Jews military service imposed on students, 'Russification' in Finland.  
 1900. Banishment to Siberia much reduced anti-Semitic riots.  
 1901. Famines further student riots great unrest and distress.  
 1903. Kishinev atrocities risings against Jews many riots.  
 1904. Strained relations with Japan Russo-Japanese war attack on Port Arthur Battle of Liao-yang Disturbances in Poland and elsewhere.  
 1905. Fall of Port Arthur peace with Japan riots and anarchy general fighting between Tartars and Armenians repressive measures constitutional senate appointed in Finland, after serious disturbances.  
 1910. Russo-Japanese agreement.

## SCANDINAVIA (NORWAY AND SWEDEN).

1872. Death of Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway accession of Oscar II.  
 1884. Crown Prince made Viceroy of Norway.  
 1890-1905. Disagreements of Norway with Sweden on conditions of union.  
 1901. Union dissolved kingdom of Norway recognised by Sweden after referendum and conference Prince Charles of Brunswick elected as King Haakon VII of Norway.  
 1907. Treaty guaranteeing integrity of Norway by Great Britain France Germany Russia death of King Oscar II of Sweden accession of King Gustav V.

## SPAIN.

1868. War in Santo Domingo.  
 1864. War with Peru (peace, 1866).  
 1866. Santo Domingo abandoned war with Chile (ended 1866) military insurrection in Spain.  
 1868. Further insurrections: General Prim forms provisional government, flight of Queen Isabella II.

SPAIN (cont.).		1898-9	Spanish-American war Spain evacuates Cuba, cedes Porto Rico and Philippines, Caroline and other Pacific islands ceded to Germany
1870	Abdication of the Queen nomination of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen as King French opposition (Franco-Prussian war follows) Prince Leopold resigns, Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, proclaimed King	1902	Enthronement of King Alfonso XIII
1878.	Country remaining unsettled abdication of King Amadeus republic proclaimed civil war	SWITZERLAND.	
1874	Proclamation of King Alfonso XII conclusion of war	1862	Zürich adopts new constitution
1885	Death of Alfonso XII Mercedes princess of Asturias, succeeds.	1878.	Papal Nuncio expelled
1886	Birth of King Alfonso XIII	1874.	Revised constitution voted national church constituted
1893-4	Fighting in Morocco	1882.	Opening of St Gotthard railway (tunnel preceded by that of Mont Cenis 1870)
		1890	Insurrection in Ticino
		1905.	Simplon tunnel completed

## OTHER COUNTRIES

(a) AFRICA		(b) AMERICA	
<i>Abyssinia</i>		<i>Central America with Mexico Cuba and Haiti *</i>	
1867	War with England	1863	Guatemala San Salvador war
1868	Magdala burnt.		Proclamation of monarchy in Mexico (Archduke Maximilian of Austria Emperor) war with France in progress civil strife between republicans and imperialists
1876	War with Egypt.	1868.	Ten years war in Cuba begins
1877	Johann of Mecklenburg, King of Shoa.	1872	Guatemala and Honduras allied against San Salvador
1879	Peace concluded	1875	First presidency of Diaz in Mexico
1888	War with Italy	1878	Convention in Cuba.
1889	Rebellion of Mecklenburg	1881	French operations begun on Isthmian Canal (suspended 1891)
	Italian protectorate announced (see Italy) Mecklenburg negus.	1888.	Costa Rica Nicaraguan boundary settlement.
1896	Peace signed	1890	Guatemala and Honduras again at war with Salvador
1901	Expedition against Mad Mullah English expedition to delimit boundary	1892	Prosecution of directors of Isthmian Canal
* 1902	Boundaries with Sudan and south western Africa settled	1893.	Honduras and Nicaragua at war (ended 1894)
		1894.	Civil war in Cuba Guatemala Mexican boundary settlement.
		1897	Settlement of boundary dispute between Mexico and Great Britain.
		1898.	Cuba under American authority (Spanish-American war).
		1900.	Costa Rica Panama boundary settlement
		1902.	Republic established in Cuba.
		1908.	Settlement of disputes between Guatemala and San Salvador
			Revolution and proclamation of republic in Panama.
		1904.	Panama canal rights acquired by U.S.A.
		1906	Adjustment of financial obligations of Haiti undertaken by U.S.A.
		1906	Civil war in Cuba, intervention and provisional government established by U.S.A.
		1909	Reorganisation of republic in Cuba.
		1911.	Diaz resigns presidency of Mexico.

\* Internal disorders are for the most part excluded.



*South American Republics.\**

1864. Paraguayan troops invade Brazil alliance of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay against Paraguay
1868. Chile-Bolivian boundary treaty
- 1868-9. Wars of Peru and Chile against Spain failure of Spanish operations.
1870. Final defeat of Paraguay (see 1864 above) constitution formulated.
1873. Argentine-Brazilian treaty
1874. Secret agreement between Bolivia and Peru against Chilean encroachment.
1876. Brazilian troops finally withdrawn from Paraguay
- 1879-83. Chilean wars against Peru and Bolivia success of Chile Bolivia cedes coast lands (1883) Peru cedes Tarapaca (1884).
1880. Buenos Ayres established as capital of Argentina (following dispute an insurrection).
1886. New Colombian constitution
1888. Slavery abolished in Brazil Dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela over gold mining territories.
1889. Expulsion of the Emperor from Brazil proclamation of republic Colombia Venezuelan boundary settlement.
1892. Civil war in Venezuela followed by dispute with Powers over claims by their subjects for losses.
1897. Restoration of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, suspended since 1887
1899. Boundary arbitration between Chile and Argentina in Atacama and Patagonia. British Guiana-Venezuelan boundary arbitration and settlement
1900. Arbitration treaty between Argentina and Uruguay French Guiana-Brazilian boundary settlement.
1901. Colombia and Venezuela at war defeat of Venezuelans.
1902. King Edward VII's arbitration on Chile-Argentine boundary
- 1902-3. Britain and Germany and other Powers claim against Venezuela Hague arbitration (diplomatic relations with various Powers however were subsequently strained).
1903. Secession of Panama from Colombia. Argentine arbitration on Peru-Bolivian boundary (accepted, 1906) Chile-Brazilian dispute on territory of Acre settled by treaty
1904. Arbitration on Ecuador-Colombian boundary British Guiana-Brazilian boundary settlement.
1905. Colombian constitution modified. Chile-Bolivian boundary treaty
- 1906-9. Venezuelan action against Dutch minister armed reprisals arbitration and protocol of settlement.
1910. Opening of Trans Andine tunnel. Protocol between Argentine and Uruguay for settlement of River Plate navigation questions

*(c) ASIA.**Afghanistan.*

1878. Understanding with Russia and refusal of relations with British, who invade Afghanistan.
1879. Gandamak treaty of peace British occupation of Khairat Pass and establishment of residency at Kabul. Massacre of British at Kabul March thirder of Gen. Roberts.
1880. War continuing Siege and relief of Kandahar defeat of Afghans.
1884. Anglo-Afghan agreement against Russian advance Anglo-Russian agreement
1888. Joint boundary commission
1888. British mission to Kabul
1890. Afghan boundary commission work completed
1903. British commission on Persian Afghan boundary question.

*China.*

1863. Operations of imperialists under Col Gordon against Tai ping revolutionaries
1864. Hankow retaken by Gordon
1879. Massacre of foreigners and native Christians at Tientsin.
1875. Accession of Emperor Kwang su.
1876. Chifu convention with Great Britain
1881. Treaty with Russia, consolidating Central Asian possessions.
1884. Fighting with France at Tonking Chinese fleet destroyed at Fuchow
1885. Peace concluded with France.
1894. War with Japan victory of Japan.
1895. Peace concluded with Japan cession of Liao-tung peninsula and Formosa.
1896. Settlement of Mekong valley boundary dispute.
1897. Kiaochow Bay ceded to Germany
1898. Occupation of Port Arthur by Russia and of Wai hai wei by Great Britain.
- Kwang-su's measures of reform crushed by Dowager Empress Kwang-su kept prisoner
1900. Boxer rising siege of Peking legations.
1901. Peace concluded with allied forces
- 1902-4. British armed mission from India into Tibet Lhasa offered, flight of Dalai Lama treaty
1906. Death of Kwang-su and of Dowager Empress accession of Hsuan Tung Prince Chun regent.

\* Internal disorders are for the most part excluded.

# INTRODUCTORY TABLES

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## China (cont.).

- 1909 Convention settling disputes with Japan in Manchuria and Korea.
- 1911 Revolution
- 1912 Abdication of Manchu dynasty re public established Yuan Shih kai president.

## Japan

- 1864 Combined naval demonstration of powers owing to refusal of Japan to observe treaties
- 1865 Treaties ratified
- 1868 Daimios insurrection victory of Mikado.
- 1870 *2 segg* Introduction and development of European methods etc (first railway 1872).
- 1875 New Constitution and Parliament
- 1894-5 War with China
- 1904-5 War with Russia treaty of Portsmouth (U. S. A.)
- 1905 Anglo-Japanese alliance (renewed 1911).
- 1912 Death of the Mikado Yoshihito succeeds.

## Persia.

- 1895 Russo-Persian frontier commission
- 1896 Assassination of Shah Nasr-ed din, accession of Muzaffer-ed din
- 1902 Financial reform scheme with Belgian support
- 1903 Commercial agreements with Russia and Great Britain
- 1907 Death of Muzaffer ed din accession of Shah Mahomed ali Mirza
- 1908 Serious internal disturbances.
- 1909 Deposition of the Shah
- 1911 Russian ultimatum withdrawal of treasury gendarmes from ex Shah's property dismissal of members of American commission

## Siam

- 1867 Treaty with France recognising French protectorate in Cambodia.
- 1874 Political constitution granted
- 1893 French ultimatum and armed demonstration following encounter on the Mekong river treaty concluded
- 1904 Anglo-French agreement recognising sphere of influence in Siam

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Area.		Population.		Revenue.	
	1862 <sup>a</sup>	1912	1861	1911	1861-2	1911-2
	Sq. mls.	Sq. mls.	Thous.	Thous.	1,000	1,000
<i>United Kingdom</i>	119,934	121,891	39,071	45,658	68,674	185,080
<i>Europe:</i>						
Gibraltar	13	14	13	20	32	—
Heligoland <sup>b</sup>	—	—	2	—	—	—
Malta	115	117	141	215	154	448
Ionian Islands <sup>c</sup>	1,041	—	220	—	—	—
Total Europe	1,153	119	3,571	235	186	543
<i>Asia</i>						
India (British)	1,004,610	1,097,815	143,771	244,271 <sup>d</sup>	45,144	89,694
Ceylon	94,700	25,331	191,111	416,771	—	3,772
Cyprus <sup>e</sup>	—	3,584	—	27,871	—	3,20
Aden and Perim	80	90	—	46	—	—
Socotra <sup>f</sup>	—	1,871	—	12	—	—
Strait Settlements and Labuan	1,140	1,030	7,711	74	2,211	1,351
Federated Malay States <sup>g</sup>	—	27,606	—	1,046	—	4,000
Other Malay States <sup>h</sup>	—	24,600	—	1,029	—	7,711
Borneo <sup>i</sup> and Sarawak	—	78,106	—	708	—	826
Hong Kong	29	405	119	509	182	653
Wei hai wei <sup>j</sup>	—	785	—	147	—	7
Total Asia	1,080,460	1,250,781	14,771	2,100	46,457	92,771
<i>Africa</i>						
Ascension	34	34	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	47	47	—	—	—	—
Northern Nigeria <sup>k</sup>	—	2,670,000	—	9,999	21	8
Southern Nigeria <sup>l</sup>	—	79,880	—	7,771	—	1,950
Gold Coast	6,000	80,000	1,111	1,504	9	1,111
Sierra Leone	468	24,900	47	1,008	87	458
Gambia	20	8,000	7	146	15	87
Mauritius and Dependencies	708	808	310	374	47	742
Reykjavik	—	150	—	23	—	85
Somaland <sup>m</sup>	—	49,000	—	847	—	83
East Africa Protectorate <sup>n</sup>	—	250,000	—	2,651	—	729
Uganda <sup>o</sup>	—	225,000	—	2,643	—	304
Zanzibar <sup>p</sup>	—	1,020	—	189	—	237
Nyasaland <sup>q</sup>	—	80,801	—	1,002	—	87

Continued on following pp.)

<sup>a</sup> Not included in the British Empire at the earlier date.<sup>b</sup> Not included in the British Empire at the later date.<sup>c</sup> The areas given for 1862 are those as then ascertained.<sup>d</sup> Includes British India only.



THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Area.		Population		Revenue.	
	1902*	1912	1901	1911	1901-2	1911-2
	Sq. mls.	Sq. mls.	Thous.	Thous.	1,000 <sup>†</sup>	1,000 <sup>†</sup>
Cape of Good Hope	104,981	276,896	299	1,266	716	1,000 <sup>†</sup>
Natal	14,397	85,871	168	1,194	100	17,385
Transvaal <sup>‡</sup>	—	110,420	—	1,695	—	—
Orange Free State <sup>‡</sup>	—	50,292	—	528	—	—
Rhodesia <sup>‡</sup>	—	430,575	—	1,750	—	1,194
Swaziland <sup>‡</sup>	—	6,556	—	102	—	57
Bechuanaland <sup>‡</sup>	—	11,716	—	405	—	145
Botswana <sup>‡</sup>	—	275,000	—	126	—	59
Total Africa	195,006	2,223,478	464	35,961	1,800	24,908
Australasia, &c.						
Australia	2,475,611	2,474,481	1,203	4,568	6,497	50,616
New Zealand	106,239	104,761	155	1,038	1,204	11,140
Fiji <sup>‡</sup>	—	10,540	—	98	—	40
Tonga, Solomon and Gilbert Islands <sup>‡</sup>	—	7,435	—	140	—	241
Total Australasia, &c.	2,581,850	2,597,277	1,358	6,799	8,106	62,100
America						
Alaska	592,160	8,729,666	8,050	7,306	2,230	27,978 <sup>‡</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	40,800	162,794	123	248	117	725
British Honduras	18,500	8,668	30	41	27	247
British Guiana	76,900	90,808	155	296	328	584
Bermuda	24	19	11	19	22	7
Barbados	2,021	4,404	85	66	40	86
Turks and Caicos Islands	166	166	4	6	11	8
Jamaica	8,680	4,207	441	342	351	1,256
Windward Islands	514	606	91	100	56	205
Barbados	166	166	168	178	94	232
Leeward Islands	781	702	106	182	89	175
Trinidad and Tobago	1,661	1,666	99	340	202	661
Pitcairn Islands	7,400	7,500	1	8	8	24
Total America	742,223	4,011,097	4,804	9,616	2,453	32,648
SUMMARY						
United Kingdom	119,934	121,891	29,071	45,063	66,674	185,900
Europe	1,184	119	287	235	180	543
Asia <sup>§</sup>	1,030,664	1,265,781	148,061	252,786	66,267	92,789
Africa	195,006	2,223,478	904	35,961	1,800	24,908
Australasia, &c.	2,581,850	2,597,277	1,358	6,799	8,106	62,100
America	742,223	4,011,097	4,804	9,616	2,453	32,648
Total British Empire <sup>¶</sup>	4,659,894	10,814,436	181,616	359,614	129,166	308,106

\* Not included in the British Empire at the earlier date.

† The year given for 1901 are those as then ascertained.

‡ Includes British India only. § Includes Indian Native States.

¶ The totals are incomplete, as the information is, in some cases, not available.

## INTRODUCTORY TABLES

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1862-1912 (or nearest available dates)—continued.

Expenditure.		Debit		Total Imports <sup>1</sup>		Total Exports <sup>1</sup>		Shipping entered and cleared	
1861-2	1911-2	1861-2	1911-2	1861-2	1911-2	1861-2	1911-2	1861-2	1911-2
								Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons.
1,000L 084 85	1,800L 16 605	1,000L 562 190	1,000L 117,381	1,000L 2 790 449	1,000L 38,035	1,000L 1,971 127	1,000L 57 808	562 44	10 6,7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	998	—	—	—	3,144	—	3,220	—	—
—	62	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 480	23,940	670	130 600	6 302	50 083	5,200	77 636	1,570	24 200
1 584	50 408	15 251	54 041	26 907	66 967	24 130	70 462	2 151	9 985
1 114	10 442	280	84 101	4 020	19 646	2 423	19 024	140	2,960
—	71	—	—	—	808	—	117	—	204
—	353	—	104	—	957	—	1 370	—	85
—	77	—	—	—	492	—	868	—	250
7 709	91,763	16,697	238 606	31 628	88,075	26,348	106,367	3 341	14,679
8,786	91,173	14,606	104 492	14,438	114 977	8 990	64 815	4,893	24,690
1 7	890	174	5 366	1 007	751	1 174	462	307	2,351
32	101	—	194	211	683	354	452	65	368
811	576	364	883	1 107	1 497	1 365	983	284	982
19	64	1	4	239	517	40	107	100	1,380
42	83	44	97	1,250	311	1 008	209	207	1 740
11	8	—	—	35	25	23	24	116	328
292	1 330	618	3 911	1,142	2 868	1 113	2 948	230	4,319
57	184	30	290	346	737	319	508	92	4,830
98	216	—	423	918	1,540	1,068	981	282	3,476
76	150	40	267	473	713	570	367	168	2,380
308	968	224	1 022	798	5 019	615	4,790	228	3,655
9	22	—	—	38	94	16	848	70	851
4 101	24,344	18 572	117 103	22,034	131 635	16 874	60 868	7 082	50,899
71 116	178,546	800,770	734,900	257,873	814,364	186 494	664 143	26,543	132,906
180	541	87	79	6 173	2,315	3,548	983	4 360	19,945
45,043	87,066	104,365	230,348	96,030	300 080	68,788	265 163	4,797	84,617
1,430	23,948	670	180,800	6 323	59 083	5,300	77,660	1,576	34,309
7,769	61,323	16 697	238,606	31,628	88,075	26,348	106,367	3,341	14,679
4,101	24,344	16,573	117,103	22,044	131,635	16,874	60,868	7,082	50 899
199,691	879,874	968,791	1,081,781	379,640	1,806,615	308 445	1,150,108	49,708	282,086

<sup>1</sup> Including Ballast and Spoils.<sup>2</sup> Included in figures for Cape of Good Hope, &c.<sup>3</sup> Including duplicates in the W. Africa column (N. Nigeria, &c.).

## BRITISH EMPIRE—RAILWAY MILEAGE.

	1880	1911
	Miles	Miles
United Kingdom	10,430	23,417
Canada	2,090	26,624
India	840	32,590
Australia	842½	16,612
South Africa	53	8,992
Other countries	—	8,666
Total	13,761	117,944

¹ Year 1861

## BRITISH EMPIRE—MERCHANT NAVIES

The tonnage of the merchant navies of the British Empire in 1880 and 1911 was as follows —

	Tonnage on register					
	Steam Vessels		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	1880	1911	1880	1911	1880	1911
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands and Isle of Man)	454,327	10,717,511	4,304,300	900,997	4,638,627	11,618,508
Canada	23,453	253,785	521,521	410,509	545,073	764,274
Newfoundland	45	14,700	72,994	131,854	92,439	146,554
Australia	11,887	290,280	120,869	123,467	137,356	403,747
New Zealand	366	114,221	8,967	24,463	8,717	125,624
British India		95,740		10,659		106,399
Ceylon	3,132	733	237,923	8,460	266,056	10,193
Other possessions		96,562		149,287		246,199
Total	500,144	11,678,732	5,210,834	1,854,746	5,710,980	13,533,496

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS WITH REGARD TO THE BRITISH ARMY  
1882-83 AND 1912-13

Total Establishment at Home and in Colonies.	1882-83	1912-13
Officers	8,094	9,800
N-Co's and Men	187,416	175,600
Total	195,510	185,400
Total Numbers in India	23,368	75,880

## INTRODUCTORY TABLES

LIX

Strength at Home and Colonies by branches of the Service.	1862-63	1912-13
Horse Artillery	1 038	8,118
Cavalry	12 183	14,754
Field and Garrison Artillery	19 001	29 974
Engineers	4,566	9,818
Guards	6,906	7 416
Infantry of the line	87,816	84 888

Departmental services were differently organised fifty years ago from what they are now and it is difficult to establish any basis of comparison.

The number of cavalry regiments was the same in 1862-63 as it is still, and there were the same number in India. In 1862-3 there were 141 battalions of the line, of which 58 were in India; now there are 148, of which 52 are in India. In 1862-63 (there being then no Army Reserve) the peace establishment of a cavalry regiment at home was 34 officers and 602 other ranks, and of a line battalion 40 officers and 982 other ranks. Now the establishment of a cavalry regiment is 23 officers and 998 other ranks, and of a line battalion 25 officers and 177 other ranks.

Total Estimates	1865-63	1913-13
	£	£
Effective	13,172 012	28,055,000
Non Effective	2,180,858	2,005 000
Total	15 302 870	27 800 000



### SOME STATISTICS FOR THE

	Area <sup>1</sup> (English Square Miles).		Population. <sup>2</sup>	
	1862	1912	1862	1912
Austria	(1867) 115,374	115,882	(1867) 35,118,378	(1910) 32,534,040
Hungary	(1867) 122,780	122,306	(1867) 9,909,765	(1910) 30,080,787
Belgium	(1868) 11,366	11,378	(1868) 4,220,000	(1910) 7,422,784
Denmark	(1867) 21,979	15,582	(1869) 2,608,034	(1911) 2,775,070
France	(1867) 211,622	207,054	(1861) 37,322,225	(1911) 30,061,609
Germany <sup>2</sup>	(1861) 212,867	206,790	(1861) 45,012,084	(1910) 64,925,968
Prussia	(1861) 107,300	124,134	(1861) 18,407,452	(1910) 40,165,219
Bavaria	(1861) 29,617	30,846	(1861) 4,680,827	(1910) 6,687,281
Saxony	(1861) 6,777	5,787	(1861) 2,225,340	(1910) 4,609,886
Baden	(1861) 3,904	5,819	(1861) 1,369,291	(1910) 2,142,823
Wurttemberg	(1861) 7,860	7,524	(1861) 1,790,708	(1910) 2,427,574
Greece	(1861) 10,321	25,014	(1861) 1,096,819	(1911) 2,631,662
Italy	(1869) 100,097	110,500	(1869) 21,777,234	(1909) 24,671,277
Netherlands	(1869) 12,667	12,648	(1869) 3,809,128	(1909) 6,022,467
Norway <sup>3</sup>	(1860) 121,867	124,129	(1860) 1,428,734	(1910) 2,281,722
Sweden	(1868) 171,600	172,876	(1868) 3,269,758	(1911) 6,222,496
Portugal	(1868) 34,510	35,400	(1868) 3,584,677	(1911) 5,097,088
Russia <sup>4</sup>	(1860) 7,612,274	8,704,584	(1860) 72,092,875	(1910) 167,008,400
Spain	(1860) 185,716	194,789	(1860) 15,673,588	(1910) 19,688,806
Switzerland	(1867) 15,967	15,976	(1867) 2,584,342	(1911) 3,741,071
Turkey <sup>5</sup>	(1860) 1,226,478	941,416	(1860) 25,250,000	(1910) 25,990,000
United States	1,484,017	3,877,223	21,448,231	91,072,266

<sup>1</sup> The area and population figures are those of the oceans immediately preceding 1803 and 1912.

In 1802 the German Confederation was made up of the following States — Portions of Austria (the Archduchy of Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Tyrol, Moravia, and part of Illyria); the Kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Württemberg; the Grand-duchy of Baden; the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel; the Grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt; the Duchy of Mecklenburg and Lauenburg; the Grand-duchy of Luxembourg and Limburg; the Duchy of Brunswick; the Grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar; the Duchy of Nassau; the Grand-duchy of Saxe-Meiningen; the Duchies of Saxe-Saalfeld, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg; the Grand-duchy of Saxe-Berlin-Greifswald and Oldenburg; the Duchy of Anhalt; the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Liechtenstein; Waldeck; Bremen-Verden; Rostock-Stettin; Bremen; Lübeck; Stade; Oldenburg; the Lordships of Hildesheim; the Free Cities of Lübeck, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Erfurt, Regensburg.

**TABLE 1**

## INTRODUCTORY TABLE

LXX

## PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1862-1912.

Revenue 1,000L		Expenditure 1,000L		Debt 1,000L		Imports 1,000L	
1862	1912	1862	1912	1862	1912	1862	1912
30,587	121,541	85,459	121,528	243,504	215,326	59,427	145,800
	77,197		77,195		260		
6,144	30,806	5,806	30,221	26,219	148,186	8,288	175,288
1,841	9,908	1,814	9,540	10,886	10,539	4,281	(1911) 86,508
92,454	180,169	94,800	180,152	416,092	1,801,718	208,912	818,084
—	144,806	—	144,806	—	226,183	58,908 <sup>6</sup>	506,028
20,478	204,265	20,468	204,265	40,500	471,443	—	—
8,883	33,810	8,893	33,810	28,575	118,887	—	—
1,808	22,661	1,853	22,661	9,883	43,444	—	—
1,425	6,700	1,867	8,617	8,433	37,148	—	—
1,944	5,300	1,712	444	3,802	30,421	—	—
—	5,704	885	5,733	4,972	32,498	3,520	(1911) 6,939
22,850	107,306	36,841	104,737	104,250	301,650	60,807	144,164
7,707	18,501	7,707	16,880	87,162	98,354	63,076	(1911) 277,740
1,186	7,187	1,108	7,187	1,804	20,425	4,240	(1911) 27,542
2,202	14,388	2,470	14,238	2,915	63,375	5,376	(1911) 58,858
2,081	17,013	3,218	17,475	33,717	178,026	(1865) <sup>7</sup> 5,585	(1911) 15,542
44,845	300,191	40,161	300,191	142,900	304,164	22,717	109,197
20,432	40,408	20,896	41,530	145,911	225,694	15,418	41,774
706	2,710	771	2,868	300	2,000	12,810	78,649
11,164	26,863	12,739	30,224	23,070	115,072	—	(1911) 24,940
10,521	198,449	97,837	192,064	109,308	572,674	76,001	373,778

<sup>4</sup> Total Russian Empire.<sup>5</sup> Estimates only.<sup>7</sup> In 1862 the Turkish Empire included Thrace, Bulgaria, Roumelia and Thessaly, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldavia and Wallachia (Rumania) and Servia.<sup>8</sup> The figures are those of the German Zollverein. Returns for the separate States were not made.<sup>10</sup> First official record.<sup>11</sup> No official figures are available, but an estimate for 1862 values the total trade of Turkey with foreign countries at £2,000,000.

## SOME STATISTICS FOR THE PRINCIPAL

	Exports 1902		Railways (Length in Miles).	
	1862	1913	1862	1912
Austria	79,231	110,012	(1860) 1,768	20,563
Hungary			(1860) 894	13,034
Belgium	15,000	144,520	(1860) 976	5,335
Denmark	1,203	34,117	(1871) <sup>a</sup> 471	2,292
France	211,704	206,454	(1872) <sup>a</sup> 6,377	31,391
Germany <sup>2</sup>	53,571	437,922	(1860) 6,379	(1910) 37,949
Prussia	—	—	(1860) 3,444	29,132
Bavaria	—	—	(1861) 1,458	4,084
Saxony	—	—	(1860) 478	1,030
Baden	—	—	(1860) 248	1,276
Württemberg	—	—	(1860) 1,498	1,214
Greece	2,150	5,636	(1911) None	841
Italy	40,892	95,846	(1860) 1,117	10,600
Netherlands	31,406	227,664	(1911) 296	1,984
Norway <sup>3</sup>	—	18,080	(1860) 42	1,530
Sweden	4,897	36,510	(1911) 879	5,877
Portugal	4,521	—	(1861) 81	1,780
Russia	37,694	1,40,631	(1860) 644	44,910
Spain	10,623	41,760	(1860) 1,191	9,170
Switzerland	11,970	54,303	(1860) 656	9,236
Turkey <sup>4</sup>	—	20,431	(1860) 41	4,676
United States	76,148	692,228	(1860) 39,834	246,578

<sup>a</sup> In 1866 the German Confederation was made up of the following States:—Portions of Austria (the Archduchy of Austria, Bohemia, Styria, Tyrol, Moravia, and part of Illyria); the Kingdom of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Mecklenburg, the Grand-duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Duchy of Mecklenburg and Lüneburg; the Grand-duchy of Luxembourg and Limburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; the Duchy of Nassau; the Grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; the Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Anhalt; the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, Reuss-Gotha, Reuss-Schleiss, Schwarzburg-Lippe, Lippe-Deimold; the Land-graves of Hesse-Rheinfels; the free cities of Lübeck, Frankfurt, Bremen, Hamburg.

<sup>2</sup> Norway and Sweden formed one monarchy.

# INTRODUCTORY TABLE

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COUNTRIES, 1862-1912—continued

Telegraphs (Length of lines in miles).		Telegraphs (Length of wire in miles).		Expenditure on Army		Expenditure on Navy	
1862	1912	1862	1912	1862	1912	1862	1912
(1868) <sup>1</sup> 14,002	20 187	(1868) 41 881	207 462	£ 10 018,306	£ 22 060 707	£ 10 481 610	£ 2 058 884
(1867) <sup>2</sup> 2,100	15,028	(1877) 7 800	108 032	1 331 668	3 228 800	—	—
(1860) <sup>3</sup> 1,008	4 774	(1860) 8 006	2, 834	460 121	1 097 000	212,688	620,000
10,049 (1867)	114 804	52,770 (1897)	438,302	14 061 814	31 000 206	10,067,757	17,070 831
13,664	141 707	44 984	437 878	—	34 087 168	—	22,870 000
—	—	—	—	5 807 006	—	140 263	—
—	17 087	—	54 994	2,1 250	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	306 108	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	103 580	—	—	—
—	6 806	—	11 741	2 9 300	—	—	—
—	5 044	—	10 947	48 641	861 237	77 214	35,003
(1866) 9,000	(1910) 6, 825	(1866) 23 734	(1910) 187 424	11 002,492	16 060 471	3,114 958	7 802 408
(1870) 1 850	4 720	(1870) 6 257	23 54	1 065 200	2 527 016	604,066	1 697,060
(1870) 9 532	1 320	(1870) 5 14	104 000	20 23	854,000	170,757	816 622
(1868) 8,000	21 002	(1868) 7 801	177,114	2,240 000	3,140 938	752 000	1 291 888
—	3 045	—	13 415	091 265	2 075 000	230 4 1	1,028,411
(1844) 1 101	(1910) 170 488	(1864) 27 206	(1910) 455,530	1, 12	40 223 342	2 941 404	15,014,517
—	37 830	—	10 276	38 101,749	7 530,000	0,461 371	2,524,021
—	2,186	—	16 443	150 807	1 20,000	—	—
—	28 500	—	42,200	6 055,000	7,301 012	1 220 400	1,285 091
—	219 219	—	1,487 843	78 878 681	18 642,080	8,334 914	25,405,930

<sup>1</sup> Total Russian Empire.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates only.

<sup>3</sup> First available figures.

<sup>4</sup> In 1862 the Turkish Empire included Thrace, Bulgaria, Roumelia and Thessaly, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldavia and Wallachia (Rumania) and Servia.

<sup>5</sup> There were no Export Returns until 1866 in which year they totalled £,574,000 (Imports, 1866, £,631,000).

<sup>6</sup> Not till 1870 were there any railway lines in Greece, in that year there were 6 miles.

UNITED KINGDOM FOOD SUPPLIES FROM CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The following statement shows for the years 1906 to 1911 inclusive the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and the proportion of raw material and food supplies to manufactured articles.

Year	Total value of Imports received in the United Kingdom	Of which—						Articles wholly or mainly manufactured		Miscellaneous and unclassified articles	
		Food, drink, and tobacco		Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured		Articles wholly or mainly manufactured					
		Amount	Proportion of total per cent.	Amount	Proportion of total per cent.	Amount	Proportion of total per cent.	Amount	Proportion of total per cent.	Amount	Proportion of total per cent.
1.—From the Dominion of Canada											
1906	22,402,000	12,344,000	73.0	2,851,000	12.9	1,082,000	4.6	112,000	0.5		
1907	21,267,000	12,072,000	71.7	4,073,000	19.7	1,523,000	6.9	104,000	0.4		
1908	24,981,000	13,512,000	76.2	4,409,000	18.3	1,974,000	8.2	100,000	0.4		
1911	21,005,000	10,364,000	77.4	4,074,000	17.3	1,144,000	4.5	112,000	0.5		
2.—From the Commonwealth of Australia.											
1906	16,435,000	7,302,000	44.8	6,902,000	42.0	2,221,000	18.5	30,000	0.2		
1907	13,695,000	10,542,000	56.7	6,717,000	35.1	1,643,000	8.7	27,000	0.1		
1908	16,364,000	14,798,000	48.0	8,262,000	34.9	1,580,000	6.0	36,000	0.2		
1911	20,470,000	13,192,000	58.5	9,101,000	34.4	1,528,000	6.9	45,000	0.2		
3.—From the Dominion of New Zealand											
1906	15,127,000	6,302,000	51.1	5,874,000	43.4	46,000	0.4	12,000	0.1		
1907	13,647,000	7,009,000	51.4	5,766,000	42.4	48,000	0.3	21,000	0.1		
1908	17,123,000	8,832,000	51.9	8,300,000	48.0	30,000	0.2	10,000	0.0		
1911	14,643,000	7,455,000	51.2	7,045,000	43.4	35,000	0.3	12,000	0.1		

THE TREATY OF OUCHY, October 15 1912.  
(TURKEY AND ITALY).

The principal provisions of this treaty were as follows —

I.—Italy maintains absolutely the law which declared her full and entire sovereignty over Libya, and, in consequence, denies any form of sovereignty there on the part of Turkey whether open or disguised, nominal, effective, or partial.

II.—Turkey on her side, neither impugns nor recognises the sovereignty of Italy. She ignores it and in that manner avoids offending against the letter of the Koran which forbids the cession of lands of the Caliph to the infidel. Italy consents to forgo the formal recognition by Turkey, and will be content with procuring a recognition of her new rights from the Powers.

III.—Italy pledges herself to restore to the Ottoman Empire the islands in the Aegean which were occupied by her troops.

IV.—Italy accepts a clause, identical with that contained in the Austro-Hungarian Treaty regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, dealing with the exercise of religious authority by the Caliph. Any kind of political interference is, however expressly excluded.

V.—There shall be no question of a payment of an indemnity by one side or the other. The sole engagement of a financial character which Italy is to make is the payment of that part of the Ottoman Public Debt which is guaranteed by revenue from Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

THE TREATY OF MADRID Nov 27, 1912  
(FRANCE AND SPAIN).

The Franco-Spanish Treaty regarding Morocco contains 80 articles. A Protocol of 14 articles regarding the Tangier-Fes Railway is attached.

(For a summary of the contents of this Treaty see p. 1056.)

CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The following table shows the cases for international arbitration brought before the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague from the time of its establishment in 1902 until November 1 1912. The Dogger Bank affair in which Russian warships fired on the British fishing fleet in 1904, is not included, as it was settled by commission of inquiry not by arbitration. Another commission of inquiry finished its work in 1912, reporting to the French and Italian governments on July 15 on the stoppage of the French liner *Tartar* during the Turco-Italian war.

Parties.	Case	Date of References to the Court	Date of decisions
1. United States of America v. United Mexican States	Pious funds of the Californias	May 22, 1902	Oct. 14 1902
2. Germany Great Britain and Italy v. Venezuela (Belgium, Spain, United States, France, Mexico, Netherlands and Sweden and Norway)	Right of preference claimed by blockading powers	May 7 1908	Feb. 22, 1904
3. Germany France and Great Britain v. Japan	Perpetual leases in Japan	Aug. 23, 1902	May 22 1906
4. France v. Great Britain	Dispute of Mascot	Oct. 13, 1904	Aug. 8, 1905
5. Germany v. France	Deserters of Casablanca	Nov 10, 1905	May 22, 1906
6. Norway v. Sweden	Maritime frontier	Mar 14, 1906	Oct. 23, 1906
7. United States of America v. Great Britain	Atlantic Fisheries	Jan. 27 1909	Sept. 7, 1910
8. United States of America v. Venezuela	Claims of the "Orinoco Company"	Feb. 13, 1909	Oct. 25, 1910
9. France v. Great Britain	Arrest and restitution of <i>Seydlitz</i>	Oct. 25, 1910	Feb. 24, 1911
10. Russia v. Turkey	Arrears of interest claimed for Russian indemnities for damages sustained during the war of 1877	July 22, <sup>1</sup> Aug. 4, 1909	—
11. Italy v. Peru	Canavese claim	April 26, 1910	May 3, 1912
12. France v. Italy	Seizure of the <i>Corthope</i> and <i>Alouette</i>	Mar 6, 1912	—

<sup>1</sup> The Court met on February 13, 1911, and adjourned sine die.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COMMONWEALTHS TO IMPERIAL NAVY (1912-13).

<i>Australia.</i>		£
Construction of Fleet		1,106,830
Naval agreement (ceased in April, 1913)		172,000
Naval forces		650,875
Naval works		315,650
Total		£2,245,355

<i>Canada.</i>		Dollars.
Civil Government		58,564
Naval service, ships, dockyards, &c.		1,790,017
Tidal service		39,350
Hydrographic surveys		163,118
Steamer for surveying Gulf and River St. Lawrence		81,858
Wireless stations		150,000
Fisheries protection service		272,221
		\$3,492,813
		(£498,562)

*New Zealand.*

According to the N.Z. Naval Subsidy Act, 1906 (for  
10 years from May 1909) . . . . . £100,000

(Also the Dreadnought presented by New Zealand)

*South Africa.*

The combined sums formerly contributed by the late  
Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope (50,000) and  
Natal (25,000) . . . . . £75,000

## COMPULSORY SERVICE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## CANADA.

All the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of eighteen years and upwards and under sixty, being British subjects, are liable to service in the Militia, and the Governor General may require all the male inhabitants of Canada capable of bearing arms to serve in the case of a *levée en masse*.

## COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

All male inhabitants of Australia who have resided therein for six months and who are British subjects are liable to be trained from the age of twelve to fourteen in the junior cadets, from fourteen to eighteen in the senior cadets, from eighteen to twenty-five in the citizen forces, from twenty-five to twenty-six in the citizen forces, but except in time of imminent danger of war during the last period the service shall be limited to one registration or one summer parade in each year.

All male inhabitants of Australia who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects and who are between the ages of eighteen and sixty years are in time of war liable to serve in the citizen forces.

## NEW ZEALAND

All male inhabitants of New Zealand who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects are liable to be trained from the age of twelve to fourteen or on the date of leaving school, whichever is the later in the junior cadets, from fourteen years, or the date of leaving school, to eighteen years, or in the case of those who on attaining the age of eighteen years are attending a secondary school, to the date of their leaving school, in the senior cadets; and from eighteen years or the date of leaving a secondary school to twenty-five years in the general training section, or the Territorial Force in the case of their transfer to that force, and from twenty-five years to thirty years in the Reserve.

The Militia of New Zealand includes all the male inhabitants of New Zealand between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five who have resided in New Zealand for a period of six months, and all these persons are liable to be called out in time of war.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Every citizen is liable between his seventeenth and sixtieth year to render in time of war personal service in defence of the Union and he is liable to undergo a course of peace training for military service and may be required to commence that training in his twenty-first year and to complete it not later than his twenty-fifth year but he may voluntarily commence it in any year between his seventeenth and twenty-first year. Of the total number liable to peace training, only 50 per cent. shall actually undergo the training unless special financial provision is made by Parliament otherwise. But every citizen liable to training who has not been entered in his twenty-first year must serve as member of a rifle association from his twenty-first year for four consecutive years.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

In this Colony there are two Militia units and every male person who is a subject of His Majesty and between eighteen and forty-five years of age is liable to serve with the force.

## JAMAICA.

There is one company of Garrison Artillery, known as 'The Jamaica Militia Artillery' in this Colony. Subject to certain exceptions, every male inhabitant of the island between eighteen and forty years of age is liable to serve and if there are not sufficient volunteers to make up the quota the required number is chosen by ballot.

## ANTIGUA.

The Defence Force is in status and constitution a Volunteer Force, but when the force falls below a certain strength all male inhabitants between eighteen and forty-five years of age are liable to serve and the required number is chosen by ballot.

## DOMINICA AND MONTEKRAT.

In these two Colonies similar legislation has been enacted.

## ST KITTS NEVIS.

There is legislation on similar lines, but the age of liability to service is from seven to forty years of age.

## BAHAMAS BRITISH HONDURAS AND ST HELENA.

Statutory provision for compulsory service exists but there are no Militia Forces in any of these three Colonies and the legislation in question is therefore to be regarded as inoperative.



## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

## UNITED KINGDOM.

## THE REVENUE.

I.—An Account of the Total Revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ended March 31, 1913 as compared with the preceding year

	Year ended March 31, 1913, compared with the preceding year			
	Year ended March 31, 1913	Year ended March 31, 1912	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Ourbans	53,465,000	53,549,000	—	184,000
Rent	53,000,000	53,380,000	—	380,000
Stamps, &c., Duties	25,368,000	25,392,000	—	244,000
Stamps	19,859,000	9,484,000	665,000	—
Land Tax	700,000	700,000	—	50,000
House Duty	2,000,000	2,180,000	—	180,000
Property and Income-tax (including super-tax)	44,800,000	44,804,000	3,000	—
Land Value Duties	484,000	481,000	—	30,000
Postal Service	20,300,000	19,650,000	650,000	—
Telegraph Service	3,100,000	3,105,000	—	5,000
Telephone Service	5,775,000	2,945,000	2,830,000	—
Crown Lands	580,000	580,000	—	—
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans	1,418,000	1,331,407	187,408	—
Miscellaneous	2,925,000	2,538,782	386,210	—
	150,591,990	150,590,308	4,610,713	890,760
	Net Increase.			£ 11,713.

II.—An Account showing the Receipts into and Issues out of the Exchequer in the year ended March 31, 1913 as compared with the preceding year

Receipts	Year ended March 31, 1913	Year ended March 31, 1912
Balance in Exchequer on April 1—	£	£
Bank of England	10,078,073	12,618,374
Bank of Ireland	845,518	1,037,797
	11,600,591	13,656,171
Revenue as shown in Account I.	138,991,990	135,080,286
Advances Repaid—		
Bullion	1,400,000	1,450,000
Interest on Exchequer Bonds issued under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	130,045	148,451
Money Raised by the Creation of Debt—		
By Treasury Bills for Supply	20,600,000	22,600,000
By issue of Exchequer Bonds under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	4,000,000	—
By issue of Exchequer Bonds under the Ousted Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	—	3,000,000
Under the Telegraph Act, 1903 to 1907	1,000,000	1,130,000
Under the Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	200,000	2,000,000
Under the Military Works Act, 1907 to 1908	10,000	200,000
Under the Local Authorities (New Buildings) Act, 1908	15,000	7,000
Under the Public Buildings (Scotland) Act, 1908	20,000	—
Under the Public Office Site (Scotland) Act, 1908	15,000	15,000

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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Receipts—continued	Year ended March 31, 1912	Year ended March 31 1912
	£	£
East Africa Protectorate Loan—Repayment on Account of Principal and Interest	2,115	—
Cunard Loan—Repayment on Account of Principal	189,000	189,000
Suez Canal Shares Drawn and Paid Off	11,906	9,900
China Indemnity	193,800	254,402
Amounts Temporarily Borrowed—		
On the Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund (19 and 20 Vic. c. 36)	—	1,500,000
On the Credit of Ways and Means—		
By Treasury Bills	2,000,000	7,100,000
By other Advances	1,900,000	2,000,000
	242,896,223	246,551,302

Issues	Year ended March 31, 1912	Year ended March 31 1912
	£	£
Expenditure—		
National Debt Services	24,500,000	24,500,000
Development and Road Improvement Funds	1,173,286	1,709,859
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, &c.	9,662,299	9,666,869
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,692,436	1,679,542
Supply Services	151,004,900	141,066,000
Total Expenditure chargeable against Revenue	182,372,621	178,544,100
Issues to meet Capital Expenditure—		
Under the Telegraph Acts, 1893 to 1907	1,000,000	1,150,000
Under the Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	398,000	3,000,000
Under the Military Works Act, 1897 to 1908	40,000	250,000
Under the Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	18,000	7,000
Under the Public Expenses Act, 1903	50,000	—
Under the Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1908	10,000	45,000
Advances—		
Bullion	1,550,000	1,450,000
Interest on Exchequer Bonds issued under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	128,045	142,451
Redemption of Unfunded Debt—		
Treasury Bills for Supply	29,900,000	29,900,000
Exchequer Bonds issued under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	4,060,900	2,080,000
Exchequer Bonds issued under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904 (net)	—	—
Surplus Revenue, 1907-8	—	—
Issued under Section 9 of the Finance Act, 1908	34,000	19,000
Old Sinking Fund, 1910-11—		
Issued to reduce Debt	—	2,354,766
Issued under the Finance Act, 1911—		
Section 16 (1) (a)	1,540,000	—
Section 16 (1) (b)	35,440	—
Section 16 (1) (c)	—	47,000
Old Sinking Fund, 1911-12—		
Issued to reduce debt	5,006,000	—
East Africa Protectorate Loan Repayment—		
Issued to reduce debt under the Finance Act, 1911	2,115	—
Cunard Loan Repayments—		
Amount issued to the National Debt Commissioners under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	192,000	189,000
Suez Canal, Suez Shares—		
Issued to reduce Debt under the Finance Act, 1904	11,906	9,900
China Indemnity—		
Issued to reduce Debt under the Finance Act, 1904	193,800	254,402
Temporary Advances Expaid—		
Advances on the Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund	—	1,500,000

Income—continued	Year ended March 31 1912	Year ended March 31 1912
	£	£
Advances on the Credit of Ways and Means—	2,000,000	7,100,000
Treasury Bills	1,600,000	2,000,000
Other Advances	—	—
<b>Balances in Receipts—</b>	<b>230,644,193</b>	<b>229,033,709</b>
Bank of England, March 31 1912, 5,589,125 <sup>1</sup> ; March 31, 1911, 10,683,074; Bank of Ireland, March 31 1912, 840,925 <sup>1</sup> ; March 31 1911, 845,518.	6,529,160	11,483,391
	<b>242,826,853</b>	<b>240,533,800</b>

*Duchy of Cornwall*.—The total receipts in the year 1912 (including a balance of 12,957<sup>1</sup> brought forward from 1911) were 156,726<sup>1</sup>. The payments made on account of the Prince of Wales amounted to 81,850<sup>1</sup>. Other disbursements in 1912 amounted to 5<sup>1</sup> 880<sup>1</sup>, leaving a balance of 17 445<sup>1</sup> carried forward.

*Duchy of Lancaster*.—The total receipts in 1912, including balances brought forward from 1911 were 103,227<sup>1</sup>. The payments made (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse were 64,000<sup>1</sup>.

## ARMY

*Army Estimates*.—The estimated expenditure (net) on the Army for 1913-14 amounts to 23,220,000<sup>1</sup>, as against 27,860,000<sup>1</sup> for 1912-13. The number of men provided for in 1913-14 is 133,600 as against 136,660 in 1912-13.

*Strength of the Army*.—The annual Report on the Army for the year ended September 30 1912, gives the following statement showing the establishment and strength of the Regular Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserve and Territorial Force of the Militia, and Militia Reserve Division, and of the Colonial Militia and Volunteers on 1st October 1912:

	All Banks			
	Establishment (Army Estimates)	Strength	Wanting to complete	Superannu- itary
<b>Regular Army —</b>				
Regimental Establishments				
British <sup>1</sup>	160,952 <sup>2</sup>	176,951	4,003	—
Indian <sup>3</sup>	7,086	76,811	—	226
Staff and Departments and Miscellaneous Establish- ments	2,800	2,800	54	—
Army Reserve	138,000 <sup>4</sup>	139,877	—	—
Special Reserve	89,913	89,914	80,940	—
<b>Territorial Force —</b>				
Territorial Officers, W.C.O.s <sup>5</sup> and Men <sup>6</sup>	314,368	289,240	52,128	—
Permanent Staff <sup>7</sup>	2,508	2,791	18	—
Territorial Force Reserve	—	1,191	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>805,536</b>	<b>720,670</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Militia</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Militia Reserve Division</b>	<b>150<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>118</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>1</sup> This includes Indian Native Troops employed in the Colonies and North China. It also includes the Regular Establishment of the Special Reserve.

<sup>2</sup> This includes 8,509 W.C.O.s and men to cover temporary and occasional excess of establishments in all arms.

<sup>3</sup> These numbers do not include any officers or men of the Indian Army.

<sup>4</sup> This is the maximum number which it was expected the Reserve would reach between 1st April, 1912, and 1st April, 1913.

<sup>5</sup> The Territorial Force Establishments are the revised Establishments in force on 1st October, 1912, not those given in Army Estimates. The figures include the 1st of Man Volunteers. They also include both Permanent Staff and Territorial Officers for Officers Training Corps, the numbers being: Territorial Officers, establishment 948 and strength 10; Permanent Staff, establishment 25 adjutants and 19 adjutants; strength, 10 adjutants and 44 adjutants.

<sup>6</sup> Due to the estimated maximum number during the year; the force is gradually expiring.

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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	All Ranks			
	Establishment (Army Estimates)	Strength	Wanting to complete	Superan- nuary
Militia (Channel Islands, Malta and Bermuda) —				
Permanent Staff	179	177	2	—
Militia	1,492	5,086	496	—
Volunteers (Bermuda) —				
Permanent Staff	5	5	—	—
Volunteer Officers and Volun- teers	314	229	85	—
General Total	311,746	730,966	—	—

The *Territorial Force*.—The establishment (including permanent staff) and strength of all ranks on October 1 1912, were as follows —

	Yeo.	R.H. & F.A.	R.G.A.	R.E. S.	Infy.	A.S.C.	R.A.M.C.	A.V.C.	Total
Strength	24,956	20,557	8,446	12,958	166,571	7,443	12,851	184	265,964
Establishment	26,447	34,578	12,052	14,750	203,009	9,014	15,208	198	315,876

The *National Reserve*.—The numbers registered on January 1 1913 were over 190,000

*Army Distribution*.—The distribution of the Army (all ranks) on Oct. 1, 1912, with the total establishment at home, in India, and in the Colonies is given as follows —

All ranks		All ranks	
Home —		Colonies and Egypt —	
England and Wales	95,424	Straits Settlements	2,281
Ireland	25,224	China	8,965
Scotland	4,730	E. Africa	11,851
Channel Islands	1,788	W. Africa	2,587
Total	127,386	Mauritius	1,050
Home Establishment	131,637 1	Bermuda	1,210
East Indies	76,811	Jamaica	974
Indian Establishment.	75,865	On passage, &c.	87
Colonies and Egypt —		Total	49,076
Gibraltar	4,127	Indian native troops in Colonies	807
Malta	7,522	Colonial Establishment	43,516
Egypt	6,348	Total at Home and Abroad	253,762
Cyprus	312	Establishment at Home & Abroad	254,859 2
Cyrene	1,186		

1 Excluding establishment of Royal Flying Corps, namely, 680 all ranks.

2 Including 2,908 all ranks for temporary and occasional excess of establishment.

**Recruiting.**—The numbers of recruits rejected, attested, and finally approved, at Home in the 2 years ended Sept. 30, 1911 and 1912, were —

	1911	1912
Served with Notice Papers	65,794	67,681
Casualties before Attestation —		
Rejected by Recruiters or Recruiting Officers for Physical reasons	16,728	9,878
Rejected by Medical Officers for Physical reasons	11,188	9,523
Failure to appear for Attestation	2,580	2,304
Rejected by Recruiters or Recruiting Officers for other than Physical reasons, and other casualties	2,584	8,164
Total casualties before Attestation	33,080	24,658
Attested	32,480	33,023
Casualties after Attestation —		
Rejected by Medical Officers for Physical reasons	1,174	927
Rejected by Approving Officers for Physical reasons	376	380
Deserted	168	153
Rejected by Approving Officers for other than Physical reasons, and other casualties	1,285	1,235
Total casualties after Attestation	2,943	2,695
Finally Approved	29,487	30,328
Deserted after final approval before joining unit	16	17
Other casualties before joining unit	57	23
Total	43	40
Joined unit	29,444	30,288

**Army, Nationalities, Religion and Education.**—Of the 294,901 non-commissioned officers and men on Oct. 1, 1912, 198,891 were born in England, 3,076 in Wales, 16,258 in Scotland, 21,421 in Ireland, 7,285 in India or the Colonies, 802 were British subjects born in foreign countries, 1 was a foreigner, and the nationalities of 114 were not reported.

Of the same men at the same date, 146,068 belonged to the Church of England, 18,916 were Presbyterians, 18,106 were Wesleyans, 3,970 were Baptists or Congregationalists, 1,486 other Protestants, 24,386 Roman Catholics, 721 Jews, and 2,005 Mahomedans, Hindus, &c.

Of 29,619 recruits examined during the year ended Sept. 30, 1912, 5.48 per cent. were men of good education, 23.38 per cent. of fair education, 50.97 of moderate education, 20.70 of inferior education, 11.06 were illiterate, i.e., could not read a Standard II Reader, nor write from dictation from a Standard II Reader, nor work very easy problems with small numbers on the simple rules of Arithmetic.

**Horses, &c.**—On Oct. 1, 1912, the horses, mules, &c., on the British establishment at Home numbered 29,886, in Egypt, 1,801 (including 161 camels), in S. Africa, 5,888 (Ghaffers and Mulla, 281, Coyles, Singapore, China, and Mauritius, 458 (including 10 bullocks in China); Bermuda, 87, total in the Colonies, &c., 7,704; general total, 39,365, establishments, 52,122.

#### NAVY.

**Expenditure.**—The expenditure (net) on the navy for the year 1912-13 is estimated at £44,500,000, as against £5,073,000 for 1912-13. For 1913-14 the number of officers, sailors, &c., provided for is 144,000; for 1912-13 the number was 137,500. The total number of Royal Fleet Reserve is 25,728. For a period of years a certain number of young warrant officers will be liable to be selected for commissions.

The following particulars are taken from the Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, explanatory of the Estimates for 1913-14.

**Expenditure.**—The construction for the year 1913-14 will cost £12,575,000, as against £14,000,000, for 1912-13. Of this amount £1,320,000 will be spent on the construction

of work on ships already under construction, and 2,952,400 for beginning work on ships of the new programme, which is composed as follows —

- 5 Battleships,
- 4 Light Armoured Cruisers,
- 18 Destroyers, and a number of submarines and subsidiary craft.

The total estimated cost of the new programme is 15,958,025.

Between the 1st April, 1912, and the 31st March 1915 the following ships will have been completed and become available for service —

- 4 Battleships (*King George V., Centurion, Thunderer, Conqueror*).
- 2 Battle Cruisers (*Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand*).

4 Light Cruisers (*Chatham, Dublin, Southampton, Ampton, Melbourne*). The last is for Australia).

- 18 Destroyers.
- 8 Submarines and 3 other vessels

On the 1st of April 1912 there were to be under construction —

- 11 Battleships (including *Malaya*).
- 2 Battle Cruisers (including one for Australia).
- 18 Light Cruisers (including one for Australia).
- 23 Torpedo Boat Destroyers
- 21 Submarines (including two for Australia).

A number of vessels for carrying oil fuel and for various Fleet purposes.

The *Malaya* is the first-class armoured ship offered by the Malay States to the Imperial Government.

Two large floating docks, capable of taking any war vessel now building or likely to be designed, have been completed and delivered for Portsmouth and the Medway. A small floating dock for destroyers has been completed and placed at Harwich, and one for submarines to be stationed ultimately at Dover has been completed.

The principal development of Imperial naval policy during the year 1912-13 has been in Canada. Mr. Borden and other members of the Canadian Cabinet visited London to confer with the Admiralty. On their invitation the Admiralty prepared a statement of the present and immediate prospective requirements of the naval defence of the Empire for the consideration of the Canadian Government. Mr. Borden has since announced in the Canadian House of Commons the decision of his Government to propose the grant to the Crown of £7,000,000 for the immediate construction of three of the most modern type of armoured ships. It is intended to place these ships at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the common defence of the Empire, to be controlled and maintained as part of the Royal Navy. Mr. Borden added. If at any time in the future it be the will of the Canadian people to establish a Canadian unit of the British Navy these vessels can be called by the Canadian Government to form part of the Navy, in which case, of course, they will be maintained by Canada and not by Great Britain. This measure is still under discussion in the Canadian Parliament (April 1913).

#### AVIATION

**Military wing.**—One airship squadron and three aeroplane squadrons have been formed as part of the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps. The total strength of this wing and the Central Flying School, including officers holding certificates but not as yet admitted to the school, and Reserve officers, is now (March, 1913) 126 officers and 660 men, of whom 122 officers and 8 men are qualified aeroplane fliers. Two more aeroplane squadrons are to be raised in 1913-14, and two more subsequently. The airship squadron has three dirigible airships. Each aeroplane squadron has 18 aeroplanes. The War Office has at present (March 1913) 101 aeroplanes, and expects to have 148 by the end of May. A Special Reserve of the Royal Flying Corps will be formed consisting of (a) men who enlist for four years and perform a short annual training, and (b) skilled mechanics already employed in the aeroplane industry who will do no military training in peace but will undertake for an annual bounty to come up on mobilization. The net Army provision for Aviation in 1913-14, excluding land and guns, is £501,000.

**Naval wing.**—The development of the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps is progressing rapidly, and an Air Department has been created at the Admiralty to deal with all questions affecting the air services. Good progress has been made with the aeroplane section at Haslemere, and close attention is being given to the establishment of air stations along the coast. The progress with the hydro-aeroplane has been satisfactory. The work of training has been and is proceeding steadily both at the Central Flying School and Haslemere.

The needs of the airship section of the naval wing are also being closely studied, and a naval airship station is being established in the Medway. By arrangement with the War Office, officers and men have been trained at Farnborough with the military airship and its appliances. Two airships of the Astra-Torres and Farnham types have been purchased for instruction and experimental purposes.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

*The Civil Service Estimates.*—The Civil Service Estimates for 1913-14 amount to 54,988,818<sup>1</sup> net, exclusive of the Revenue Departments and 83,487,088<sup>2</sup> including the Revenue Departments. The net amount of each of the eight classes of the Civil Service is as follows:—

	£
I. Public Works and Buildings	8,85,332
II. Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments	4,415,829
III. Law and Justice	4,142,848
IV. Education, Science and Art	19,644,010
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	1,514,849
VI. Non-effective and Charitable Services	206,070
VII. Miscellaneous	240,014
VIII. Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges, Insurance &c	90,098,173
Total	1,168,814

Included under Class IV are the —

	£
Board of Education Votes	34,510,311
Public Education in Scotland	4,469,010
Public Education in Ireland	1,747,997

Under Class VIII are —

	£
Old Age Pensions	12,000,000
National Health Insurance &c	6,111,000
Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance	64

The net estimates for the Revenue Departments are as follows:—

	£
Customs and Excise	2,488,720
Tobacco Revenue	2,144,130
Post Office	21,305,840
Total	28,938,720

## PRODUCTION

*Mineral Production in 1912.*—The following tables (subject to correction) show the output of coal and certain other minerals in the United Kingdom at mines worked under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Acts during the year 1912 with comparative figures for the preceding year.

## I.—Output of Minerals under the Coal Mines Acts.

	1911	1912
	Tons	Tons
Barium (compounds)	8,940	4,712
Coal	271,878,154	260,607,052
Clay and shale, other than fire-clay and oil shale	404,222	400,425
Fire-clay	2,462,840	2,274,032
Igneous rocks	444	808
Iron pyrites	8,400	8,442
Limestone	7,686,884	6,744,304
Limestone	1,140	12,049
Oil shale	8,176,408	8,164,826
Sandstone (including Gannister <sup>1</sup> )	128,289	152,166

<sup>1</sup> The quantity of gannister obtained was 132,107 tons in 1911, and 186,860 tons in 1912.

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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## II—Output of certain Minerals under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act.

	1911	1912
	Tons	Tons
Barium (compounds)	33 610	33 610
Clay and shale	123,470	123 279
Copper ore and copper precipitate	3 244	1 012
Fluorspar	31 587	23 061
Gold ore	2 752	170
Gypsum	233 732	248 811
Igneous rocks	59,461	61 117
Iron ore	1 823 791	1 672 088
Lead ore	23 864	25 333
Limestone <sup>1</sup>	404 703	343 454
Manganese ore	4,987	4 170
Rock salt	390 670	218 055
Sandstone <sup>2</sup>	98 482	98 118
Slate	110 606	101 648
Tin ore (pressed) <sup>3</sup>	6 618	6 817
Zinc ore	17 612	17 704

<sup>1</sup> Including 2,011 tons of calc spar in 1911 and 1 437 tons in 1912.

<sup>2</sup> Including 606 tons of ganister in 1911.

<sup>3</sup> In addition 408 tons of undressed tin ore were obtained in 1912.

*Agriculture*—The final estimates of the crops in the United Kingdom in 1912 are as follows—

	Acres 1912	Produce 1912	Yield per acre, 1912
	Acres	Quarters	Bushels
Wheat	1,970,442	7,175,283	29 15
Barley and Bere	1,813,510	7,770,900	32 10
Oats	4,015,054	20,600,079	40 44
Beans	740,311	973,008	27 71
Pas	1,739,910	4,401,682	22 00
		Tons	Tons
Potatoes	1,707,810	5,720,342	4 74
Turnips and Swedes	1,784,300	24,061,857	13 4
Mangold	570,181	10,187,768	17 78
Hay from Clover, Sainfoin &c.	2,315,411	4,385,235	1 01
Hay from Permanent Grass	1,078,611	9,138,987	1 44
Hops	34,521	18,672	0 4

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Vital Statistics, 1912.*—Births 873,000 deaths 487,000. Birth rate, 23·8 death rate, 13·3 per 1,000 of population.

*Pauperism.*—The number of paupers of all classes and the annual expenditure on the relief of the poor and purposes connected therewith in England and Wales, in certain years from 1848-9 are given as follows—

Year	Mean number of paupers		Total expenditure	Amount per pauper	Amount per head of population	
	Total	Per 1,000 of estimated population			s.	d.
1848-49	1,089,000	63	£ 793,000	5	5	5
1859-60	842,000	42 0	5 450,000	6	1	2
1869-70	1,033,000	41 5	7 844,000	7	8	0
1879-80	808,000	31 6	8,015,000	9	18	5
1889-90	75,000	27 3	8 434,000	10	17	3
1899-1900	784,000	24	11 568,000	14	11	10
1909-10	916,000	25 7	14 850,000	16	4	1
1910-11	826,000	24 5	15,023,000	16	19	1
1911-12	780,000	21 6	14,464,000	18	10	8



## SCOTLAND

*Vital Statistics, 1912.*—Births, 122 000, deaths, 72,000

## IRELAND

*Attorney General.*—T. F. Molony, K.C.

## INDIA.—FINANCE.

*Revised estimates, 1912-13.*—The revised estimates for 1912-13 (published March 1, 1913) compare as follows with the Budget estimates in March 1912:—

	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimates	Increase
	₹	₹	₹
Revenue	71,324,000	84,185,800	7,681,800
Expenditure	78,757,000	83,025,400	5,147,700
Surplus	1,478,300	3,361,400	1,883,600

The following are the most important variations:—

## Revenue

	£
State Railways (net receipts)	+ 3,630,500
Opium	+ 1,440,800
Customs	— 686,900
Mint	+ 326,800
Major Irrigation Works	+ 212,100
Excise	+ 263,800
Interest Receipts	+ 228,600
Stamps	+ 187,800
Post Office and Telegraph	+ 117,500
Forest	+ 115,700
Exchange	+ 109,300
Land Revenue	+ 90,000
Assessed Taxes	+ 76,000
Salt	— 91,100

## Expenditure

	£
Provincial Adjustments	+ 577,000
Military Services	+ 551,500
Civil Works	+ 537,800
Political	+ 70,700
Famine Relief	+ 65,200
Education	+ 411,200
Medical	+ 391,200
Opium	+ 32,400
Payments to subsidised Railway Co.	+ 29,600
Scientific and Minor Depts.	+ 65,100
Land Revenue	+ 16,100

*Budget estimates for 1913-14.*—The Budget estimate shows a surplus of 1,311,200.

The chief variations in the figures as compared with the revised estimate for 1912-13 are as follows:

	Increase	Decrease.
	₹	₹
Excise	243,800	—
Land Revenue	178,700	—
Post Office and Telegraph	151,100	—
Stamps	185,700	—
Salt	68,700	—
Opium	—	3,617,800
State Railways (net receipts)	—	2,905,700
Provincial Rates	—	524,000
Mint	—	261,400
Interest Receipts	—	176,800
Customs	—	123,600
Other Heads	—	100,000

<i>Expenditure</i>		
Education	1,50,000	—
Medical	558,600	—
Opium	530,100	—
Civil Works	521,600	—
Police	236,200	—
Protective Irrigation Works	178,800	—
Railways	162,100	—
Post Office and Telegraph	150,700	—
Other heads	688,900	—
Provincial Adjustments	—	8,556,500
Interest	—	191,400
Famine Relief	—	142,100

*Revenue*—The decrease under opium is due to the loss of revenue from certified opium and to a reduction in the number of uncertified chests to be sold. The fall under Provincial Rates is due to the decision to transfer to District Boards the net proceeds of the land cess in certain Provinces which are at present appropriated by the Provincial Governments. These will be compensated from the revenues of the Government of India.

*Expenditure*—There are special recurring grants of \$65,700 for education and sanitation, and 520,900 for compensation in respect of the transfer of the land cess. The great decrease under Provincial Adjustments is due to the following cause: large special grants amounting to 4,617,900 were made to the Provincial Governments in 1912-13 for education (2,61,500) sanitation (1,000,000) and other purposes, these grants being charged against the revenue of the year but added to the Provincial balances with a view to future outlay. It is anticipated that part of these and previous similar grants will be spent in 1913-14, the money being provided from the Provincial balances with the result that the charges against the revenue of the year will be correspondingly reduced.

*Capital Expenditure 1913-14*

	£
Railways	12,000,000
Irrigation Works	1,466,700
Discharge of Debt	1,368,500
Deposits, Loans, and Requisitions	2,672,000
Initial Outlay on New Capital Delhi	1,335,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,840,500</b>

*Method of Providing for Capital Expenditure*

	£
Revenue Surplus	1,511,200
Net Savings Banks Receipts &c	1,501,400
Appropriation from Famine Insurance Grant	453,400
To be raised by Railway Companies	9,000,000
Bupee Loans	1,000,000
Reduction in Cash Balances	11,074,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,840,500</b>

The estimated balances on 31st March 1914 are: In India, 1,42,800 in England, 4,401,000 (including 1,014,600 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve).

*Railway Programme*

The proposed distribution of the 12,000,000 to be spent on railways is as follows:

	£
Open Lines, including rolling stock	10,124,600
Lines under construction	1,875,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>

*Trade, 1912*—The total imports of merchandise and exports of domestic produce, of India in 1911 and 1912 are as follows:—

	1912	1911
	£	£
Imports	165,786,000	149,910,000
Exports (domestic produce)	160,140,000	145,011,000

**SARAWAK.**

A Government Agency and an Advisory Council have been established in England to carry out such administrative and other functions in relation to Sarawak as can be discharged in England. The first members of the Council are: Mr. B. W. D. Brooks, Mr. C. A. Rempfle, Mr. H. F. Dawson, and Mr. C. H. W. Johnson.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

*Parliamentary Representation.*—On the basis of the 1911 census the representation of the several Provinces in the next Parliament will be as follows: Cape 51 Transvaal 45 Orange Free State 17 Natal 17

*Religions.*—The results of the 1911 census as regards religions are as follows:—Europeans: Dutch Churches, 806,898 Anglicans 245,640 Presbyterians, 58,633 Congregationalists, 18,535 Wesleyans 80,408 Lutherans 22,948 Roman Catholics 58,793 Baptists 13,068, Jews 46,919 others and unspecified 35,576 total 1,276,242. Non-Europeans: Dutch Churches, 304,702 Anglicans, 276,849 Presbyterians 72,114 Independents (Congregationalists), 173,962 Wesleyans 456,017 African Methodist Episcopal, 59,108 Lutherans 195,808 Roman Catholics 37,212 Hindus, 115,701 Buddhists and Confucians 1,188 Mahomedans 45,542 no religion 3,017,618 others and unspecified 45,861 total 4,047,111.

*Occupations.*—The census returns for 1911 show the occupations of the people to be as follows:—Professional 59,721 domestic 270,690 commercial 81,637, agricultural 181,434 industrial, 143,325 indefinite 10,745 dependents, 492,930 unspecified 49,114. As to the civil service there are 26,248 white persons of whom 234 are females, who are engaged in the general or local government or the defence of the Union of South Africa. There are some 312,000 persons of all races employed in the mining industry of the Union of these 47,000 are Europeans.

*Finance.*—The revised estimates for 1912-13 and the budget estimates for 1913-14 are as follows:—

	1912-13	1913-14
Revenue	17,314,000	17,600,000
Expenditure	17,106,000	16,170,000

The reduction of £14,000 in the estimated revenue is mainly due to the discontinuance of the railway contribution of £500,000 to the general revenue.

*Trade.*—The imports and exports in 1912 were as follows:—

Imports		Exports	
Merchandise	£	South African Produce	£
Articles for South African Government.	30,009,811	Re-exports	11,544,113
Specie	2,829,112		1,678,630
	1,006,250		
Total	33,845,210	Total	63,771,443

The principal articles of merchandise were:—

Imports		Exports	
	£	South African Produce	£
Bags	47,962	Coal	1,171,811
Cotton Manufactures	3,237,058	Copper Ore and Regulus	432,391
Drugs and Chemicals	918,543	Diamonds	9,163,411
Coffee	807,213	Ostrich Feathers	609,071
Corn Grain and Flour	1,050,196	Maize	441,492
Meat	478,845	Gold raw	36,312,309
Milk or Cream Condensed	424,460	Hair angora	967,208
Rice and Paddy	359,615	Hides and Skins	1,461,014
Spirits (potable)	374,898	Wool	4,780,494
Total Articles of Food and Drink	6,359,404		
Furniture, &c.	712,449		
Glycerine for Manufactures	537,748		
Haberdashery and Millinery	1,412,347		
Hardware and Cutlery	1,211,597		
Agricultural implements	487,860		
Iron and Steel Manufactures	1,373,165		
Leather Goods	1,683,663		
Machinery (except locomotives)	2,486,745		
Railway Material	382,641		
Wine	725,080		
Machinery and Stocks	789,266		
Vehicles	1,078,989		
Wood and Timber	1,261,947		
Woolen Manufactures	925,480		

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Trade in 1913

Imports		Exports	
From (Countries of Origin) —	£	To (Countries of Destination) —	
United Kingdom	31 863 810	United Kingdom	58 970 813
Rest of British Empire	3 581 105	Rest of British Empire	589 277
Germany	8 724 951	Belgium	628 862
United States of America	8 814 776	Belgian Congo	522 960
Belgium	719 920	Germany	1 740 576
France	132 740	United States of America	699 564
Holland	752,986	Other Foreign Countries	762,852
Sweden	178 477	Shipped as stores and parcels	
Brazil	727 456	Post	1,220 70
Other Foreign Countries	1 074 791		
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 611 876</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>64 965 170</b>

*Coal Resources* — The extent of the coal resources of South Africa are roughly estimated as follows —

## BANKBAR.

*British Agent.*—Mr. E. A. W. Clarke has died.

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA

## Trade in 1912.

	Imports £	Exports £
Commercial	5 473 956	5,772 208
Government	478,966	1 265
Specie	477,948	316 910
Total 1912	6 429,869	6,089 707
" 1911	6 660,930	6 391 467

## SIERRA LEONE PROTECTORATE.

On March 7 1912, an Order in Council was issued constituting the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, November 11, 1885 and January 21 1911.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is to be also the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, by ordinance, to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown.

## CANADA.

*Agriculture.*—The final estimates of production in 1912 are as follows in bushels:—Antwerp wheat, 16,200,000; spring wheat, 182,840,000; oats, 861 733 000; barley 44,014 000; rye, 2,694,000; peas, 8,772,500; buckwheat, 10,106,000; mixed grains 17 952 000; flax, 21,881,500; beans, 1,040,900; maize, 16,899 800; potatoes 81 348,000; turnips and other roots, 87,685,000. Grass and clover yielded 11 189 000 tons of hay; maize fodder 2 858 900 tons; sugar-beet 274 000 tons and alfalfa, 810 106 tons.

*Trade, 1912.*—The total imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce in 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

	1912 £	1911 £
Imports	180 640 000	168 321 000
Exports	70,296,000	57,442,000

The value of the imports into and exports out of Canada by countries is shown in the following table:—

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
United States	341,192,613	419 048,770	115 388,434	154,325 104
Great Britain	118,238 434	123,234 925	147,418,821	176 788,188
British Empire	19,220,144	28,920,770	17 459 467	19 748,664
France	11,728,291	14,877,840	2,257 789	2,872,739
Germany	11,186,708	18,797,600	5,598 215	5,661,124
Other countries	22,180,629	44,608,832	18 031 664	21 488,150
Total	534,850,772	640,647,356	308,763,823	379,068,090

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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## Mineral Production in 1912.

		1911		1912.	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Metallic—			Dols.		Dols.
Copper	lbs	5,648 011	8,886 008	77 77,000	12,700 811
Gold	ozs	478,159	9 781 077	607 009	12,550 443
Pig iron	tons of 2 000 lbs.	917 35.	12,807 127	1 014 587	12,550 894
Lead	lbs.	23 784 969	827 717	8,763,476	1 507 554
Nickel		84 098 744	10,229 628	44 841 542	18 453 463
Silver	ozs.	91 538 044	17 300 272	31 091 710	19 425 606
Other metallic products		—	411 332	—	98,676
Total		—	7,790 144	—	7,798 10.
Less pig iron from imported ore	tons of 2 000 lbs.	81 347	11 078 721	978 3.	14 100 118
Total metallic	value	—	46,107 428	—	61 177 989
Non Metallic—					
Asbestos and asbestos	tons of 2 000 lbs.	127 414	2,943 108	181 260	2 943 884
Coal		11 323 488	26 467 846	14 699 503	26 940 409
Gypsum		518 374	963 894	576 498	1 320 883
Natural gas		—	1 11,808	—	2,811 126
Petroleum	rels.	901 002	2,67 078	949,839	346 050
Salt	tons of 2,000 lbs.	91 36.	443 004	94,063	459 38
Cement	rels.	682,117	7 644 537	7 198 787	9 093 216
Clay products		—	8,359 833	—	1 843 321
Lime	bush	7 333 025	1 517 509	7 092,284	1 717 771
Stone		—	4,378 77	—	4 67 601
Miscellaneous non metallic		—	2 162,84.	—	3,884 017
Total non metallic		—	57 115 571	—	71 410 400
Grand Total		—	103 221 004	—	183,127 489

**Railways.** The railway mileage of the Dominion in 1912 was distributed as follows —

Provinces	Miles.	Provinces.	Miles.
Ontario	8,446	New Brunswick	1 545
Quebec	5 483	Nova Scotia	1 548
Manitoba	3 740	Prince Edward Island	269
Saskatchewan	8 704	Yukon Territory	101
Alberta	1 892		
British Columbia	1 854	Total	26 737

**Post Office.**—The annual report of the Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31 1912 shows total receipts from all sources amounting to 12,771,502 dollars. From the total receipts was deducted 3,289.47 dollars for salaries allowances etc., leaving a net income of 10 481 255 dollars. The expenditure amounted to 8,173 635 dollars.

There were 15 850 post offices in operation in the Dominion on March 31 1912 or 53 more than on the corresponding date of 1911. The official estimate of the number of letters and other articles of mail matter posted in Canada during the fiscal year under review is given as —Letters, 86 140 000 post cards 34 727 000 registered letters 12,021,000 free letters, 16,516,000 second-class matter 11,858,000; third-class matter 24,044,000, fourth-class matter 8 385,000, parcels 213 682. The total amount of money

remitted by money orders and postal notes was \$1,410,006 dollars, against 77,280,360 dollars in the fiscal year 1911.

**Savings Banks.**—The report contains the following data concerning the Dominion post-office savings banks in 1912 the figures shown in parentheses being the corresponding statistics for 1911.—Number of offices, 1,172 (1,151), number of deposits, 235,816 (203,196) amount of deposits, 11,044,877 dollars (9,957,916) number of withdrawals, 65,828 (90,684) amount of withdrawals, 12,393,688 dollars (11,470,360 dollars) number of accounts opened, 39,296 (34,639) number of accounts closed, 33,955 (38,054) number of accounts remaining open, 147,919 (147,478) balance to credit of depositors, 48,563,764 dollars (48,830,879 dollars).

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

**Fisheries.**—The catch of seals in the 1912 season was 175,130 seals against 304,91 in 1911 lobsters 26,178 cases in 1911 against 23,881 cases in 1911 Canned salmon packed in 1912, 47½ against 8½ in 1911 Whales caught in 1912 2½ in 1911 335

#### AUSTRALIA

**Commerce 1912.**—The imports and exports in 1912 were as follows:—

	Imports	Total Exports
Specie and Bullion	£ 1,09,501	£ 19,260,170
Other Articles	£ 740,109	£ 6,180,110
Total	£ 849,610	£ 25,440,280

The chief imports and exports were:—

	Imports £		Exports £
Apparel and soft goods	14,225,302	Butter	3,343,800
Drugs and Chemicals	1,243,000	Lard	1,147,011
Iron and steel bars, rods, gir bars, plates, &c.	4,201,800	Copper ingots and matte	3,073,792
Implement and machinery	3,240,000	Lead pig and lead in matte	1,617,050
Metals, manufactures of	238,470	Wheat	6,408,237
Timber	2,903,000	Flour (wheaten)	1,463,474
Tea	1,334,000	Meats, frozen and preserved	4,196,114
Sugar	1,189,764	Skins and hides	4,287,944
Railway materials &c	1,966,820	Tallow	1,551,381
Paper	1,792,493	Wool	22,078,700
Jute goods	1,291,000	Gold	10,470,058
Gold, unworked	1,143,000	Gold unworked and ores	1,980,413
		Ores, except gold ores	1,173,030

The quantity of butter exported was 66,718,100 lbs. and of wool 620,860,441 lbs.

The following table shows the values of the direct overseas imports into each State of the Commonwealth, and the proportions of United Kingdom origin for the years 1911 and 1912. The figures for 1912 are preliminary:—

	1911			1912		
State	Total Imports.	United Kingdom Origin.	Per cent.	Total Imports.	United Kingdom Origin.	Per cent.
	£	£		£	£	
New South Wales	37,842,402	12,075,664	36.3	32,320,050	15,341,860	47.0
Victoria	21,850,068	9,910,822	45.8	22,087,203	11,404,169	55.4
Queensland	6,912,840	3,704,832	53.0	7,423,054	4,485,166	60.4
South Australia	6,245,880	3,258,117	52.2	6,078,477	3,040,522	50.2
Western Australia	4,486,868	2,844,017	63.4	5,317,371	3,153,896	59.3
Tasmania	616,806	346,625	56.2	1,049,870	647,917	64.2
Northern Territory	14,334	3,012	27.4	17,407	Not available	
Total	66,967,468	32,787,099	48.9	78,967,610	38,681,006	49.0

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

XCIII

Production.—Factory production in Australia in 1910 and 1911 is estimated as follows:—

	1910 No.	1911 No.
Factories	18 822	14 455
Hands employed	286 968	311 772
	£	£
Salaries and wages paid	28 970 000	27 682 000
Fuel used	2,635 000	2,768 000
Materials used	72 798 000	70 042 000
Value added in process of manufacture	49 064 000	54 142 000
Output	120 870 000	138 187 000
Land and buildings	20 512 000	32 499 000
Plant and machinery	28 451 000	31 149 000

A Factory is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more hands are employed in which power other than hand power is used.

## QUEENSLAND

Mineral Output in 1912 —

		1911 (Actual)		1912 (Estimated)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold	fine ozs.	361 841	1 621 918	340 390	1 471 370
Copper	tons	90 23	1 113 301	28 610	1 116 341
Silver	ozs.	64 015	56 300	1 711	58 224
Lead	tons	1 771	28 460	2 640	48 944
Tin		3 001	307 84	8 133	5 244 9
Coal	sl 505		823 908	813 600	294 000
Other minerals	—	—	157 770	—	127 325
Total value	—	—	3 64 713	—	4 119 076

## NEW ZEALAND.

Trade.—The principal exports in 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

		1911	1912
		£	£
Potatoes	tons	1 254	1 054
Rabbits	cwt.	1 370	66 837
Tow	tons	6 284	3 477
Hops	cwt.	1 431	11 14
Butter	"	902 922	1 559 84
Cheese	"	489 193	1 164 052
Beef frozen		244 897	96 112
Mutton frozen		678 454	1 164 300
Lamb, frozen		1 080 538	1 184 603
Grain and Pulse	bushels	1 780 088	330 074
Hemp	tons	19 800	814 881
Kauri gum		7 587	390 707
Hides and Skins	no	15 262 496	881 854
Tallow	tons	20 702	606 669
Timber	sq ft.	90 105 443	440 370
Wool	lbs	109 441 781	6 548 500
Gold	ozs.	455 186	1 816 989
			843 102
			1 344 754



*Output of Manufactures*—The following statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year ended March 1911, is taken from the census of manufactures, &c., in 1911—

Manufactories Works &c.	Value of Products	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products
	£		£
Total value of production in 1910-11 1	31,729,082	Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making &c.	374 1½
<i>Principal Industries</i>		Engineering	161 48.
Meat freezing and preserving	804,576	Electrical engineering	59,673
Ham and bacon curing	371 621	Range-making works	82,650
Butter and cheese factories	5,919 184	Printing and bookbinding	1 8,7,926
Grain mills	1 248 001	Agricultural implements	222 040
Biscuit factories	106,132	Coach building and painting	296,011
Fruit preserving & jam making	185 406	Cycle works	12,141
Sugar boiling & confectionery	2 49 404	Saddlery and harness	220,384
Breweries	634 769	Tanning fellmongering and wool-scouring	2 036 770
Malthouses	158,778	Ship and boat-building yards	143 010
Licensed water	256,571	Sails tents and oilskins	7,249
Soap and candle works	268 635	Furniture and cabinet-making	40 681
Boiling-down works	11 511	Woolen mills	5 11
Boat mills and manure works	80,716	Tailoring	19 231
Sawmills, sash & door factories	2 649,684	Broommaking and millinery	— 08 1
Grain-seed-dressing establishments	275,629	Chemical works	49 844
Gasworks	622,900	Boot and shoe factories	619 873
Electric light supply works	124,961	Hosiery	149 44
Lime and cement	164 686	Clothing and watery roofs	47 135
Brick, tile and pottery	23 220	Rope and twine	104 826
Tinware	160,684	Bags and sacks (fibrous)	50,571
		Flax mills	234 800
		Paper bags and boxes	62 051

1 Excluding the value of the output of the Government railway workshops (701 17½) and of the Government printing office (64,361).

# ARGENTINA

The trade with the principal countries was as follows in 1912 as compared with 1911—

Country	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Merchandise	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Pesos.	Pesos	Pesos.	Pesos.
United Kingdom	106,637 430	118,669,226	91 841,321	1 1,378 258
Germany	65 962 211	68 941,603	48 075 614	63 244 171
United States	52,858,200	59 126 451	34,800 464	32,391,148
France	68 096,555	57 618 578	80 692 484	80 052,000
Italy	29,348 279	37 437 151	13 566 648	21,147,002
Belgium	19 485,211	22 870,430	23 425 666	27,254,256
Spain	11,870,463	11 023,307	2 177 784	2,562 495
Shipped "for orders"	—	—	26,357 095	114,908,110
Other countries	61,836,445	60,711,222	88 945,308	60 667 274
Total value	866,810,686	884,853 464	324,867,585	440,891,256

# BELGIUM.

The total production of coal in Belgium during 1912 amounted to 22,962,460 tons, against 22,126,160 tons in 1911 and 23,917,364 tons in 1910.

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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## FRANCE

*Area, Population and Commerce of Colonies (see pp 814-817).*

The area and population of the colonial domain of France in 1911, as given in the Report of the Budget Commission on the Budget for 1912 are as follows —

—	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia —</i>			
India	1674	196	72,000
Annam	1684	200 000	14,500 000
Cambodia	186		
Cochin-China	1861		
Tonking	1884		
Laos	1892		
Total Asia		810 176	14 773,000
<i>In Africa —</i>			
Algeria (Northern Territory)	{ 1830-1842 }	80 100	1 000 000
Algeria (Southern Territory)		141 400	450 000
Sahara	—	1 044 000	800 000
Tunis	1881	45 000	1 800 000
Senegal	{ 1677-1802 }	1 385 810	1 250 000
Upper Senegal and Niger			5 100 000
Guinea	1843	1 385 810	1 000 000
Ivory Coast	1843		1 400 000
Dahomey	1898		900 000
Mauritania	1893		260 000
Congo	1894	33 000	3 000 000
Réunion	1649	970	174 000
Madagascar	{ 1643-1894 }	220 010	3,150 000
Mavotta		840	94 400
Somali Coast	1804	2,700	14 000
Total Africa		4,164,401	25 573 843
<i>In America —</i>			
St Pierre and Miquelon	1635	96	4 200
Gnadeloupe	1634	658	217 500
Martinique	1635	878	18 400
Guiana	1673	34,000	48,800
Total America		35 322	450,000
<i>In Oceania —</i>			
New Caledonia	1854-1857	7 200	20,000
Tahiti &c	1841-1861	1 644	30 000
Total Oceania		8 744	61 000
Grand Total		4,38,543	40,878,843

<sup>1</sup> Including the Algerian Sahara

<sup>2</sup> Including Military Territories

<sup>3</sup> Approximate figures.

The following tables show the value of the imports into and the exports from the various dependencies of France (except Algeria and Tunis) for 1911 —

Colonies	Imports			
	From France	From French Colonies	From other Countries	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
French West Africa	87 113 490	2 783 723	80 970 488	170 867 699
French Equatorial Africa	7 692 641	100 119	10 321 824	17 914 584
Réunion	101 861 038	2 641 915	9 425 021	22 928 880
Madagascar and dependencies	87 070 216	2 101 720	8 276 542	46 887 378
French Somaliland	9 484 689	24 654	23 011 257	82 620 638
French establishments in India	45 182	2 914	4 206 030	8 618 302
Indo-China	85 596 066	6 0 6 460	1 01 290 164	244 142 680
St. Pierre and Miquelon	2 348 958	21 548	2 008 105	5 394 601
Guadeloupe and dependencies	12 361 891	430 354	6 390 963	19 883 208
Martinique	10 707 027	773 069	6 814 770	19 454 866
French Guiana	489 064	404 911	3 389 551	11 263 320
New Caledonia and dependencies	408 083	228 921	7 063 683	15 156 560
French establishments in Oceania	1 811 681	—	5 844 960	7 206 650
Total	361 314 487 (10 452 578)	16 6 5 626 (661 625)	323 417 405 (12 935 696)	601 357 495 (14 060 294)

Colonies	Exports			
	To France	To French Colonies	To other Countries	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
French West Africa	38 57 854	1 417	58 440 520	117 250 103
French Equatorial Africa	14 493 406	403	1 0 1 410	20 112 860
Réunion	23 698 157	700 056	631 759	25 294 032
Madagascar and dependencies	34 691 172	1 725 747	1 001 601	52 877 720
French Somaliland	4 208 24	484 285	40 749 920	45 387 437
French establishments in India	10 611 400	8 733 423	14 643 408	37 668 280
Indo-China	90 250 704	1 025 019	186 660 737	9 0 146 494
St. Pierre and Miquelon	2 228 000	408 493	400 757	8 436 250
Guadeloupe and dependencies	18 410 754	21 6	255 016	20 345 680
Martinique	21 14 015	88 740	459 854	22 382 701
French Guiana	114 879	21 4	6 30 1 175	11 018 627
New Caledonia and dependencies	44 864	75 000	63 124	18 000 274
French establishments in Oceania	278 417	—	2 000 277	7 519 110
Total	273 43 156 (10 987 602)	10 4 474 (419 404)	377 262 350 (14 291 294)	641 239 968 (25 651 899)

## MOBDO O

## Spanish For

(p. 1906)

Calapa.—Mist Mexid (April 19 1913).

## SPAIN

New Ambassador in London.—Senor Alfonso Merry del Val (April 1913).





PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE



# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire consists of —

- I THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
- II INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

## Reigning King and Emperor

George V, born June 3, 1865, son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark, married July 6, 1893, to *Victoria Mary*, daughter of the late Duke of Teck, succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910

### Children of the King

- I *Edward Albert*, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Hair-apparent, born June 28, 1894
- II Prince *Albert Frederick*, born December 14, 1895
- III Princess *Victoria Alexandra*, born April 25, 1897
- IV Prince *Henry William*, born March 31, 1900
- V Prince *George Edward*, born December 20, 1902.
- VI Prince *John Charles*, born July 12, 1905

### Living Sisters of the King

- I Princess *Louise*, Princess Royal born February 20 1887 married July 21, 1889 to the Duke of Fife, who died January 29, 1912 Offspring —(1) Alexandra Victoria, born May 17, 1891 (2) Maud Alexandra born April 8 1895
- II Princess *Victoria Alexandra*, born July 2, 1895
- III Princess *Maud Charlotte*, born November 26 1899 married July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1904 to Charles Prince of Denmark now King Haakon VII of Norway Offspring —Olav Crown Prince of Norway born July 2 1905

### Living Brother and Sisters of the late King

- I Princess *Helena*, born May 2, 1844 married July 5 1866 to Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein Living Offspring —Albert John born Feb 26 1869 Victoria, born May 3 1870 Louise Auguste born Aug 13 1872, married to Prince Aribert of Anhalt July 8 1891 the marriage was dissolved December 18 1900
- II Princess *Louise* born March 18, 1848 married March 21 1871 to John Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 34, 1900
- III Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1 1850, married March 13 1879 to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25 1900 Offspring —(1) Margaret Victoria, born Jan 10 1889 married June 15 1905 to Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (2) Arthur born Jan. 18 1883 (3) Victoria, born March 17 1886
- IV Princess *Beatrice* born April 14 1857 married July 23 1883 to Prince Henry (died January 30 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. Offspring —(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23 1886 (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24 1887 married May 31 1902 to Alfonso XIII, king of Spain (3) Leopold Arthur Louis born May 21, 1889, (4) Maurice Victor Donald born October 8, 1891

The King's legal title rests on the statute of 12 and 13 Will III c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants' By proclamation of May 9 1910, under the Royal Titles Act, 1901, the title of the king is declared to be 'George V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

The Regency Act, 1910 (10 Edw VII. and 1 Geo. V., ch 26) appointed Queen Mary to act as regent in the event of the demise of the King and his succession by any of his children under the age of 18 years.

Provision is made for the support of the Royal household by the settlement of the Civil List upon after the commencement of each reign. (For historical details, see Year-Book for 1908, p 5.) By Act of 10 Ed VII and 1 Geo. V c. 28 (August 3 1910), the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, is fixed at £70,000, of which £10,000 is appropriated to the privy purse of the King and Queen, £24,000 for



salaries of the Royal household and retired allowances, 130,000*l.* for household expenses, 20,000*l.* for works, 13,000*l.* for alms and bounty and 8,000*l.* remains unappropriated. The same Civil List Act of 1910 also provides for an annuity of 10,000*l.* to Queen Mary in the event of her surviving the King. Should the Prince of Wales marry the Princess of Wales will receive an annuity of 10,000*l.* and should she survive the Prince of Wales, this annuity will be raised to one of 30,000*l.* Further there is to be paid to trustees for the benefit of the King's children (other than the Duke of Cornwall) an annual sum of 10,000*l.* in respect of each son (other than the Duke of Cornwall) who attains the age of 21 years and a further annual sum of 15,000*l.* in respect of each such son who marries, and an annuity of 8,000*l.* in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 or marries. The First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Keeper of the King's Privy Purse are appointed the Royal Trustees under this Act. Queen Alexandra, the Queen Mother receives the annuity of 70,000*l.* provided by the Civil List Act of 1901. Civil List pensions may be granted but are not chargeable on the sum paid for the Civil List. All these payments are charged on the Consolidated Fund into which the surrendered hereditary revenues are carried. The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster the payments made therefrom in 1911 being 64,000*l.* for His Majesty's use and 1,000*l.* to the executors of his late Majesty King Edward VII.

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Connaught, 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, 5,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, 6,000*l.* to Princess Henri (Beatrice) of Battenberg, 3,000*l.* to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strélitz, 6,000*l.* to Princess Helena of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany, 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Edinburgh, and 6,000*l.* to each of the late King's daughters.

The Heir Apparent has an income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall the payment in 1911 on his account being 84,600*l.*

Sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland —

<i>House of Stuart</i>	Date of Accession	<i>House of Stuart</i>	Date of Accession
James I	1603	Anne	1702
Charles I	1625		
<i>Commonwealth</i>			
Parliamentary Executive	1649	<i>House of Hanover</i>	
Protectorate	1653	George I	1714
		George II	1727
<i>House of Stuart</i>		George III	1760
Charles II	1680	George IV	1820
James II	1685	William IV	1830
<i>House of Stuart Orange</i>		Victoria	1837
William and Mary	1689	Edward VII	1901
William III	1689	George V	1910

## 1 THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

### Constitution and Government

#### I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is by its Constitution given to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling.

The annual session extends from the middle of February to about the end of August, or occasionally later. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all Bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse. A dissolution may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of the existence of any Parliament being *five years*.

Important alterations were made in the Constitution by the Parliament Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo V, ch 13). Under this Act, all Money Bills (so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons) if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified. Public Bills, other than Money Bills or a Bill extending the maximum duration of Parliament, if passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions, whether of the same Parliament or not, and rejected each time (or not passed) by the House of Lords, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first session of the House of Commons, and the third reading in the third session. All Bills coming under this Act must reach the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session. Finally, the Parliament Act limits the maximum duration of Parliament to five years instead of seven.

The present form of Parliament as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(1) by hereditary right (2) by creation of the sovereign, (3) by virtue of office—Law Lords and English bishops (4) by election for life—Irish peers, (5) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers. The full house would consist (in 1912) of 636. There are, besides, 15 peeresses of the United Kingdom and 3 Scottish peeresses in their own right and 19 Scottish and 59 Irish peers who are not peers of Parliament.

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough and University constituencies in the three Divisions of the United Kingdom. No one under 21 years of age can be a member of Parliament. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members. All Government contractors, and all sheriffs, and returning officers for the localities for which they act are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible.

In August, 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was made for the payment of a salary of 400*l*. per year to members other than those already in receipt of salaries as officers of the House, as Ministers, or as officers of His Majesty's household. This provision does not extend to the House of Lords.

Every elector must be of full age, and must be registered in the electoral lists. Property qualifications are restricted to counties and to such boroughs as have county privileges. In England they are the holding of an estate (1) in freehold of the annual value of 40 shillings (2) of lands in life tenure of the annual value of 5*l*., (3) held on lease of at least 60 years of the annual value of 5*l*., or of at least 20 years of the annual value of 60*l*. Similar, but not identical qualifications exist in Scotland and Ireland. Throughout the United Kingdom, in counties, occupation of a tenement which is rated for the support of the poor, and for which the rates have been paid by the prescribed date, constitutes a qualification, but in English boroughs the occupation franchise is associated with 6 months' residence, and in Scotch boroughs with 12 months' residence. Every inhabitant occupier who has for 12 months, within the United Kingdom, inhabited a rated dwelling house for which the rates have been paid is entitled to registration, and lodgers occupying for 12 months the same lodgings of the value of 10*l*. a year, may have a vote. There are, besides,

some ancient franchises, such as that of the liverymen of the City of London companies, and there are 6 university constituencies in which graduates on the electoral roll are electors. Disqualified for registration are aliens and persons who within a year have received parochial poor relief.

About one-sixth of the population are electors. By an annual act voting is by ballot.

The numbers of members and of registered electors for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, in 1918 are given as follows —

1913	COUNTIES		BOROUGHs.		UNIVERSITIES		TOTAL	
	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors
England	256	2,845,623	237	2,068,189	5	92,277	498	6,356,062
Scotland	89	477,816	31	318,720	2	23,798	72	820,348
Ireland	85	572,603	16	124,170	2	5,048	103	701,620
Total	377	4,896,640	284	2,111,062	9	51,123	670	8,058,026

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments called during the reigns of Queen Victoria, Edward VII, and George V —

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
				Y	M	D.
Victoria	1st	11 Sept. 1837	23 June 1841	3	9	12
"	2nd	19 Aug 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	4
"	3rd	21 Sept 1847	1 July 1852	4	9	10
"	4th	20 Aug 1852	21 Mar 1857	4	7	1
"	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1	11	23
"	6th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
"	7th	15 Aug 1865	11 Nov 1868	3	2	27
"	8th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan 1874	5	1	16
"	9th	5 Mar 1874	24 Mar 1880	6	0	19
"	10th	29 April 1880	18 Nov 1885	5	6	20
"	11th	12 Jan 1886	26 June 1886	0	5	14
"	12th	5 Aug 1886	28 June 1892	5	10	23
"	13th	4 Aug 1892	24 July 1895	2	11	20
"	14th	12 Aug 1895	25 Sept 1900	5	1	13
"	15th	8 Dec 1900	8 Jan 1906	5	1	5
Edward VII	1st	13 Feb 1906	10 Jan 1910	3	11	24
"	2nd	15 Feb 1910	28 Nov 1910	0	9	14
George V	1st	31 Jan. 1911				

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in a committee of Ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons.

The First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry, and on his recommendation his colleagues are appointed, he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members . . .

1 *Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury* — Right Hon H. H. Asquith, born 1852, educated at the City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford, called to the Bar, 1876, M P for East Fifehire since 1886, Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1892-95. Chan

cellor of the Exchequer, December, 1905—April, 1908 Present appointment, April, 1908

2 *Lord President of the Council*—Right Hon Viscount Morley of Blackburn, born 1838 educated at Cheltenham and at Lincoln College, Oxford, called to the Bar 1873 M P for Newcastle-on-Tyne 1893-95 for Monmouth Burghs, 1896-1908 raised to the peerage 1908 Secretary of State for India December, 1905, to November 1910 Present appointment, November 1910

3 *Lord High Chancellor*—Right Hon Viscount Haldane, born 1856, educated at the University of Edinburgh and Gottingen, called to the Bar in 1879 M P for Haddingtonshire 1885 to 1911 Created a peer, 1911 Secretary of State for War, December, 1905, to June, 1912 Present appointment, June, 1912

4 *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*—Right Hon Sir Edward Grey, Bart., born 1864 educated at Winchester and Balliol College Oxford, M P for Berwick on Tweed Division since 1885 Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1892-95 Present appointment December 11 1905

5 *Secretary of State for India and Lord Privy Seal*—Right Hon the Marquis of Crewe, born 1858 educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, succeeded to the peerage as Lord Houghton in 1885 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1892-95 created Earl of Crewe in 1895 and Marquis in 1911 Secretary of State for the Colonies, April, 1908, to November 1910, Lord Privy Seal, October, 1908 to October, 1911 reappointed February 1912 Present appointment as Secretary for India, November 1910

6 *Secretary of State for the Home Department*—Right Hon Reginald McKenna, born 1863 educated at King's College London and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, called to the Bar, 1887 M P for North Monmouthshire since 1895, Financial Secretary to the Treasury December 1905, President of the Board of Education 1907 First Lord of the Admiralty April, 1908 to October 1911 Present appointment, October 1911

7 *Secretary of State for the Colonies*—Right Hon L V Harcourt, born 1861, educated at Eton, M P for Rossendale Division of Lancashire 1904 Privy Councillor, 1905 First Commissioner of Works December 1905 to November, 1910 entered the Cabinet, March, 1907 Present appointment, November, 1910

8 *Secretary of State for War*—Right Hon Colonel J E B Seely D S O born 1868 educated at Harrow and Trinity College Cambridge called to the Bar in 1897 served in South African war with the Imperial Yeomanry 1900-01, M P for Isle of Wight 1900-08 first as Unionist and then as Liberal, for Abercromby division of Liverpool, 1908 to January, 1910 and for Ilkeston division of Derbyshire since March 1910 Under Secretary for the Colonies, 1908-11 Under Secretary for War, 1911 to June, 1912 Present appointment, June, 1912

9 *Chancellor of the Exchequer*—Right Hon D Lloyd George, born 1863, admitted a solicitor in 1884, M P for Carnarvon District since 1890, President of the Board of Trade, 1905-08 Present appointment, April, 1908

10 *First Lord of the Admiralty*—Right Hon W L Spencer Churchill, born 1874, educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, was lieutenant of the 4th Hussars, was with the Spanish forces in Cuba, served with the Malakand Field Force, 1897 (mentioned in despatches), with the Tirah Expedition 1898, with the Nile Expedition, 1898, in South Africa, 1899-1900 with the South African Light Horse (was taken prisoner but

escaped), has been a war correspondent; M.P. for Oldham, 1900-08, first as Unionist and then as Liberal for N W Manchester, 1908-08, for Dundee, since 1908, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1905-08, Privy Coun-  
cillor, 1907, President of the Board of Trade, 1908-10, Home Secretary,  
February, 1910 to October, 1911. Present appointment, October, 1911

11 *Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland*—Right Hon Augustine Birrell, born 1850, educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, called to the Bar in 1875, M.P. for West Fifeshire, 1889-95, for Bristol (North), 1906, President of the Board of Education, December 1905. Present appointment, January 1907

12 *President of the Board of Trade*—Right Hon. Sydney Charles Burton, born 1853, educated at Clifton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, M.P. for Peterborough, 1883-85, and for Poplar since 1886, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1892-95, Postmaster General, 1905-10. Present appointment, February 15, 1910

13 *President of the Local Government Board*—Right Hon. John Burns, born 1858, the first working man in this country to attain Cabinet rank, was a prominent member of the London County Council for several years, M.P. for Battersea since 1892. Present appointment, December 11, 1905

14 *President of the Board of Education*—Right Hon. Joseph Albert Pease, born 1860, educated at Tottenham School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Private Secretary to Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1893-95, M.P. for Tyne and Wear Division of Northumberland 1892-1900, for Saffron Walden Division of Essex, 1901-10, for Rotherham Division of Yorkshire since 1910, Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1905-08, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, February 1910 to October 1911. Present appointment, October, 1911

15 *Secretary for Scotland*—Right Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, born 1855, educated at Mill Hill School and University College, London, chairman of London County Council, 1898-99, M.P. for St. Rollox Division of Glasgow since 1906, Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Education, April to October, 1908, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1908-1911, Financial Secretary to Treasury, October, 1911, to February, 1912. Present appointment, February, 1912

16 *President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries*—Right Hon. Walter Runciman, born 1870, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, M.P. for Oldham, 1889-1900, for Dewsbury since January, 1902, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, 1905-07, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1907-08, President of Board of Education, April, 1908 to October, 1911. Present appointment, October, 1911

17 *Postmaster General*—Right Hon. Herbert Louis Samuel, born 1870, educated at University College School and Balliol College, Oxford, M.P. for the Cleveland Division of the N. Riding of Yorks since 1902, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Home Department, 1905-09, Chancellor of the Duchy, 1909-10. Present appointment, February 15, 1910

18 *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*—Right Hon. C. E. Hobhouse, born 1862, educated at Eton and Christ Church, M.P. for East Wilts 1892-1900, M.P. for East Bristol since 1900, Under-Secretary for India, 1907, Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1908-11, made Privy Counsellor, 1909. Present appointment, October, 1911

19 *First Commissioner of Works*.—Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, born 1872, educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, Mayor of Worcester, 1895-8; Member of London School Board, 1897-9; Governor of New South

Wales, 1899-1901, Lord President of the Council, June, 1910, to November, 1910 Present appointment, November, 1910

20 *Attorney General*—The Right Hon. Sir R. D. Leases, K.C., born 1860, educated at University College School, and in Brussels and Hanover, called to the bar, 1887 M.P. for Reading since 1904 Solicitor General, March to October, 1910 Present appointment October, 1910 Admitted to Cabinet in 1912

Not in the Cabinet are —

*The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland*—Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.

*Solicitor General*—Right Hon. Sir J. A. Simon, K.C.

*Lord Advocate*—A. Ure, K.C.

*Solicitor General for Scotland*—A. M. Anderson, K.C.

*Attorney General for Ireland*—Ignatius O'Brien, K.C.

*Solicitor General for Ireland*—Thomas F. Molony, K.C.

Heads of the Administrations of Great Britain since 1846 —

Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment	Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment
Lord John Russell	July 6, 1846	W. E. Gladstone	April 28, 1880
Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1852	Marquis of Salisbury	June 24, 1886
Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 27, 1852	W. E. Gladstone	Feb. 8, 1886
Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, 1855	Marquis of Salisbury	August 3, 1886
Earl of Derby	Feb. 22, 1858	W. E. Gladstone	August 15, 1892
Viscount Palmerston	June 17, 1859	Earl of Rosebery	March 5, 1894
Earl Russell	Oct., 1865	Marquis of Salisbury	June 25, 1895
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866	A. J. Balfour	July 12, 1902
Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 28, 1868	Sir H. Campbell	
W. E. Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868	Bannerman	Dec. 4, 1905
Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 21, 1874	H. H. Asquith	April 8, 1908

The state of parties in the House of Commons on February 29, 1913 was as follows —

Unionists	281
Liberals	206
Labour	40
Nationalists	84
	670

## II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

*England and Wales*—In each county the Crown is represented by a Lord Lieutenant, who is generally also *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the records. The recommendation of persons for appointment by the Lord Chancellor as justices of the peace rests with the Lords Lieutenant, but local advisory committees are now being set up, as and when required, to advise the Lords Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor on these appointments. The Lords Lieutenant are the presidents of the County Associations formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, and their duties as such relate to the organisation, equipping and maintenance of the Territorial Forces. Otherwise their duties are almost nominal. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—are in the hands of the magistrates.

For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, which differ in area from the geographical counties. For each administrative

county there is a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for three years. Women are eligible. The jurisdiction of the County Councils extends to the making of county and police rates, levying of duties on licenses for carriages, armorial bearings, guns, dogs killing and dealing in game, borrowing of money, supervision of county treasurer, management of county halls and other buildings, licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses, maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums, maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools, management of bridges and main roads, regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers, control of officers paid out of the county rate, coroners salary, fees, and district, Parliamentary polling districts and registration, contagious diseases of animals, allotments, weights and measures, sale of food and drugs. Under Acts of 1902 and 1903 the County Councils are local education authorities, and other recent acts have in minor matters extended their jurisdiction. The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council. The London Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary.

The administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into County Districts which are either 'Urban' or 'Rural' as the case may be. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less densely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. Women may be elected to these District Councils, but cannot be magistrates. The District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and also exercise powers under the Housing Acts. Urban District Councils may also take over main roads from the County Councils, provide burial grounds, allotments, baths and washhouses, libraries, open spaces, museums, isolation hospitals, &c. exercise powers under Provisional Orders or Private Acts for gasworks, tramways, electric light and power works &c. Any urban district with 20,000 inhabitants may also be a local education authority. The Rural District Councils may also provide allotments, cemeteries, &c. make arrangements for an adequate water supply and exercise any Urban powers conferred on them by the Local Government Board.

In every civil parish in a 'rural' district there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote. In such parishes of over 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council. Women are eligible for election. Parishes of less than 300 inhabitants may have Parish Councils if authorised by the County Council. To these Parish Councils have been transferred all the civil powers of the old Vestries, including the election of overseers, and in addition very considerable powers over charities, allotments, and other public matters. Where there is no Parish Council some of these powers, including the appointment of the overseers, are exercised by the Parish Meeting. Urban District Councils can, by petitioning the Local Government Board—which is the supreme Local Government authority—obtain part or all of the powers of a Parish Council. Only Parish Meetings may have power to adopt the Public Libraries Acts, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Lighting and Watching Acts, the Burial Acts, and the Public Improvements Acts.

The main central authority in London, the metropolis, is the County Council, created by the Local Government Act of 1888. It has considerable powers in regard to public health, housing, bridges and ferries, asylums,

street improvements, education, and numerous other matters. The City Corporation have powers respecting sanitation, police, bridges, justice, &c. in the City of London. Apart from the City, London is divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, under the London Government Act, 1899, each with a mayor, aldermen and councillors (women are eligible). The Councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, education, &c.

In all the great towns, including the county boroughs, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation, which derives its authority from a charter granted by the Crown. The County Boroughs are outside the jurisdiction of the County Councils, but in other Municipal Boroughs these Councils have certain powers and duties. A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years (women are eligible), one third retiring annually, the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A municipal Corporation has practically all the powers of an urban district council, and in some cases municipal boroughs have a separate commission of the peace and maintain their own police force. As to Poor Law and Education administration, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction.'

*Scotland*—By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894 a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted. It consists of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor General of Scotland, the Under Secretary for Scotland, and three other members nominated by the Crown. The Local Government Act which was passed for Scotland in 1894 followed in its main outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. The Act of 1894 provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards and to exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, with bailies and provosts instead of aldermen and mayors. There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony, (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two), the councils of these two classes of burghs ceased to exist in 1893 by statutory enactment, (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together annually in a collective corporate character as the 'Convention of Royal Burghs, for the transaction of business', (4) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs, (5) Police Burghs, constituted under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, in which the local authority are the Police Commissioners. These two latter burghs, by Acts passed in 1879 and 1895, are enabled to send representatives to the convention.

*Ireland*—The principal county authority for local government used to be the grand jury, appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will IV c 116, but, by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provision was made for the establishment of popularly elected Councils for counties and rural districts. The councillors are elected for three years, and the Council of each county and rural district, immediately after any triennial election, may choose additional members to hold office till the next triennial election. The administrative business formerly managed by the grand juries and presentment sessions has been transferred to these Councils, and in addition County Councils have now certain powers and functions with regard to the maintenance of asylums and infirmaries. The appointment of coroner is now also vested in the County Council. The business relating to public health and



to the assessment and collection of rates formerly vested in the Board of Guardians now devolves on the Rural District and County Council respectively. In urban districts the Councils of these districts administer matters relating to public health and rates, in addition to business transferred to them from the grand jury and presentment sessions. The administration of the poor relief Acts is exercised by Boards of Guardians. Each Board comprises the councillors of each rural district in the union, together with specially elected representatives of each urban district in the union. The cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford, which already possessed representative councils, are made county boroughs, and are exempt from some of the special provisions of the Act. The towns are partly corporate and partly governed by Commissioners (certain boroughs have a mayor, aldermen, and councillors whose powers are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108). The ordinary affairs of the borough, such as lighting, watching, and cleansing, are administered by the Council, which has power to levy rates for these purposes. In such towns as have no charter of incorporation, the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners (appointed under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, or by a local Act) who have powers generally to discharge the usual municipal functions and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration. Towns must have 1,500 inhabitants to enable them to obtain municipal government under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, and any municipal town may be constituted an urban sanitary district.

By the Local Authorities (Ireland) (Qualification of Women) Act, 1911, women are eligible for election and to act on county and borough councils in Ireland in the same manner and on the same conditions as men.

### Area and Population

#### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The population was thus distributed at the census taken April 8, 1911

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 8, 1911
England	41,890	16,421,298	17,622,992	34,045,290
Wales	7,424	1,024,810	1,007,892	2,032,702
Scotland	30,403	2,307,608	2,461,846	4,769,454
Ireland	32,900	1,193,048	1,198,171	2,391,219
Isle of Man	227	23,958	28,081	52,039
Channel Islands	111	46,086	50,864	96,950
Total	121,866	22,016,246	23,353,842	45,370,088

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses —

Divisions	1871	1881	1891	1901
England	21,495,131	24,618,928	27,489,228	30,818,048
Wales	1,217,135	1,300,513	1,518,297	1,714,800
Scotland	3,860,018	3,735,673	4,025,647	4,472,103
Ireland	5,412,377	5,174,886	4,704,750	4,458,775
Isle of Man	54,042	53,568	55,608	54,752
Channel Islands	80,696	87,702	92,234	96,618
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	216,080	215,374	224,211	367,736
Total, United Kingdom	31,345,579	35,241,482	38,104,975	41,976,627

Decennial rate of increase or decrease (—) per cent

—	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	18.4	14.5	11.7	12.1	10.5
Wales	9.5	11.8	11.7	13.9	18.1
Scotland	9.7	11.2	7.8	11.1	6.4
Ireland	-6.7	-4.4	-9.1	-5.2	-1.7
The Islands	0.8	-2.3	4.7	1.7	-1.0
	8.8	10.8	8.2	9.9	9.1

Proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom from 1861 to 1911 —

Divisions	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	64.6	67.5	69.8	72.2	73.4	75.0
Wales	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.5
Scotland	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.5
Ireland	10.8	17.0	14.6	12.5	10.6	9.7
Isle of Man	2	2	2	1	1	1
Channel Islands	3	3	3	2	2	2
Army, Navy, and Merchant } Seamen abroad }	9	6	7	5	9	—

In 1901 in Wales and Monmouthshire 280,905 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 13.9 per cent. of the total population, were able to speak Welsh only and 648,919 or 32.2 per cent. able to speak Welsh and English. Thus 929,824 or 46.0 per cent. persons could speak Welsh. In 1881 the number returned was 950,000 or about 70 per cent. In 1901 in Scotland, 25,105 persons 5 years of age and upwards or 8.7 per cent. of the total population could speak Gaelic only and 202,700 or 4.3 per cent. could speak Gaelic and English. Thus 227,805 or 5.16 per cent. could speak Gaelic and of these 111,455 were in the counties of Inverness, Ross and Cromarty. In 1881 the number was 231,524 or 6.20 per cent. In 1911 in Ireland 20,935 or 4.5 per cent. of the population could speak Irish only and 690,189 or 13.91 per cent. could speak Irish and English. Thus 711,124 or 14.30 per cent. could speak Irish. In 1881 the number was 949,937, or 18.20 per cent.

Estimated population of the United Kingdom and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June —

Year (30 June)	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1903	42,245,403	33,294,308	4,535,201	4,415,894
1904	42,609,678	33,640,736	4,568,530	4,400,412
1905	42,978,588	33,990,764	4,592,036	4,395,788
1906	43,358,371	34,344,429	4,620,720	4,393,222
1907	43,734,635	34,701,776	4,649,536	4,383,323
1908	44,129,134	35,062,847	4,678,629	4,378,658
1909	44,515,237	35,427,672	4,707,858	4,379,707
1910	44,911,546	35,796,289	4,737,288	4,377,789
1911	45,288,974	36,163,833	4,749,478	4,375,663
1912	45,652,741	36,539,636	4,738,300	4,374,805

1 *England and Wales*

The census population of England and Wales 1801 to 1911 —

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile
1801	8 892,536	152	1861	20,066,224	344
1811	10,164 256	174	1871	22,712,266	389
1821	12,000 286	206	1881	25,974,489	445
1831	13,896,797	238	1891	29,002,525	497
1841	15,914,148	278	1901	32,527,848	558
1851	17,927,609	307	1911	36,070 492	618

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties and County Boroughs in 1901 and 1911

	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent. between 1901 and 1911.
		1901	1911	
Administrative Counties —				
ENGLAND				
Bedfordshire	302,942	171 707	194 388	+18.8
Berkshire	448 491	180 854	195 511	+8.0
Buckinghamshire	479 890	147 046	219,551	+11.4
Cambridgeshire	516 165	120 264	128 522	+6.7
Isle of Ely	288 073	64 495	69 752	+8.2
Cheshire	644 172	698 880	670 270	+18.0
Cornwall	868 167	822 334	828,096	+1.8
Cumberland	978 066	266 938	265 740	- 0.4
Derbyshire	645 067	484 846	560 018	+15.5
Devonshire	1,062,676	496 968	457 821	+ 4.7
Dorsetshire	620 812	202 068	228 266	+10.5
Durham	687 679	768,024	929 214	+21.0
Essex	974,849	816 940	1 061 551	+30.0
Gloucestershire	786,016	891 442	829 014	+ 3.4
Hertfordshire	558 924	114 120	114 260	+ 0.1
Hertfordshire	404. 28	258,428	311 284	+20.5
Huntingdonshire	288 966	54 120	56 507	+ 2.7
Kent	971 991	986,440	1 090,866	+ 9.0
Leicestershire	1 066 529	1 578 145	1 739 820	+10.2
Leicestershire	624 197	225 011	249 831	+10.4
Lincolnshire—				
The parts of Holland	269 992	77 810	82 849	+ 6.8
The parts of Kesteven	465 878	103 962	111,824	+ 7.1
The parts of Lindsey	968 800	206,538	257 548	+15.2
London	74 816	4 586,267	4,521 680	- 0.6
Middlesex	146,701	782,476	1 128,465	+42.1
Monmouthshire	840 048	280 806	312,028	+15.2
Norfolk	1 891 570	311 510	331,738	+ 8.3
Northamptonshire	581 679	307,485	313,784	+ 8.0
Soken of Peterborough	58 464	41,182	44 718	+ 8.7
Northumberland	1 278,991	304,730	371 474	+21.9
Nottinghamshire	529 188	274,716	344,194	+25.2
Oxfordshire	475,936	137 124	145,221	+ 6.6
Rutlandshire	97,278	19,709	20,546	+ 3.3
Shropshire	661 809	290,768	345,307	+ 17.7

	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Population.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent between 1901 and 1911
		1901.	1911	
Somersetshire	1 084 452	885 111	407 804	+ 6.8
Southampton	942 501	868 600	483,566	+12.2
Isle of Wight	94 145	82 418	68,186	+ 7.0
Staffordshire	710 844	671 490	788,990	+10.1
Suffolk East	649 241	189 170	208 228	+ 7.4
Suffolk West	390 916	117 259	116 906	- 0.6
Surrey	452 814	119 706	076 077	+20.1
Sussex East	517 097	218 809	942 148	+10.9
Sussex West	401 889	151 276	176 308	+16.5
Warwickshire	683 317	94 22	408,227	+17.4
Westmorland	405 396	64,409	68 576	- 1.8
Wiltshire	964 101	271 894	288,822	+ 6.7
Worcestershire	477 487	357 402	427,026	+18.5
Yorkshire East Riding	741 171	144 748	184 765	+ 6.9
Yorkshire North Riding	1 859 600	286 086	314 779	+10.0
Yorkshire West Riding	1 678 580	1 389 176	1 684 880	+14.1
WALES.				
Anglesey	116 630	50 606	40 923	+ 0.3
Brecknockshire	460 261	64,213	59 267	+ 9.4
Cardiganshire	445 189	61 078	59 879	- 2.0
Carmarthenshire	688 472	135 828	180 406	+18.5
Carnarvonshire	845 998	155 649	125 048	- 0.5
Denbighshire	429 084	131 587	144,783	+10.0
Flintshire	164 025	61 485	92,705	+18.8
Glamorganshire	459 549	681 633	74 998	+89.7
Merionethshire	422 877	48 832	45 565	- 6.7
Montgomeryshire	510 110	4 001	53,148	- 3.2
Pembrokeshire	398 003	87 894	89 990	+ 2.4
Radnorshire	901 185	78 231	2,590	- 3.0
Total Counties England and Wales	88 820 728	2 548 895	2,200 570	+11.8
COUNTY BOROUGHES.				
Barrow in Furness	11 073	57 686	68 770	+10.7
Bath, City of	8 383	41 639	40 721	+ 1.8
Birkenhead	3 548	110 915	130 734	+17.9
Birmingham City of	13 478	78 179	626 833	+ 0.5
Blackburn	418	129 216	138 062	+ 8.0
Blackpool	3 601	47 848	68 811	+23.8
Bolton	1 279	166 216	140 851	+ 7.5
Bootle	1 947	60 285	60 876	+16.0
Bournemouth	3 747	59 762	78 674	+81.6
Bradford, City of	27 681	270 767	288,438	+ 3.1
Brighton	2 529	123 476	181 287	+ 6.8
Bristol, City of	17 460	389 042	357 043	+ 5.8
Burnley	4 003	97 048	100,822	+ 9.6
Burton upon Trent	4 203	60 886	48 260	- 4.2
Bury	5 907	53 077	58 648	+ 1.1
Canterbury City of	3 975	24 899	24 630	- 1.1
Cardiff City of	6 873	164 833	182,259	+10.9
Chester, City of	9 862	38 809	89 078	+ 1.9
Coventry, City of	4,147	69 878	104 849	+23.0
Creighton	9 012	138 896	169 651	+26.6
Derby	6 273	114 848	125,410	+ 7.5
Devonport	8 173	70,487	81 678	+16.0
Dudley	3 548	48,728	51 079	+ 4.8
Eastbourne	6,472	43,574	54,542	+20.0
Exeter, City of	8 196	47 182	48,664	+ 3.1
Gateshead	3 182	108 825	118,917	+ 6.4
Gloucester, City of	2,318	47,965	50,085	+ 4.3

	Area in Statute Acres. (Land and Inland Water)	Population.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent. between 1901 and 1911
		1901.	1911	
Great Yarmouth	8 698	51 810	55 900	+ 8.9
Grimsby	2 868	68 188	74,650	+18.2
Halifax	8 983	104 944	101 555	- 3.2
Hastings	4 495	65 528	61 145	- 6.7
Huddersfield	11 850	90 047	107 821	+19.4
Ipswich	8 111	66 680	78 982	+18.0
Kington-upon Hull, City of	9 041	240 269	277 991	+16.7
Leeds, City of	21 099	428,968	441,550	+ 3.0
Leicester	8 587	211 779	237 229	+ 12.4
Lincoln, City of	8 766	48 764	57 281	+17.4
Liverpool, City of	16 042	704 134	740 491	+ 5.0
Manchester City of	11 845	644,879	714,383	+10.8
Merthyr Tydvil	17 701	69 298	80 390	+17.0
Middlesbrough	2 685	91 802	104 747	+14.7
Newcastle-upon Tyne, City of	8 407	247 022	266,503	+ 7.9
Newport (Monmouth)	4 604	17 970	23 691	+24.4
Northampton	8 460	97 021	90 064	+ 3.5
Norwich, City of	7 896	118 221	121 478	+ 2.6
Nottingham City of	10 981	239 743	259 904	+ 8.4
Oldham	4 786	187 940	141 483	+ 7.5
Oxford City of	4 770	49 830	53,048	+ 7.6
Plymouth	7 374	107 036	119 080	+ 4.1
Portsmouth	1 100	188 028	231 141	+23.8
Preston	8 971	112 969	117 038	+ 3.6
Reading	6 870	72,217	75 195	+ 4.1
Rockdale	6 440	83 114	91,428	+10.0
Rotherham	6 001	4 849	62 463	+15.0
St Helens	7 284	84 410	96 551	+14.4
Salford	7 292	20 907	231 837	+ 4.7
Sheffield, City of	28 062	404 000	464 639	+11.1
Southwick	1,920	54,539	70 061	+29.0
Southampton	4 604	104 824	119 012	+13.5
Southport	5 144	48,083	51 643	+ 7.4
South Shields	2,800	100 858	106,647	+ 7.7
Stockport	5 488	92,832	108,662	+17.1
Stoke-on Trent	11 142	114 719	134,584	+ 17.4
Sunderland	8,857	146 077	161,159	+ 10.3
Swansea	5 202	94,587	114 068	+21.8
Tynemouth	4,872	51 806	58,616	+14.5
Walsall	7 488	86 480	92,116	+ 6.6
Warrington	8 057	64,242	72,166	+12.3
West Bromwich	5 809	66 175	68 833	+ 4.0
West Ham	4 688	267,868	289 090	+ 8.1
West Hartlepool	2,684	62 627	68,023	+ 8.1
Wigan	6 088	62,428	69,152	+ 8.8
Wolverhampton	3,528	94 187	96,828	+ 2.8
Worcester, City of	8 185	46 624	47 982	+ 2.9
York, City of	3 730	77 914	82,222	+ 6.8
Total County Boroughs England and Wales	517,811	9 963,843	10,809 972	+ 8.9
Total England and Wales	87,837,537	82,637,843	85,010 492	+3.0

The number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1901 was 6,266 496, uninhabited, 449,396, building 62,296, against 6,451,497, uninhabited, 872,184; building 38,887 in 1891

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and the population outside such districts rural, the following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1901 and 1911,

their percentage of increase during the decennium, and percentage of population living in the different classes of towns —

Population of Districts	No of Districts	Aggregate population		Percentage of increase	Percentage of Population in 1911
		1901	1911		
250,000 and upwards	12	8 859 688	9 147 488	9.3	25
100 000—250 000	82	3,981 490	4 546 594	14.2	13
50 000—100 000	58	8 145 690	8 536 927	16.8	10
20 000—50 000	148	3 983 520	4 652 484	17.0	13
10 000—20 000	281	2 757 648	3 256 011	18.8	9
3 000—10 000	453	2,373 186	2 643 788	11.4	8
Under 3 000	201	870 866	883 694	6.2	
Total Urban	118*	26 301 118	28,112 986	11.1	78
Rural	65*	7,178 756	7 007 536	10.0	22
Total Population	—	32 507 843	35 070 402	10.0	100

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London has an area of 675 acres, and in 1901 had a night population of 26,928 and in 1911, 19,657. A day census of the City of London, taken on April 25 1911 gave a population of 364,061. The previous day census, taken in 1891, gave a total of 301,334. The registration County of London (the London for purposes of the Census, the registration of births deaths and marriages and for poor law purposes) coinciding with the administrative county, has an area of 74,816 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London, (the area covered by the City and Metropolitan police), according to the census returns of 1891 1901 and 1911, was —

	1891	1901	1911
Registration London	4,227,854	4 536,287	4,521,685
Outer Ring	1,405,852	2,046 135	2,729,673
'Greater London' <sup>1</sup>	5,633 806	6,581,402	7,251,358

<sup>1</sup> Area about 608 square miles

Occupation statistics of the population aged 10 years and upwards in 1901 —

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	651 543	321,142	972,685
Domestic "	304,195	1,690,722	1,994,917
Commercial "	1,779,685	78 769	1,858,454
Agricultural and fishing class	1,094,766	57,780	1,152,495
Industrial class	8,326,788	2,023,388	8,850,176
Unoccupied class	1 977,283	9 017,384	10 995,117
Total	14,134,259	13,189,585	25,322,844

## 2 Scotland

Area 29 796 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, but excluding inland water 609 square miles

Population (including military in the barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours) at the dates of the several censuses —

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile
1801	1 608,420	54	1861	3,062,294	100
1811	1,805 864	60	1871	3,360,018	113
1821	2,091,521	70	1881	3 735 573	125
1831	2,364,886	79	1891	4,025 647	135
1841	2 620 184	88	1901	4 472 108	150
1851	2,888,742	97	1911	4,760,904	160

There are 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions as follows —

Name	Area in Statute Acres	Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Per Cent.
		1901	1911	
I Northern.				
1 Shetland	8 2810	24 166	27 911	- 0.9
2 Orkney	240 847	18 699	16 897	- 9.6
3 Caithness	488 889	38 870	32 010	- 5.5
4 Sutherland	1 07 914	21 440	30 179	+ 5.9
II North-Western				
5 Ross and Cromarty	1 27 048	70 450	71 364	+ 1.3
6 Inverness	605 174	90 104	87 372	- 3.1
III North-Eastern				
7 Nairn	104 2.2	9 891	9 310	+ 0.8
8 Elgin (or Moray)	504 481	44 800	43 427	- 3.1
9 Banff	403,058	62 488	71 402	+ 0.5
10 Aberdeen	1 261,531	804 489	312 177	+ 2.6
11 Kincardine	244 483	40 923	41 008	+ 0.2
IV East-Midland				
12 Forfar	559 087	284 08	261 417	- 0.9
13 Perth	1 550 802	128 288	124 542	+ 0.9
14 Fife	322,844	218,840	207 781	+ 2.8
15 Kinross	62 410	6 981	7 527	+ 7.8
16 Clackmannan	34 927	82,029	31 721	- 2.8
V West-Midland				
17 Stirling	238,841	142 891	160 891	+ 13.1
18 Dumfriesshire	157 488	118 810	139,831	+ 22.8
19 Argyll	1 099 472	73 642	70 962	- 3.7
20 Bute	180 658	18 787	18 166	- 3.2
VI South-Western				
21 Bournemouth	168 332	298 980	314 552	+ 10.9
22 Ayr	724,023	244 468	208 837	+ 5.6
23 Lanark	682 821	1 339 827	1 447 034	+ 8.0
VII South-Eastern				
24 Linlithgow	76,881	65 708	86,100	+ 22.0
25 Edinburgh	284 836	488 796	607 606	+ 8.9
26 Haddington	170 971	88 66	48,254	+ 11.4
27 Berwick	202,668	30,824	29,048	- 3.8
28 Peebles	222,240	15 066	15,268	+ 1.3
29 Selkirk	170,798	23,850	24,601	+ 3.3

# AREA AND POPULATION

19

	Area in Statute Acres	Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Per cent.
		1901	1911	
VIII Southern				
30 Roxburgh	428 078	48 801	47 192	- 3.8
31 Dumfries	686 302	72 571	72 816	+ 0.4
32 Kirkcaldy	515 882	89 583	88 857	- 0.8
33 Wigtown	511 984	52 685	51 698	- 1.9
TOTAL SCOTLAND	17 069 966	4 472 108	4 760 004	+ 6.5

Inhabited houses 1901, 926,914, uninhabited, 59,420, building, 2,062

Population in towns with over 2,000 inhabitants, in villages with from 300 to 2,000 inhabitants, and in rural districts —

Groups of Districts	1891		1901	
	Population	Per cent.	Population	Per cent.
Towns	2 681 298	65.37	3 120,241	69.77
Villages	466,836	11.57	466,053	10.42
Rural districts	928,517	23.06	885,009	19.81
Total	4,025,647	100.00	4,472 103	100.00

In the towns the population increased in the ten years, 1891-1901, 18.58 per cent, in the villages 0.05 per cent in the rural districts it decreased 4.60 per cent the increase in the whole country being 11.09 per cent.

Population of the principal burghs —

Burghs	Pop in 1901	Pop in 1911	Burghs	Pop in 1901	Pop in 1911
Glasgow <sup>1</sup>	775 594	784,496	Gosforth	56 091	48 287
Edinburgh <sup>1</sup>	817 400	920 318	Motherwell <sup>1</sup>	91 144	40 874
Dundee <sup>1</sup>	162 982	115 004	Kirkcaldy	24 079	9 600
Aberdeen	168 603	168 801	Hamilton	90 77	88 644
Govan <sup>1</sup>	82,174	89 726	Clydebank <sup>1</sup>	20 08	37,54
Paisley	79 869	84 417	Perth <sup>1</sup>	38 91	45 161
Leth	77 489	80 489	Kilmarnock	34 18	34 794
Greenock <sup>1</sup>	68,911	76 140	Falkirk	20 280	33 009
Partick	64 798	66 848	Ayr	28 897	32,465

<sup>1</sup> In these cases the boundaries of the burghs have been altered since 1901 and the 1901 population of the burghs as altered is given.



The occupations of the population aged 10 years and upwards, according to the census of 1901, were as follows —

	Males	Females	Total
Professional	67,827	33,234	101,061
Domestic	26,755	174,475	201,230
Commercial	221,579	24,186	245,715
Agricultural and fishing	196,581	40,730	237,311
Industrial	878,446	319,049	1,197,495
Unoccupied and non productive	264,393	1,198,518	1,463,511
Total	1,656,081	1,700,242	3,446,323

### 3 Ireland

Area 32,605 square miles, population at different census periods —

Year of Census	Population	Pop per sq. mile	Year of Census	Population	Pop per sq. mile
1801	5,395,456	166	1861	5,798,564	178
1811	5,937,856	186	1871	5,412,877	167
1821	6,801,827	209	1881	5,174,836	159
1831	7,767,401	239	1891	4,704,750	144
1841	8,175,124	251	1901	4,458,775	137
1851	8,552,335	261	1911	4,890,219	135

Population of the counties and county boroughs at the censuses of 1901 and 1911 —

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Total Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent. between 1901 and 1911
		1901	1911	
<i>Province of Leinster</i>				
Carlow	221 480	87 143	86 362	-0.9
Dublin County	218 878	1,07,568	172 394	+59.4
Dublin C B	7 911	290 838	304 502	+4.9
Kildare	414 645	68 666	66 627	-4.8
Kilkenny	509 468	79 156	74 962	-5.3
King's	491 268	69 187	68 850	-0.5
Longford	257 710	46 872	43 840	-6.1
Louth	302 181	66 820	66 665	-0.3
Meath	577 785	67 407	66 091	-1.9
Queen's	434 888	57 417	54 629	-4.9
Westmeath	484 666	61 039	58 956	-3.7
Wexford	580 950	104 104	102 278	-1.8
Wicklow	499 957	60,824	60,711	-0.2
Total of Leinster	4,847 731	1,152,829	1 162,044	+0.8

Population of the counties and county boroughs at the censuses of 1901 and 1911 (contd.)

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Total Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Percent. between 1901 and 1911
		1901	1911	
<i>Province of Munster</i>				
Clare	788 886	112,884	104,282	-7.2
Cork County	1,841,080	328,489	316,491	-4.0
Cork C.B.	2,061	76 122	76 678	+0.7
Kerry	1 161 752	165,726	159 601	-3.6
Limerick County	661,574	107 947	104,551	-3.1
Limerick C.B.	2 885	38 151	38 518	+1.0
Tipperary	1 051 904	160 220	157 433	-1.9
Waterford County	468,001	60 416	56 502	-6.6
Waterford C.B.	1 488	27 709	27 464	+2.6
Total of Munster	5 968,656	1 076 188	1 035 495	-3.8
<i>Province of Ulster</i>				
Antrim	704 654	196 090	193 864	-1.1
Armagh	812 772	125 892	120 291	-4.1
Belfast C.B.	14 087	849 180	896 947	+10.4
Cavan	467,005	97 341	91,178	-6.7
Donegal	1 195 041	118 721	106 637	-10.0
Down	608 862	206 820	204 508	-1.0
Fermanagh	417 912	65 430	61 986	-5.5
Londonderry County	51 691	104 51	99 841	-4.5
Londonderry C.B.	2 578	38 894	40 780	+3.2
Monaghan	318 990	74 011	71 405	-3.2
Tyrone	770 008	141 007	142 601	+1.1
Total of Ulster	5 831 676	1 682,826	1 581 696	-6.0
<i>Province of Connaught</i>				
Galway	1 467 850	192 340	182,224	-5.4
Leitrim	376 510	69 846	68 562	-1.8
Mayo	1 338 856	199 166	192 677	-3.5
Roscommon	608 980	101 701	93,866	-7.7
Sligo	442,905	84,088	79 045	-6.0
Total of Connaught	4 229 211	646 991	610 932	-5.6
Total of Ireland	10 371 14	4,404 775	4 290 219	-2.6

The population of Dublin and its suburbs was 375,135 in 1901, and 403 030 in 1911

Inhabited houses, 1911, 861,057 against 858,158 in 1901, 870,578 in 1891, 914,108 in 1881, and 961,380 in 1871

Uninhabited houses, 1911, 68,988, 1901, 74,321, 1891, 69,320

The civic population in 1911 was distributed as follows —

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100 000	2	691 749	15.5
Between 60,000 and 100,000	1	76 678	1.7
„ 20,000 and 50,000	5	173 896	4.0
„ 10,000 and 20,000	14	162,354	3.9
„ 5,000 and 10,000	23	152,270	3.6
„ 2,000 and 5,000	64	208,453	4.7
Total	109	1,470,505	33.5

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1911 and 1901 —

—	Males	Females	Total 1911	Total 1901
Professional class	103 603	37,531	141 134	181,035
Domestic	25 831	144,918	170 749	219,418
Commercial	101,396	9,747	111 143	97 889
Agricultural	721 669	59,198	780 867	879 062
Industrial	434,699	178,693	613,397	639 413
Indefinite and non productive	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929	2,494,959
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4 390,219	4 458,775

#### 4 Islands in the British Seas

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows at the census of April 3, 1911 —

Islands	Area square miles	Population		Increase or Decrease per cent
		1901	1911	
Isle of Man	227	64,752	52 034	- 5 0
Channel Islands--	Acres			
Jersey	28 717	52 576	51,903	- 1 3
Guernsey, &c	12,605	43 042	44,997	+ 4 5
Total	182,122	150 370	148,934	- 1 0

#### Population of the Islands at different dates —

Islands	1881	1891	1901	1911
Isle of Man	53,558	55,608	54,752	52,034
Jersey	52 445	54 518	52 576	51 903
Guernsey, Herm and Jethou	32,688	35,287	49,042	44,997
Alderney	2 048	1,857		
Sark and Brechou	571	572		
Total	141,260	147 842	150,370	148,934

## II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

### 1 Births, Deaths, and Marriages England and Wales

Year	Estimated Population at 8th June	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1890	28,765,673	869,937	38,412	562,248	223,028
1900	32,249,187	927,062	36,814	587,830	257,480
1908	35,062,847	940,333	37 531	520,456	264,040
1909	35 427,872	914,472	37,509	518,003	260,544
1910	35,723,239	898,932	36 635	483,247	267,721
1911	36,163,533	881,241	37,508	527,864	274,575

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the middle of each year is based on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed in the intercensal period immediately preceding has since been maintained.

The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1911 was 4.3 per cent, having gradually diminished from 7 per cent. in 1845. In 1910 the minimum was 2.6 per cent in Monmouthshire, and the maximum 8.3 per cent in Anglesey. The percentage for London was 4.1. The births and deaths are exclusive of still born.

In 1910 the proportion of male to female births was 1,040 male to 1,000 female.

#### *Scotland*

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1890	4,008,132	121,528	9,167	79,004	27,469
1900	4,486,958	131,401	8,594	82,296	32,444
1908	4,678,629	131,337	8,613	77,839	31,583
1909	4,707,858	128,592	8,840	74,594	30,092
1910	4,731,268	124,000	8,492	72,245	30,866
1911	4,749,673	121,811	8,670	71,726	31,811

Proportion of illegitimate births in 1911 7.12 per cent, varying from 3.9 per cent in Dumbartonshire to 14.7 in Wigtownshire. Proportion of male to female births in 1911 was 1,046 to 1,000.

#### *Ireland*

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Birth	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1890	4,716,996	105,254	2,827	85,850	20,990
1900	4,468,501	101,459	2,702	87,606	22,311
1908	4,878,658	102,039	2,690	76,891	22,734
1909	4,879,767	102,759	2,762	74,973	22,650
1910	4,877,789	101,963	2,833	74,894	22,112
1911	4,874,684	101,758	2,801	72,475	23,473

Proportion of illegitimate births 1911 was 2.3 per cent., varying from 0.7 in Connaught to 3.7 in Ulster. The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1911 was 1,064 to 1,000.

#### • • 2 *Emigration and Immigration*

In the thirty-eight years 1815-1852, the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,592. Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners, but from 1853

onwards the number of emigrants of English, Scotch, and Irish origin, and total number, including foreigners, to places out of Europe are given as follows

	English and Welsh	Scotch	Irish	Total from U.K. & British Col.	Total including foreigners
1858-60	454,422	121,530	736,731	1,312,683	1,582,475
1861-70	806,165	148,082	818,582	1,571,829	1,967,570
1871-80	970,665	165,651	542,703	1,678,919	2,228,396
1881-90	1,548,965	275,095	734,480	2,558,535	3,555,655
1891-1900	1,085,891	185,982	460,917	1,742,790	2,661,832
1858-1900	4,675,008	896,340	8,293,408	8,864,756	11,995,928
1901-05	772,428	162,961	235,450	1,170,839	2,013,799
1906-10	1,108,106	294,458	250,011	1,670,625	2,672,334
1911	802,689	88,852	49,280	454,527	623,425
1912	—	—	—	467,712	656,756

\* Including 18,704 British Colonial in 1911

Destination of emigrants, natives of the United Kingdom and foreigners, 1911 to places out of Europe —

Destination	English and Welsh	Scotch	Irish	Total British & Colonial	Total
United States	60,054	26,441	36,618	121,814	200,913
British N. America	124,241	41,216	6,807	184,660	215,561
Australasia	62,539	18,377	2,459	80,770	81,594
British S. Africa	23,024	6,389	996	30,777	84,578
Other places	21,857	5,477	1,311	26,800	48,973
Total	802,689	88,852	49,280	454,527	623,425

Destinations of British and Irish and British Colonial emigrants to places out of Europe —

Destination	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States	109,700	132,192	121,814	117,354
British North America	85,887	106,960	184,860	186,135
Australasia	97,620	45,701	80,770	66,615
British S. Africa	22,017	37,297	30,717	25,218
Other places	85,587	35,068	26,816	39,190
Total British and Irish, &c. (including foreign)	288,761	397,848	454,527	467,702
	474,878	618,859	623,425	656,756

Of the British and Irish and British Colonial emigrants in 1911, 268,000 were male and 191,527 female, of the total, 863,826 were male and 259,599 female

In 1912 there were from countries out of Europe, 340,765 immigrants, British and foreign, leaving an excess of 315,991 emigrants, the number of immigrants of British or Irish origin in 1912 was 199,278, leaving an excess of 268,486 emigrants of British or Irish origin. The alien passengers

who landed in the United Kingdom in 1912 numbered 141,489 and those who embarked 188,894

The number of Irish who emigrated from Ireland was in 1908, 23,295, in 1909, 28,676, in 1910, 82,457, in 1911, 80,578, in 1912, 29,344, the total number from May 1 1861, to December 31, 1912, was 4,247,560

The passenger movement between the United Kingdom and European countries (including all ports in the Mediterranean and Black Seas) in recent years is given as follows —

Year	Passengers		Balance Inward
	To U K	From U K	
1908	1,002,110	1,028,377	-26,267 <sup>1</sup>
1909	1,046,501	951,238	94,263
1910	1,158,606	1,040,942	112,664
1911	1,115,083	1,062,241	51,845
1912	1,149,719	1,075,062	74,657

<sup>1</sup> Balance outward.

### Religion.—I ENGLAND AND WALES

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Civil disabilities on account of religion do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The King is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the statute 25 Hen VIII c 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the King's letter naming the person to be elected and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment are signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation: the bishoprics of Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, Newcastle, Southwark, Southwell, and Birmingham are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

There are 2 archbishops and 35 bishops, and 36 suffragan and assistant bishops in England and Wales. The archbishops have also each his own particular diocese wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Under the bishops are about 32 deans and 100 archdeacons. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or Convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the King's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the King's licence before they can deliberate, as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions: before they are binding on the clergy.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1911 was 14,614. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, during the present century, have lost their old importance, the ancient parishes

having been cut up in many cases into districts, each of which is virtually an independent parish ecclesiastically. Of such parishes there were (1911) 14,387, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices, the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the king, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1912 there were about 18,900 incumbents. The voluntary contributions of the Church in 1911-12 were 7,764,777<sup>1</sup>.

Of 31,598 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage in 1910, 15,811 belonged to the Established Church and 15,787 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1910 61.6 per cent. were in the Established Church, 4.2 per cent. in the Roman Catholic Church, 19.0 per cent. were Nonconformist marriages, 0.04 per cent. were Quaker marriages, 0.63 per cent. Jewish and 20.5 per cent. civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

The following summary of statistics of Nonconformist churches (England and Wales) in 1911 is taken from the 'Free Church Year Book' for 1912. It only claims to present an approximation to the actual condition. Figures relating to the Anglican Church are appended —

	Sittings (accommoda- tion)	Communi- cants	Sunday School Teachers	Sunday School Scholars	Minis- ters	Local Prea- chers
Baptists	1,894,265	894,647 <sup>1</sup>	57,562	563,829	1,981	5,280
Congregationalists	1,716,649	454,429	68,048	646,543	2,152	5,500
Presbyterians	179,523	86,838	8,249	96,277	355	—
Wesleyan Methodists	2,823,496	602,482	180,674	976,152	1,848	19,711
Primitive Methodists	1,051,259	202,479	59,224	466,848	1,184	16,150
United Methodist Ch.	750,075	159,265	41,825	306,335	639	5,481
Calvinistic Methodists	559,877	183,882	28,366	216,390	979	3,1
Society of Friends	—	14,513	—	27,929	—	—
Wesleyan Reform Union	47,468	8,817	2,770	22,888	28	431
Independent Methodists	46,810	8,770	3,082	27,204	—	408
Churches of Christ	25,000	14,708	1,849	18,813	25	580
Moravians	16,000	8,297	607	6,107	46	—
Countess of Hunting- don's Connexion	15,800	2,200	500	4,800	39	—
Disciples of Christ	6,000	1,829	289	2,065	18	12
Reformed Episcopal Ch.	6,000	1,278	266	2,600	28	—
Free Church of England	8,140	1,352	861	4,194	24	26
<b>Total F.C.</b>	<b>6,189,494</b>	<b>2,143,991</b>	<b>408,636</b>	<b>3,533,076</b>	<b>9,275</b>	<b>38,804</b>
<b>Total Anglican</b>	<b>7,975,497</b>	<b>2,342,153</b>	<b>317,000</b>	<b>2,569,667</b>	<b>33,564</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete

The Unitarians had (1911) 374 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church about 80, the New Jerusalem Church about 75. The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi-military organisation, carries on both spiritual and social work at home and abroad, and has (1912) about 20,840 officers and employs 9,180 corps and outposts, and 54,000 local officers. Their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 550,000 sittings. There are about 245,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with nearly 200 synagogues.

In Wales alone, in 1912 there were about 127,000 members of the Baptist churches, 184,000 of the Calvinistic Methodist, 170,000 of the Congregational, and 40,000 of the Wesleyan Methodist Churches.

Roman Catholics in Great Britain are estimated at 2,200,000. There are in England and Wales (1912) three archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), thirteen bishops, and three bishops auxiliary, about 4,000 priests (not all officiating), and about 1,800 churches, chapels, and stations.

## II SCOTLAND

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is presbyterian, the clergy all being equal. There is in each parish a kirk session, consisting of the minister or clergyman, and of several laymen called elders. There are 84 presbyteries (formed by groups of parishes), meeting frequently throughout the year, and these are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court is the General Assembly which consists of over 1,000 members partly clerical and partly lay chosen by the different presbyteries and royal burghs and by the universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a Moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner) sitting for ten days the matters not decided during this period being left to a Commission.

The number of parishes is 1,448 and the number of churches, chapels and stations 1,643. The parishioners are allowed under certain regulations enacted by the General Assembly to choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including manse and glebes, amount to about 860,000*l.* per annum. The voluntary contributions of the congregations for religious and charitable purposes in 1910-11 amounted to 498,427*l.* The number of communicants in 1911-12 was about 715,000, ministers, 1,825, lay preachers 170, Sunday scholars 230,000.

On October 31, 1900, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland (formed by secessions at various times from the Church of Scotland) constituted themselves into the United Free Church of Scotland. A minority, representing 26 congregations, regarding themselves as the Free Church of Scotland, claimed all the property and endowment funds. A Royal Commission reported that the Free Church was unable adequately to carry out all the trusts of the property. The Churches (Scotland) Act 1905 was passed for the apportionment of the church property between the Free and the United Free churches by an Executive Commission of five, and the result was that funds amounting to 459,489*l.* were allocated to the Free Church (810,000*l.* for general provision and the remainder for College provision and various other purposes). The United Church had, in 1911-12, 1,581 congregations, and 505,000 members, besides adherents. It has 2,286 Sunday schools &c. with 24,900 teachers and 236,000 children in attendance. The church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 64 presbyteries, and 12 continental presbyteries. Annual revenue from free will offerings is above a million sterling. The Church has three theological colleges (at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen) with 18 professors and lecturers. The Free Church had in 1912 (according to the Free Church Statistics) 167 congregations and stations, 89 ministers and probationers, and one college. Contributions to schemes amounted to 16,258*l.*, interest to 16,416*l.* and congregational income to 13,245*l.* There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal



Church in Scotland has 7 bishoprics, 397 churches and missions, 340 clergy, and 55 000 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church has in Scotland (1911) two archbishops and four suffragan bishops, 559 priests, 395 churches, chapels and stations, and about 400 000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1910 was Established, 44.89 per cent., United Free, 26.24, Roman Catholic 10.26, Episcopal, 2.81, others, 8.75, irregular, 7.05.

### III IRELAND

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and 23 bishops, besides a bishop auxiliary. On a vacancy the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from this latter number, but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedralium, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. Number of priests in Ireland (1911) 3 689. In 1911 the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3 242 670 being 73.9 per cent. of the total population.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal) ceased to be 'established by law' by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has (1912) two archbishops, 11 bishops, and 1 700 clergymen, 1 400 churches, voluntary contributions, 1910 158 724/. At the census of 1911 the number of Protestant Episcopalians was returned as 576 811 being 18.1 per cent. of the total population. Previous to disestablishment its income was 600,000/, and its entire capital was estimated at 14,000 000/. By the Disestablishment Act 7 500,000/, were allotted to it by way of commutation, and 500,000/ in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod—bishops, clergy, and laity having the right to vote separately. There are also 23 diocesan synods. The following is a summary of the funds of the Representative Body existing on December 31 1911—

	£		£
Communion Capital	280 872	Balances of Income Accounts	
Parochial Sustentation	5 833 275	etc.	38,666
Episcopal Sustentation	558 286		
Glebe Capital	400 271		
Miscellaneous Capital	2,183 268	Total	9 901,503

There were in 1911, 440 525 Presbyterians, 62,862 Methodists, 9,139 Independents, 8,123 Baptists, 5,101 Jews. In 1911 the largest Presbyterian body consisted of 26 presbyteries and had 651 ministers and 562 congregations, with 105,962 members, contributions during year 1911-12, 220,428/; total church income, 289,867/. This Church has two colleges, one in Belfast purely theological, the other (Magee College) in Londonderry with theological, literary, and scientific departments. The two together have 16 professors and lecturers.

## Instruction

## University Education.

In England the highest education is given at the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 22 colleges and 3 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hall, the university of Durham, founded in 1831, with a college of medicine, and since 1871, a college of science at Newcastle, the university of London founded in 1836 and reorganized in 1900 so as to be a teaching as well as an examining body, with 24 colleges or schools giving instruction in 8 faculties, the Victoria University (Manchester) founded in 1880 the Birmingham University founded in 1900 the Liverpool University, founded in 1903, the Leeds University, founded in 1904, the Sheffield University, founded in 1905, and the Bristol University, founded in 1909. There are also University Colleges at Exeter Nottingham (founded 1881) Reading (started with the establishment of art classes in 1860), and Southampton (founded 1850). There are special Agricultural Colleges at Carlisle, Cirencester Glasgow Newport (Shropshire), Kingston on Soar (Derby), Wye (Ken.), Uckfield (Sussex), and Ripley (Surrey). The university of Wales, founded in 1903, has 8 colleges (Cardiff, Aberystwyth, and Bangor). In Scotland there are 4 universities, viz., at St Andrews founded 1411, Glasgow, 1450 Aberdeen, 1494 Edinburgh, 1582. The Carnegie trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of 2,000,000*l.* has an annual income of 100,000*l.*, of which half is devoted to the equipment and expansion of the Scottish Universities and half to assisting students. In Ireland is the university of Dublin, founded 1591. In 1909 was founded in Dublin the National University of Ireland, and in Belfast the Queen's University of Belfast. The former has 8 constituent colleges, viz., the University Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Dublin. The following table gives the *approximate* number of teachers and students of the Universities in the United Kingdom mainly for 1912 —

Universities	Number of Teachers	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
<b>England—</b>			<b>Scotland—</b>		
Oxford	180	3,950	St. Andrews	106	580
Cambridge	130	3,500 <sup>2</sup>	Glasgow	100	2,800
Durham	120	1,100	Aberdeen	100	1,180
London { Internal	684 <sup>1</sup>	200 <sup>3</sup>	Edinburgh	180	2,500
External	—	950 <sup>4</sup>			
Manchester	280	1,600	Total for Scotland	525	7,910
Birmingham	200	1,000			
Liverpool	250	1,000	<b>Ireland—</b>		
Leeds	160	1,000 <sup>4</sup>	Dublin (Trinity col.)	110	1,100
Sheffield	1,0	600	Dublin (National)	130	—
Bristol	1,0	700	Belfast	40	600
Total for England	2,434	15,940	Total for Ireland	280	1,700
			Wales	180	1,250
			Grand Total (approximate)	3,365	26,800

<sup>1</sup> Comprising 60 'Appointed Teachers' and 815 'Recognised Teachers'.

<sup>2</sup> Undergraduates, the matriculations numbered. Oxford 1,040, Cambridge, 1,156.

<sup>3</sup> Registered students. <sup>4</sup> Also 350 evening and occasional students.

At most of the Universities and University Colleges women students are admitted on equal terms with men. There are, however, several colleges exclusively for female students—Bedford, Royal Holloway, and Westfield Colleges in London, Newnham and Girton (500 students) Colleges in Cambridge, Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville College, St. Hugh's College, and St. Hilary's College, in Oxford.

*Secondary and Technical Education.*

In *England and Wales* by recent Acts of Parliament the councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000 are constituted local authorities for higher education. The new authorities are required, after consultation with the Board of Education, to supply or aid in supplying education other than elementary and to promote the co-ordination of all forms of education. To these purposes they may apply money raised by rates, besides devoting to them the residue under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and they may borrow money. They have power to provide scholarships and to pay fees, in schools provided by them they must not pay for religious instruction, in schools not provided by them they can neither impose nor forbid religious instruction.

The secondary schools acknowledged by and receiving grants from the Board of Education are under various forms of management. In the school year 1910-11 there were in England and Wales 971 recognised secondary schools on the grant list with altogether 160,856 pupils (87,035 boys and 73,821 girls) on 31st January, 1911. Besides these schools on the Grant List, there were 97 other secondary schools recognised by the Board of Education as efficient. The number of pupils was about 17,800.

In 1910-11 there were in England and Wales 88 recognised technical institutions with 804 teachers and 3,105 (including 2,751 grant-earning) pupils. There were also 114 institutions in which day technical classes were recognised providing 259 courses for which grants were paid, with 1,008 teachers and 11,640 (including 10,918 grant-earning) students. In the same year there were 223 recognised schools of art with 1,551 teachers and 42,278 students, and 51 art classes with 142 teachers and 3,341 students, including 2,729 grant-earning students. In addition for further education there were 8,164 recognised evening and similar schools and classes with 37,207<sup>1</sup> teachers and 765,276<sup>1</sup> (including 628,181<sup>1</sup> grant-earning) pupils. Examinations in science and art are held by the Board of Education and scholarships, exhibitions, &c., are awarded to successful competitors. In 1911 there were thus awarded in England and Wales Scotland and Ireland 4 Whitworth scholarships, 30 Whitworth exhibitions, 11 Royal College of Art scholarships, 20 Royal scholarships (science), and 10 Royal exhibitions (art). There were awarded also 6 National scholarships in art, 17 special studentships for teachers of science and technology, 15 free art studentships and 7 free science studentships. There are also local science and art exhibitions of which 183 were awarded in 1911, and local scholarships (art) of which 24 were awarded, 2 Princess of Wales scholarships and 415 free studentships.

In *Scotland*, the burgh schools of various names, grammar schools, high schools, &c., are administered by the school boards. There are also endowed schools and schools under private management which give secondary education. In 1910-11 there were 56 grant-receiving secondary schools of which 33 were under school boards. The 33 secondary schools under school boards had (in 1910-11) 764 teachers and an average attendance of 10,541 pupils. 23 endowed schools under other management had in 1910-11 601 teachers and an average attendance of 8,812. The number of schools receiving Government grants in 1910-11 included (besides the secondary schools) 196 higher grade schools or departments, with 24,444 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 24,053.

<sup>1</sup> Teachers or students are counted once for each school, class, or centre attended by them. The number of individual teachers or students is therefore less than the number given.

For *Ireland* there is an Intermediate Education Board, with an income of 115,091<sup>7</sup> in 1911, including 81,058<sup>7</sup> in respect of 1910. Its functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1911 12,105 students (7,968 boys and 4,142 girls) presented themselves for examination, as compared with 11,900 in the previous year, and 8,117 in 1901. The number passed in 1911 was 6,576 (4,290 boys and 2,286 girls). In 1911 the school grant in respect of examinations paid to managers of schools amounted to 46,482<sup>7</sup>, besides prizes and bonuses to schools.

Technical instruction in Ireland is controlled by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction which has a Technical Instruction Board and a Consultative Committee of Education. The Department aims at the co-ordination of its work with that of other educational authorities, and in 1910-11 grants of 21,637<sup>7</sup> were paid to 97 technical schools and science and art schools and classes in respect of 9,904 students. 77,584<sup>7</sup> to 283 day secondary schools in respect of 18,028 students in experimental science, 10,880 in drawing, 2,388 in manual instruction and 1,298 in domestic economy, and 1,619<sup>7</sup> to 94 primary schools in respect of 14,808 scholars in drawing (average attendance), and 1,225 scholars under manual instruction. Central institutions under the Department are the Royal College of Science, Dublin, with 121 students (1910-11), the Metropolitan School of Art with 426 pupils (1910-11), the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, 33 students. The Killarney school of housewifery had 42 students (1910-11). Throughout Ireland technical instruction is organised under the Councils of county boroughs, urban districts, and counties. In urban and county schools (1910-11) there were 43,809 young men and women studying non-agricultural subjects. In local examinations 2,648 candidates entered for Science subjects and 1,746 passed, 2,387 in art, and 1,402 passed (1911). There is an annual grant of 55,000<sup>7</sup> for technical education, of which 26,000<sup>7</sup> is allotted for technical instruction in county boroughs, and 29,000<sup>7</sup> for similar purposes elsewhere. A grant of 7,000<sup>7</sup> called the equivalent grant is made from the Ireland Development Grant for technical instruction, and a grant of 10,500<sup>7</sup> for manual instruction and domestic economy and 3,000<sup>7</sup> for classes in lace and crochet making and other rural industries, was made by the Agricultural Board in 1910-11.

### *Elementary Education*

*England and Wales*—Elementary education in England and Wales is now under the control of the Board of Education. Sufficient school accommodation must be provided in every district for all the resident children between the ages of 5 and 14. Under Acts of 1899 and 1900 children between 12 and 14 years of age may (if it is so provided in local bye laws) conditionally obtain partial or total exemption from school attendance, but for children employed in agriculture the lower age limit for partial exemption is 11. An Act of 1899 requires the school authorities to make provision for the compulsory education of defective children to the age of 16 years. Under the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903 school boards and school attendance committees are abolished, their place being taken by the Councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000. The last two authorities can transfer their powers to the local county councils. The education authorities must establish educational committees, each in accordance with its own scheme, which must be approved by the Board of Education. The schemes must provide for the appointment by the Council from its own members of a majority of the committee (unless in the case of counties the Council determine otherwise), for the appointment by the Council of other persons with special qualifications, and for the appointment of women on the committees. Schools provided by county councils have managers in the proportion of 4 appointed by the Council and 2 by the borough, district, or parish served by the school. Councils of county boroughs, &c., may appoint any number of managers for their provided

schools. Schools aided, but not provided by local authorities, have 4 'foundation' managers and 2 managers appointed by Councils. Women may be managers.

The local education authorities maintain all public elementary schools and control the expenditure necessary for this purpose. The only financial responsibility resting on the managers of "non provided" schools is to supply the buildings. In the case of schools not provided by them, their directions as to secular instruction (including the number and qualification of teachers) must be complied with, they have power to inspect the schools, and they must receive, free of charge, the use of the school house for elementary school purposes. The Acts prescribe the funds from which expenditure is to be met, and give borrowing powers. Income from endowments for such purposes of elementary education as fall within the scope of the local education authorities is paid to these authorities and applied in aid of the rates. Under the Education Act of 1902, there is paid annually to the local authorities, out of money to be provided by Parliament, a sum equal to 4s per scholar in average attendance, and 'an additional sum of three-halfpence per scholar for every complete two-pence per scholar by which the amount which would be produced by a penny rate on the area of the authority falls short of ten shillings a scholar'. Under certain conditions, however, the grant may be reduced. Other grants are also payable.

Throughout the Act there is observed the distinction between schools provided, and schools aided but not provided by the local authorities, this distinction being, so far as elementary schools are concerned, in accordance with that between board schools and voluntary schools.

The number of separate local authorities for educational matters on July 31, 1911, was as follows —

Councils of administrative counties (including London)	62
County boroughs	75
Self governing municipal boroughs	134
Self governing urban districts	50
Scilly Isle	1
	<hr/> 322

On July 31, 1911, the number of Council Schools in England and Wales for ordinary elementary education was 8,046 with accommodation for 3,980,946 pupils. The number of voluntary schools was 12,800 with accommodation for 2,826,684 pupils. Of these voluntary schools, those maintained by public authorities numbered 12,734 and were distributed among religious denominations as follows —

	Church of England	Wesleyan	Roman Catholic	Jewish	Undenominationalists
Number	10,941	225	1,075	12	451
Accommodation	2,146,148	69,822	575,685	9,808	106,851

The following table gives statistics of public and other elementary schools in England and Wales. —

Date	Schools	Accommodation	Year	Registered Pupils on last day of school year	Approximate average attendance
July 31, 1909	21,123	7,162,615	1908-09	6,080,227	5,340,000
" 1910	21,199	7,082,800	1909-10	6,071,455	5,350,000
" 1911	21,294	6,852,120	1910-11	6,067,076	5,360,000

In 1911-12 in England and Wales there were in the ordinary public elementary schools 103,509 certificated teachers, 44,461 'uncertificated' (i.e., teachers recognised as uncertificated under the Code of Regulations of the Board of Education), and 20,848 others total 168,818, the average attendance at schools in 1911-12 was 5,357,000 (3,214,000 in Council Schools, 1,706,000 in Church of England Schools, 298,000 in Roman Catholic Schools, and 139,000 in other non provided schools). There were in 1910-11, 47 higher elementary schools with 487 teachers and 8,852 registered pupils on the last day of the school year. 'Special schools in England and Wales comprised, in 1910-11, 38 for the blind with 1,782 registered pupils, 50 for the deaf with 3,771 pupils, 242 for defective children with 18,966 pupils, 6 for epileptic children with 377 pupils and 65 'certified efficient schools with 4,714 registered pupils. There were also 66 poor law schools with 705 teachers and trainers and 14,847 children on the registers on March 31, 1911. In 1910-11 there were 85 training colleges in England and Wales with altogether 12,111 students.

*Scotland.*—By the Elementary Education Act of 1872, the Scotch Education Department was instituted and each burgh and parish or group of parishes was required to have a school board to administer both elementary and middle-class schools. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14, with exemption, on conditions, for children over 12. In 1889 by a capitation grant, education was made free for the compulsory standards. In 1897 provision was made for grants in aid of voluntary schools.

Years ended August 31	Schools in receipt of Grants	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children on School Registers at end of year
1907	3,285	1,021,912	711,228	811,000
1908	3,312	1,035,625	712,078	812,846
1909	3,331	1,054,196	727,244	826,223
1910	3,347	1,066,872	743,217	843,242
1911	3,369	1,077,289	755,988	845,055

The table includes higher grade schools in receipt of grants. In 1911 these numbered 196, accommodation, 40,505, average attendance 24,083, on register at end of year 24,444.

In 1910-11, of the 3,369 schools, 3,020 were public schools with an average attendance of 654,862 pupils. 8 Church of Scotland, average attendance 345, 1 United Free Church, average attendance 62, 57 Episcopal, average attendance 2,968, 223 Roman Catholic, average attendance 84,534, and 60 Undenominational, average attendance 7,202. There were 13,869 certificated

and 73 provisionally certificated teachers, 1,096 assistant teachers and 74 pupil teachers. In the same year there were at 4 training centres and 2 training colleges, 2,862 students. In 1910-11 there were 1,119 continuation class centres receiving grants, with 187,180 scholars on account of whom grants were paid.

*Ireland.*—Elementary education in Ireland, since 1845, is under the superintendence of a body of 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.' The following table gives statistics of elementary schools for the last five years —

Year ended Dec. 31	Schools in operation	Accommodation	Pupils on Rolls at end of year	Average Attendance
1907	8,383	745 124	675,471	485 979
1908	8,465	757 321	689 001	494,062
1909	8 401	766 578	679 335	501 107
1910	8,337	762 784	679 456	493 956
1911	8,390	766 002	684,634	512,562

Of 8,329 schools in 1910, 2,429 were mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant with 191,768 pupils (135,348 Roman Catholic and 56 422 Protestant), 4,360 were Roman Catholic with 370,728 pupils, and 1,540 were Protestant with 116,883 pupils on December 31, 1910. In 1911 there were 7,851 principal teachers, 5,182 assistants, and 2,452 workmistresses and junior assistant teachers. There are 7 training colleges licensed for 1,190 King's scholars (1911-12).

The sums expended for education in Great Britain from Parliamentary grants, and in Ireland from Parliamentary grants and rates, are given for recent years as follows (years ended March 31) —

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	18 272,625	15,485 238	18 640 789	14 149 394	—
Scotland	1,941 778	2 001,264	2,199 710	2,235 188	2,831 875
Ireland	1 470 547	1,624 490	1 688,649	1 714,252	1,700 040

In addition to the grant, these schools derive an income from endowments school fees, local rates, voluntary subscriptions, and other sources

## Justice and Crime

### ENGLAND AND WALES

The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessions courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes' and the Central Criminal Court. Two or more justices of the peace sitting in a petty sessions court house the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessions court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then called 'general sessions.' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Certain boroughs have

a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are held four times a year in various towns throughout the country by 'commissioners nominated by the Crown. These commissioners are generally judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, but sometimes King's Counsel of good standing are appointed. The trial takes place before a single commissioner. The Central Criminal Court is the court of oyer and terminer and goal delivery for the City of London and a large surrounding district. The sessions of this court are held at least twelve times a year, and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Serjeant and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom the more serious cases are reserved. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences. Cases of a more serious nature are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes. To every sessions assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court the sheriff cites 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury. The grand jury examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if they think a *prima facie* case for trial is made out they endorse the bill 'a true bill'. All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction, take place before a judge and a petty jury of twelve men. Appeal is allowed in criminal cases (i.) on a point of law; (ii.) on a question of fact, or other sufficient ground if the judge certifies the case as fit for appeal; or the Court of Criminal Appeal grants leave to appeal, and (iii.) against the sentence (if not fixed by law) with the leave of the Appeal Court. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petty jury has found him 'not guilty'. On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, reserve a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court of Criminal Appeal, which can reverse, amend or affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. Nominally all the judges are appointed by the King, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a Cabinet minister, ex officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry) the Lord Chief Justice the Lords of Appeal who sit in the House of Lords and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Lords Justices of Appeal who sit in the Court of Appeal are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

The courts having jurisdiction in civil cases are the County Courts, created in 1846, Assizes, and the High Court. Above the High Court is the Court of Appeal, and above that the House of Lords.

#### SCOTLAND

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, desertion of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is



by statute directed to be inflicted, and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

The Court of Session exercises the highest civil jurisdiction in Scotland, with the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal.

#### IRELAND

In Ireland persons charged with crime are as a rule brought before a court of petty sessions. Two magistrates are sufficient to try a case to be decided at petty sessions in some instances only one is requisite. Offences are divided into two classes, those in which justices have a 'summary jurisdiction,' in which cases they hear and determine the complaint, the Petty Sessions Act providing for an appeal in certain cases. The second class is 'indictable offences.' In these cases the justice merely takes the depositions and returns the case for trial to the next court having jurisdiction to try it—quarter sessions or assize court as the case may be. In the event of the prosecution failing to prove its case, the magistrates refuse informations. The Attorney-general may send up a bill at assizes, even without the preliminary magisterial investigation, or in a case in which a magistrate has wrongly refused informations. There is this difference, however, between quarter sessions in Ireland and in England in England they are presided over by an unpaid chairman, who need not be a lawyer and who is elected by his fellow justices of the peace for the county, while in Ireland they are presided over by a paid official, who must be a practising barrister of ten years standing, appointed by the Crown, and who is also judge of the county court (which corresponds to the English county court). The criminal jurisdiction of a county court judge is very extensive, and the Recorder of Dublin has practically the same criminal jurisdiction as a judge of the High Court. The assizes are presided over by one of the common law judges of the High Court of Justice. In the quarter sessions, recorder's court, and assizes the trial is by jury in all cases save appeals from petty sessions. In addition to the ordinary unpaid justices there are paid resident magistrates. The Criminal Law and Procedure Act contains special provisions for dealing with crime in certain cases. Nearly all the clauses of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, however, require a proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant in Council before they come into force. In the city of Dublin, the divisional magistrates for the police district of Dublin metropolis deal with all summary cases arising within their jurisdiction, and their jurisdiction is somewhat more extensive than that of the ordinary county justices.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS  
*England and Wales*

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1900	9,099	1,230	10,331	8,157
1905	11,425	1,265	12,690	10,488
1908	13,237	1,317	14,554	12,090
1909	12,970	1,317	14,287	11,865
1910	13,081	1,288	14,369	11,987
1911	12,801	1,348	14,149	11,836

*Scotland*

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted <sup>1</sup>
	Males	Females	Total	
1900	1,886	281	2,167	1,885
1905	2,525	307	2,832	2,814
1908	2,318	241	2,559	2,115
1909	1,772	205	1,977	1,618
1910	1,311	177	1,488	1,225
1911	1,215	136	1,401	1,122

*Ireland*

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1900	1,438	244	1,682	1,037
1905	1,768	294	2,060	1,367
1908	1,929	313	2,242	1,375
1909	1,933	286	2,219	1,507
1910	1,755	281	2,036	1,873
1911	1,804	310	2,114	1,496

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of persons outlawed, and also of cases where bail was forfeited for non-appearance.

### National Insurance.

Under the National Insurance Act, 1911, provision is made for compulsory insurance against loss of health for the prevention and cure of sickness and for compulsory insurance against unemployment.

(1) *National Health Insurance.*—This is administered by Insurance Commissioners, appointed separately for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland by other specially constituted authorities, and by approved friendly societies, trade unions, &c. The persons who are compulsorily insured, known as *employed contributors*, comprise, with certain exceptions, all males and females aged 16 and under 70, whether British subjects or not, employed under contract of service express or implied, whether paid by time or piece. Among persons excluded are those employed otherwise than in manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding 160s. per year. Insured persons who are not members of an Approved Society must contribute to a Post Office Fund and are known as *deposit contributors*; their benefits are limited. Special provisions exist for married women,

aliens, the army and navy mercantile marion, and certain other classes. Certain persons not compulsorily insured may become voluntary contributors. The funds are provided by the employer (8d. per week per employed person), the worker (4d. per week by males and 3d. by females), and the State. Special rates are applicable in cases of voluntary insurers, and low wage-earners, and the rates in Ireland are 1d. lower for contributors and ½d. lower for employers than in Great Britain. Contributions cease at the age of 70 when the Old Age Pension Acts (*q.v.*) come into play. The benefits include medical treatment, sanatorium treatment, payments during sickness and disablement, and (in the case of women) a payment of 80s. on confinement. Other benefits are also possible if funds permit.

(II) *Unemployment Insurance*—This is administered by the Board of Trade largely through the Labour Exchanges. The trades covered by the insurance are building construction of works (railroads docks &c.), shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, ironfoundry, construction of vehicles and sawmilling. The Board of Trade may extend the scheme to other trades. The funds are provided by the employer, the workman (2½d. per week each), and the State (one-third of the total contribution of workman and employer). The benefit consists of a weekly payment during unemployment in certain defined circumstances for a limited number of weeks per year.

(For further details of the National Insurance Scheme see *STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK* for 1912, pages 37 to 40)

The number of insured persons under the Health Insurance Scheme in January, 1913, was about 18½ millions excluding about 450,000 deposit contributors. The number of unemployment contributors was about 2,800,000.

### Old Age Pensions

Under the Old Age Pension Acts 1908 and 1911, every person over 70 years of age who is a British subject who for twelve out of the twenty years up to the date of receiving a pension has resided in the United Kingdom (residence abroad is allowed to count in certain circumstances), and whose yearly means do not exceed 31*l.* 10*s.* is entitled to a pension provided he has not through idleness habitually failed to maintain himself and his dependents, is not in receipt of poor relief (except medical and certain other kinds of relief), is not a lunatic in an asylum, has not been a convict in prison during the preceding 10 years for a term of upwards of six weeks, or during the preceding two years for a term not exceeding six weeks, and is not disqualified by order of a court. An existing pensioner may in certain circumstances be disqualified for receiving further pensions. For every borough and urban district with a census population of at least 20,000,<sup>1</sup> and for every county (excluding borough and district areas) a local pension committee is appointed by the borough, district, or county council. The committees may appoint sub-committees and delegate powers or duties to them. Pension officers (to investigate and report to the committees) are appointed by the Treasury. The central pension authority is the Local Government Board. Claims for pensions are made through the local post-offices, every postmaster being required to give information and make the proceedings as easy as possible for the claimant. The claim is transmitted to the pension officer and, on his report to the committee, that body may disallow the claim (in which case an appeal lies to the Local Government Board), or may allow it and fix the rate of pension. The weekly amount of the pension is 5*s.* if the yearly means of the pensioner do not exceed 21*l.* 4*s.* If the yearly means exceed 21*l.* but do not exceed 23*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and so on, the weekly pension decreases by 1*s.* for every 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* by which the limit of the yearly means is increased. On March 29, 1912, there were 842,160 pensions payable in the United Kingdom, namely, 662,441 in England, 46,068 in Wales, 94,219 in

<sup>1</sup> In Scotland the population limit does not apply; in Ireland the limit is 10,000 instead of 20,000.

Scotland, and 205,817 in Ireland. Of these pensions, 889,788 were at the 5s rate, 19,805 at 4s, 19,851 at 3s, 8,867 at 2s, and 4,854 at 1s

### Pauperism

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the Three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their own houses or lodged in workhouses or poor houses built for this purpose. The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose. England and Wales, including the Metropolis and the municipal boroughs are divided into 658 poor law unions, for each of which there is elected a Board of Guardians. In some cases the union consists of only one parish, in others several are included according to population. In urban districts and in the Metropolis guardians are separately elected, but in rural districts the rural district councillors act as guardians for the parishes they represent on the district council. Guardians are elected on the same popular franchise as district councillors. Women are eligible. In every civil parish overseers are appointed whose duty it is to make and collect the poor rate. In urban districts, which include boroughs, the local authority raise and collect rates for local government purposes, but in rural districts and rural parishes the funds for this purpose are, as a general rule, taken from the poor rate.

Amount expended in poor relief for year ended March 25 for England and Ireland, and May 15 for Scotland. For Scotland, the amount includes expenditure on buildings and loans repaid and interest —

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£	£	£
1899-1900	11,567,649	1,141,660	1,125,110	13,834,419
1904-5	13,851,981	1,402,854	1,253,855	16,507,690
1908-9	14,717,098	1,512,414	1,358,800	17,588,312
1909-10	14,849,498	1,551,584	1,330,769	17,731,851
1910-11	15,023,180	1,566,041	1,820,729	17,909,950

The aggregate expenditure by local authorities in England and Wales, which is ordinarily classed as relating to the relief of the poor during the period of 77 years ended March 25 1911, was approximately 627,000,000.

#### Statistics of paupers, England and Wales —

1st January	Indoor		Outdoor		Indoor and outdoor	Insane in County & Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses	Total <sup>2</sup> relieved
	Adult able-bodied	All others <sup>1</sup>	Adult able-bodied	All others <sup>1</sup>	Total		
1860	33,662	183,265	61,068	447,459	731,154	73,907	805,247
1905	50,737	214,991	51,932	493,681	645,552	82,810	924,689
1910	60,759	239,457	76,109	409,841	645,660	98,078	935,738
1911	53,806	240,669	74,515	494,446	797,897	94,985	891,897
1912	53,347	243,338	73,819	543,841	790,045	96,983	891,861

<sup>1</sup> Including casual paupers, who, on January 1, 1912, numbered indoor, 9,384 and outdoor 428. Also insane paupers (not in County and Borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses) who, on January 1 1912, numbered indoor, 12,373; and outdoor 4,376.

<sup>2</sup> Deductions being made for persons counted twice in the preceding columns.

*Scotland*

Jan 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers	Dependents	Paupers	Dependents	
1900	65,797	33,963	182	40	99,982
1905	73,226	37,265	197	82	110,660
1910	75,484	40,934	142	21	116,581
1911	66,915	41,289	111	17	108,332
1912	67,448	41,621	188	87	109,239

*Ireland*

January (end of first week)	Indoor paupers			Outdoor paupers	In asylums	Total
	Adult able bodied <sup>1</sup>	All others	Total			
1900	5,724	38,096	43,820	58,584	1,512	103,896
1905	5,149	34,762	43,911	57,909	1,420	103,340
1910	5,129	36,787	41,866	55,496	1,580	99,002
1911	4,778	34,189	38,967	40,091	1,600	80,658
1912	4,009	33,492	38,011	39,996	1,629	79,636

<sup>1</sup> Excluding any who may be temporarily disabled by sickness.

Included in the number of indoor paupers are casuals, who numbered 984 in January, 1912

**Finance****I REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1895	101,182,000	101,697,304	+ 508,304
1900	120,550,000	129,804,566	+ 9,254,566
1905	158,088,000	158,132,782	+ 44,782
1910	162,590,000	181,696,456	+ 19,106,456 <sup>1</sup>
1911	199,791,000 <sup>2</sup>	203,850,588	+ 4,059,588
1912	181,621,000	185,090,286	+ 3,469,286

<sup>1</sup> This abnormal deficit was caused by the non-collection of a portion of the revenue of the year (estimated at £6,044,000) owing to the Finance Bill of that year not being passed into law by Parliament until the succeeding financial year.

<sup>2</sup> Including arrears of 1908-10, estimated at £6,044,000.

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1895	101,551,685	100,981,968	- 619,722
1900	144,084,823	143,887,068	- 377,755
1905	152,776,994	151,768,875	- 1,008,119
1910	163,171,000	157,944,611	- 5,226,389
1911	174,129,000	171,995,667	- 2,133,333
1912	181,839,000	178,545,100	- 3,293,900

Table showing surplus or deficit —

Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	£		£
1895	+ 765,841	1910	} + 5,606,766 <sup>1</sup>
1900	- 13,882,502	1911	
1905	+ 1,415,907	1912	+ 6,545,186

<sup>1</sup> The Revenue Act 1911 directed that the income and expenditure of the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the Old Sinking Fund or 1910-11.

The revenue for 1911-12, exclusive of 95,876<sup>1</sup> customs duties collected or and due to the Isle of Man, but inclusive of the proceeds of duties the value of which is assigned under various Acts to local purposes, and the expenditure are given below, as are also the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1912-13. Of the revenue for 1911-12, 83·7 per cent. was derived from taxation and 16·3 per cent. from other sources.

Sources of Revenue		Year ending March 31 1912			Budget Estimate 1912-13
		Net Receipts		Exchequer Receipts <sup>1</sup>	
i Customs—	Imports	£	£	£	£
Tobacco		17,842,859			
Tea		6,159,070			
Rum		2,293,127			
Brandy		1,193,481			
Other spirits		729,137			
Wine		1,088,346			
Currants		126,508			
Raisins		232,387			
Coffee		178,381			
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.		880,765			
Sugar, glucose, &c.		3,059,455			
Motor spirit		607,743			
Other articles		208,891			
			83,596,645	82,649,000	83,000,000

<sup>1</sup> That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1911, and March 31, 1912.

Sources of Revenue	Year ending March 31, 1912		Receipts Receipts	Budget Estimate 1912-13
	Net Receipts			
	£	£	£	£
ii Excise—				
Spirits	18,511,892			
Beer	13,328,075			
Licence duties	5,638,524			
Railways	315,195			
Patent medicines	327,857			
Other sources	123,687			
		38,249,780	38,880,000	37,700,000
iii Estate &c, duties—				
Estate duty <sup>a</sup>	19,859,704			
Temporary estate duty <sup>b</sup>	5,929			
Probate duty <sup>c</sup>	37,798			
Legacy duty	4,452,680			
Succession duty	777,165			
Corporation duty	49,006			
iv Stamps (excluding Fee &c, Stamps)—		25,182,232	25,892,000	25,450,000
Deeds	4,277,195			
Receipts, Drafts, &c	1,886,681			
Bills of exchange	896,760			
Contract Notes	400,137			
Companies capital duty	554,498			
Bonds to bearer	825,837			
Insurances	258,503			
Other sources	464,978			
		9,564,579	9,454,000	9,400,000
v Land Tax	—	747,377	750,000	700,000
vi House Duty	—	2,109,877	2,130,000	2,000,000
vii Property and Income Tax	—	44,934,048	44,804,000	44,100,000
viii Land Value Duties	—	493,889	481,000	545,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	154,278,372	155,040,000	153,795,000
ix Post Office	—	19,876,170	19,650,000	20,275,000
x Telegraph service	—	3,101,980	3,105,000	3,000,000
xi Telephone service	—	2,938,281	2,945,000	5,600,000
xii Crown Lands	—	529,512	530,000	530,000
xiii Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c	—	1,281,497	1,281,497	1,289,000
xiv Miscellaneous (including Fee, &c. Stamps)	—	2,544,916	2,533,723	2,400,000
Total non-tax Revenue.	—	29,987,806	30,050,233	33,294,000
Total Revenue	—	184,245,678	185,090,233	187,189,000

<sup>a</sup> First 12, revenues actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1911, and March 31, 1912.

<sup>b</sup> On property of persons dying after August 1, 1904.

<sup>c</sup> On property of persons dying before August 1, 1904.

The national expenditure falls under two categories; I, the Consolidated Fund Charges, mainly bestowed on the National Debt, and II, the Supply Services, including the Army, Navy, and Civil Service.

Branches of Expenditure	Year ending March 31, 1913		Budget Estimate 1913-18
<b>I Consolidated Fund</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
i National Debt Services —			
Interest of Funded Debt	15,202,702		
Terminable Annuities	3,517,569		
Interest of Unfunded Debt	1,168,842		
Management of Debt	178,181		
New Sinking Fund	4,447,706		
		24,500,000	24,500,000
ii Development and Road Improvement Funds	—	1,700,859	1,225,000
iii Other Consolidated Fund Services —			
Civil List	470,000		
Annuities and Pensions	817,746		
Salaries, &c.	58,572		
Courts of Justice	523,000		
Miscellaneous	325,525		
		1,692,842	1,709,000
iv Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	—	9,636,399	9,584,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	—	37,539,100	37,018,000
<b>II Supply</b>			
i Army	27,648,900		
Ordnance Factories	100		
		27,649,000	27,860,000
ii Navy	—	42,858,000	44,085,000
iii Civil Services	—	46,001,000	49,859,000 <sup>1</sup>
iv Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue	—	3,951,000	4,254,000
v Post Office Services	—	20,547,000	23,809,000
Total Supply Services		141,006,000	149,667,000
Total Expenditure		178,545,100	186,685,000

<sup>1</sup> Including 11,300,000L for Old Age Pensions 18,120,000L for Public Education and 2,645,000L for National Insurance and Labour Exchanges.

The expenditure figures for 1911-12 shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary.



In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were issues to meet expenditure under the Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1907, 1,150,000*l*; Telephone Transfer Acts, 1911, 3,000,000*l*; Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1903, 250,000*l*; Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900, 7,000*l*; the Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903, 45,000*l*; and the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904, 130,000*l*; amounting in the aggregate to 4,582,000*l*. The money raised by the creation of additional debt amounted to 4,452,000*l*; temporary borrowings amounted to 10,600,000*l*; and these were paid off during the year. Treasury bills and Exchequer Bonds were renewed to the amount of 24,680,000*l*. Besides these items, there were a few other receipts into and issues from the Exchequer account. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1911, was 13,546,171*l*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1911-12 amounted to 227,006,129*l*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 229,083,709*l*; leaving a balance on March 31, 1912 of 11,466,591*l*.

## ARMY ESTIMATES

I ORDINARY EFFECTIVE SERVICES —	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£
Pay, &c., of the Army	8,648,000	8,536,000
Medical Services	457,000	456,000
Special Reserve	742,000	715,000
Territorial Forces	2,768,000	2,780,000
Educational Establishments	147,000	142,000
Quartering, Transport, Remounts	1,841,000	1,624,000
Supplies and Clothing	4,295,000	4,275,000
Ordnance Establishments and general stores	581,000	615,000
Armaments, Aviation, & Engineer Stores	1,472,000	1,718,000
Works and Buildings	2,591,000	2,602,000
Miscellaneous	73,000	72,000
War Office	436,000	440,000
Total ordinary effective	28,829,000	28,955,000
II NON EFFECTIVE SERVICES —		
Charges for Officers &c	1,808,000	1,843,000
Charges for N C O's and Men	1,900,000	1,917,000
Civil Superannuation, &c	153,000	145,000
Total non-effective	3,861,000	3,905,000
Total effective and non-effective	27,690,000	27,860,000

## NAVY ESTIMATES

I EFFECTIVE SERVICES	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£
Wages of Officers and Seamen and Royal Marines	7,511,500	7,627,000
Victualling and Clothing	2,618,800	2,623,100
Medical Establishments, &c	370,900	280,900
Martial Law	3,900	3,500

	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£
Educational Services	150,600	152,500
Scientific Services	72,000	72,000
Royal Naval Reserves	388,000	426,700
Shipbuilding Repairs, &c.	22,862,200	21,826,200
Naval Armaments	3,721,000	3,919,000
Works, Buildings, &c.	3,065,500	3,515,000
Miscellaneous Services	582,000	582,000
Admiralty Office	406,400	428,500
Total effective services	41,602,500	41,200,400
II NON EFFECTIVE SERVICES		
Half pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay	926,300	955,800
Naval, &c. Pensions	1,468,200	1,516,200
Civil Pensions, &c.	395,500	418,000
Total non-effective services	2,790,000	2,885,000
Grand total	44,392,500	44,085,400
Net Decrease, 1912-13	3,788,800	307,100

## CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1912-13 (Net)

<i>Public Works and Buildings</i>	£ 3,638,080	Scotland —	
I <i>Salaries, &amp;c., Civil Departments</i>		Courts of Justice, &c.	£ 87,378
U K and England	3,323,743	Prisons	101,776
Scotland	386,031	Other expenses	55,566
Ireland	568,620		244,715
Total U K	4,178,394	Ireland —	
II <i>Law and Justice</i>		Supreme Court of Judicature	173,135
U K and England —		Land Commission	616,147
Sup Court of Judicature	330,682	County Court Officers, &c.	111,145
County Courts	5 <sup>1</sup>	Police and Constabulary	1,473,855
Police, Eng & Wales	126,998	Prisons	112,489
Prisons, Eng and Col	776,550	Reformatories, &c.	111,912
Reformatories, Great Brit.	277,474	Other expenses	72,887
Other expenses	253,641		2,611,520
	1,765,309	Total U K.	4,621,635

\* \*

<sup>1</sup> The gross expenditure on the English County Courts amounts to 490,857. The appropriations-in-aid from fees, fines, &c., amount to 490,332. The salaries of the county court judges, as well as those of the superior courts and the metropolitan police courts are paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

IV *Education, Science and Art*

	£
U K and England —	
Board of Education	14 504,785
British Museum	204,071
National Galleries, &c.	28,637
Colleges, &c., Gt. Brit and Int. Ed. (Wales)	314,200
Scientific Investigation, &c.	125 523
	15,177,196
Scotland —	
Public Education	2 489,425
National Galleries	6 598
	2 496,023
Ireland —	
Public Education	1,734 554
National Gallery	3,155
Science and Art	138,591
Queen's Colleges, &c.	180 935
	4,007,235
Total U K	19,680,454

V *Foreign and Colonial Services*

	£
Diplomatic and Consular	689,040
Colonial	880,754
Telegraphs and Pacific Cable	89,974
Cyprus (grant in aid)	50,000
Total	1,639 768

VI *Non-Effective and Charitable Services*

Old Age Pensions	12 200 000
Other services	811,001
Total	13,011,001

VII *Miscellaneous*

	245,160
--	---------

VIII *Insurance and Labour Exchanges*

National Health Insur	2,040,925
Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance	804,087
	2,844,962

Grand Total 1912-13	49,859 854
Grand Total 1911-12	46,787,873
Net increase, 1912-13	3,071,481

The expenditure for the Revenue Departments in 1912-13 was estimated as follows Customs and Excise, 2,857,900*l.*, Inland Revenue, 1,695,880*l.*, Post Office, 23,808,950*l.* Thus the total expenditure for Civil Service and Revenue Departments for the year was estimated at 77,922 034*l.* against 71,865 718*l.* for 1911-12

## II TAXATION

The revenue derived from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, was as follows in the years stated

Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Net Receipt in the Year	Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Net Receipt in the Year
		£			£
1908	1 <i>sd.</i>	28,060 000	1908	1 <i>sd.</i> 1	31,960,300
1909	1 <i>sd.</i>	30,600,000	1909	1 <i>sd.</i> 1	33 700,100
1906	1 <i>sd.</i>	31,264,000	1910	1 <i>sd.</i> 2	32,752,000 <sup>1</sup>
1906	1 <i>sd.</i>	31,295,000	1911	1 <i>sd.</i> 2	33,560 000 <sup>2</sup>
1907	1 <i>sd.</i>	31,692,000	1912	1 <i>sd.</i> 2	41,316,000 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Earned income, where the total income did not exceed 2,000*l.* was taxed in 1907-8 and 1908-9 at 9*d.* in the £

<sup>2</sup> Earned income, if the total income does not exceed 2,000*l.* is taxed at the rate of 9*d.*, and between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* at 1*s.* and unearned income at 1*sd.* per £. A super-tax is levied on incomes over 5,000*l.* a year, of 6*d.* per pound on amounts by which incomes exceed 5,000*l.* An abatement of the tax on 10*l.* of income for each child living and under 16 years of age is allowed in the case of incomes under 500*l.*

<sup>3</sup> These abnormal amounts are due to the delay in passing the Finance Bill for 1909-10

<sup>4</sup> These amounts are exclusive of the net receipt of super-tax. This was as follows:—1910-11 2,391,000*l.*, 1911-12, 2,818,000*l.*

The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1911, in the United Kingdom, was 1,045,883,775<sup>1</sup>, in 1896 it was 677,769,850<sup>1</sup>. Of the amount for 1910-11 the share of England was 909,959,166<sup>1</sup> of Scotland, 95,215,223<sup>1</sup>, of Ireland, 40,659,386<sup>1</sup> (Owing to the delay in passing the 1909 Finance Bill, these figures are not quite normal)

The gross income in 1910-11 was distributed as follows —

Profits from the ownership of Lands	£
" " Houses	52,294,614
" " Other property	222,106,896
Profits from the occupation of lands	1,423,294
" " British and other Government securities	17,435,900
Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments (except those of a public nature), and certain interest	49,562,418
Salaries of Government, corporation, and Public Company officials	588,512,069 <sup>1</sup>
	119,687,415
Total	1,045,883,775

The gross income from land and houses in 1910-11 was distributed as follows —

	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
Land	36,848,800	5,757,167	9,698,841	52,294,614
Houses	106,190,736	20,761,345	9,276,920	222,106,896

In accordance with various Acts passed between 1888 and 1911 there are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the **Local Taxation Accounts** of England, Scotland and Ireland, sums equivalent to the proceeds of certain excise licence duties, part of the beer and spirit duties, and part of the probate and estate duties. Certain other grants are also payable. The payments on account of the beer and spirit duties, the licence duties on the sale of intoxicating liquors, and (in Scotland) on account of the carriage licence duties, are now fixed at the amounts payable out of the Consolidated Fund for 1908-09. The payments in respect of other licence duties, and those in respect of the probate and estate duties, depend on the current yield of these duties.

The payments actually made to the Local Taxation Accounts in 1911-12 are given as follows —

	On account of beer and spirit duties	On account of licence duties	On account of estate duties	Other grants, &c.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Payments					
England	1,167,346	2,060,964	4,765,905	40,000	6,995,119
Scotland	162,243	486,680	517,780	96,161	1,174,919
Ireland	194,567	718,603	231,738	647,666	1,497,569
Total payments	1,324,075	2,700,147	4,365,468	985,796	9,336,999

<sup>1</sup> Included in this amount are the gross profits from railways in the United Kingdom, 1910-11, £1,623,661<sup>1</sup>, mines and quarries, 26,607,344<sup>1</sup>, gasworks, 8,118,579<sup>1</sup>, waterworks, 6,130,221<sup>1</sup>, canals, docks, &c., 4,171,621<sup>1</sup>; ironworks, 5,221,472<sup>1</sup>.

The following statement shows for the year ended March 31, 1912, the net amount estimated to be contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the revenue expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish services —

	England	Scotland	Ireland	From other Sources	Total
Net Revenue as contributed —	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	26 226 000	3,463,000	3 207,000	—	33,596,000
Excise	79 788 000	5 164 000	3,548,000	—	88,500 000
Metals, &c. duties	31 351,000	2,634 000	996,000	311 000	35,182,000
Stamps	3 580 000	644,000	355 000	37 000	4 596 000
Land tax	716,000	32,000	—	—	748,000
House duty	1 990 000	180 000	—	—	2,170 000
Income tax	38 421,000	3 949 000	1 504,000	460,000	44,334 000
Land value duties	419 000	74 000	1 000	—	494 000
Total revenue from taxes	127 981 000	16,140 000	9 349 000	808 000	154,278 000
Postal service	16,821 000	1 808,000	947 000	—	19 576 000
Telegraph service	2 618 000	286,500	197 000	—	3 101 500
Telephone service	2,558 500	818,000	62,000	—	3,438 500
Crown lands	484 500	22 500	22,500	—	529 500
Receipts from Suez Canal	—	—	—	1,281,500	1,281 500
Shares and Sandry Loans	—	—	—	1 537 500	1,537 500
Miscellaneous	837 500	78 000	110 000	—	1,025 500
Total non-tax revenue	23 319 500	2,503,000	1 389 000	2,909,000	29 970,500
Aggregate revenue	151 300 500	18 643 000	10 738 000	3 617 000	184,248,500
Expenditure (Exchequer issues) —					
Debt, Army and Navy	—	—	—	96,222,000	96 222,000
Civil Government Charges					
(a) On Consolidated Fund					
(1) Civil List and Miscellaneous charges	354,000	149,000	13,000	339 000	1,478,000
(2) Development of road improvement funds	—	—	—	1 710,000	1,710 000
(3) Payments to local taxation accounts &c	6 905,000	1 174 000	1,467 000	—	9,546,000
(4) Voted	28,661,500	4,435 000	3,197 000	4 697 000	36,990 500
Total Civil Government charges	35 021,500	5 778,000	4 867 000	4 697 000	45 825 500
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue	3 169,000	403,000	299 000	—	3,871,000
Post Office services	16 438 000	3,040 000	1 465 000	103,000	20,046 000
Total expenditure	55,628,500	8 311,500	11,333 000	103 071 000	176,344,000

### III NATIONAL DEBT

The expenditure on account of National Debt is now nearly six times the amount paid in 1775 at the beginning of the War of Independence of the United States. The total charge for interest and management was then only a little over 4½ millions sterling, but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty two years warfare with France, from 1793 to 1815, added 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, making it over 32½ millions, decreased by slightly more than a million in 1817, in the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequers. Since that date, the aggregate gross liabilities of the State have on the whole been steadily decreasing, excepting for the years of the Russian and the South African wars. In 1854 the gross liabilities stood at 802 millions, and in 1857 at over 887 millions. In 1899 they had decreased to 535 millions, but in 1903 amounted to 798 millions; in 1912 they stood at 725 millions.

# NATIONAL DEBT

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The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1912 —

Liabilities	£	
Funded Debt	602,200,292	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	38,044,389	
Unfunded Debt	39,500,000	
		674,744,481
Other Capital Liabilities		
Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1907	7,801,186	
Naval Works Acts, 1895 to 1905	18,063,611	
Uganda Railway Acts, 1898 to 1902	3,631,176	
Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895	386,235	
Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	431,074	
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	585,555	
Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1908	10,472,679	
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	186,382	
Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,815,512	
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	197,733	
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,410,804	
Cunard Agreement Act, 1904	2,080,000	
Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	3,000,000	
		50,061,947
Total Gross Liabilities		724,806,428

Assets	
Suez Canal Shares, market value (31 Mch 1912)	44,046,000
Other Assets	3,704,386
	47,750,386

Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	11,468,591
The total issues on account of debt in 1911-12 were—	£
Inside the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge	21,500,000
Charges connected with other Capital Liabilities	3,720,551

Total debt provision in 1911-12  
Of this amount, £9,358,678 was for repayment of principal

## IV LOCAL TAXATION Local Revenue

Receipts from	England and Wales (1909-10)	Scotland (1909-10)	Ireland (1909-10)
	£	£	£
Rates	62,280,940	6,614,029	8,900,524
Water Undertakings	4,989,261 <sup>1</sup>	1,086,197	326,506
Gas	7,454,429	1,951,847	878,935
Electric Light Undertakings	3,668,015	579,276	148,257
Reparations <sup>2</sup>	1,293,215	28,999	—
Tramways and Light Railways	8,472,347	1,253,201	268,875
Tolls, Dues, &c.	7,079,458	1,257,871	408,983
Rents, interest, &c.	8,457,718	274,487	267,948
Sales of Property	122,346	161,668	—
Government contributions	20,914,877	2,609,189	1,456,865
Loans	41,248,933 <sup>1</sup>	2,185,706	1,790,064
Miscellaneous	6,161,066	745,594	490,168
Total receipts	168,167,556	18,954,650	8,753,496

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Metropolitan Water Board receipts, but loans are inclusive of £2,376,456, on account of Port of London Authority

<sup>2</sup> Repayments on account of private improvements executed by local authorities.

*Local Expenditure*

Expenditure by	Eng & Wales 1909-10	Scotland 1909-10	Ireland 1909-10
	£	£	£
Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, &c.	94,197 435	9,767 617	2,758,008
Unions and Parishes for Poor Relief &c.	17,192 893	1 687,123	1 874,681
County Authorities for Police, &c.	19 287 826	1,898 243	2,117 255 <sup>4</sup>
Rural District and Parish Councils &c.	4,587 761	15 826 <sup>2</sup>	1,490 193 <sup>3</sup>
School Boards and Secondary Education Committees	—	4,054,791	—
Harbour Authorities	23,845,068 <sup>1</sup>	1,437 742	568,084
Other Authorities	892,580	124 839	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>166,104,650</b>	<b>18 918 681</b>	<b>8 508,485</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including expenditure by Port of London Authority

<sup>2</sup> By Parish Councils only

<sup>3</sup> By Rural District Councils and Rural Sanitary Authorities

<sup>4</sup> Irish Police and education are mainly provided for from Imperial funds.

The estimated receipts and expenditures of the London County Council rate and debt accounts for the year ending March 31, 1918 (including balances) amounted to 11 8-4 6-0<sup>1</sup>. Of this amount 7 087 196<sup>1</sup> would be raised by rates. The outstanding debt of London in 1911-12 amounted to 120 770 419<sup>1</sup>.

At the end of the financial year 1909-10 the outstanding local debt of England and Wales amounted to 634,092 539<sup>1</sup>. That of Scotland to 55 837 182<sup>1</sup>. of Ireland to 23,066,854<sup>1</sup>. total 628,896,544<sup>1</sup>. (including 40 529 233<sup>1</sup>. outstanding in respect of loans taken over or raised by the Metropolitan Water Board).

*Defence*

Important questions of naval and military policy are considered by the Committee of Imperial Defence, of which the Prime Minister is *ex officio* president. The usual members are the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, War, the Colonies, and India the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Director of Naval Intelligence, the Director of Military Operations. Other Naval and Military officers and high officials are from time to time called in. The Committee has a permanent secretariat.

*I ARMY*

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army and of the Territorial Army. Of these, a large part of the Regular Army serves in British Dominions overseas, and it is customary to refer to these troops as the 'British Army,' in contradistinction to the 'Native Army' or 'Indian Army' in India and to the 'Local Forces' in South Africa and in British Colonies. The Regular Army, whether at home or abroad, is paid for by the Imperial exchequer except in India (although certain colonies pay contributions towards its upkeep), India pays a contribution towards the cost of troops at home owing to these serving as a depot for the regular troops in India. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time. The rank and file for both Regular Army and Territorial Army are obtained by voluntary enlistment.

The Regular Army in peace time consists of the permanently embodied troops, the Army Reserve, and the Special Reserve.

Service in the permanently embodied portion of the Regular Army and the Army Reserve is for 12 years, with permission to extend to 21 years under certain circumstances. Of the original 12 years, from 3 to 9 are spent 'with the colours', i.e., on permanent service, and the remainder of the time in the Army Reserve, the majority of the men serve for 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the Army Reserve, which is the rule for infantry other than the Foot Guards. Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age. The peace establishment of the regular troops at home is considerably below war establishment, in South Africa and the Colonies it is higher, in India it is practically the same as the war establishment. On mobilisation for war the ranks, after eliminating recruits and young soldiers, are filled up from the Army Reserve, and also, to a small extent, from the Special Reserve.

The permanently embodied portions of the Regular Army<sup>1</sup> consist of 31 cavalry regiments (17 at home), 28 horse artillery batteries (14 at home), 150 field batteries (99 at home), 9 mountain batteries (all abroad), 99 companies of garrison artillery (49 at home), 84 companies of engineers (63 at home), 9 battalions of Foot Guards (8 at home), 148 battalions of infantry of the line (74 at home) besides departmental services and dépôts. Horse and field batteries are grouped as 'brigades' of 2 and 3 batteries respectively, of 6 guns each. Infantry of the line is organised for recruiting purposes as 69 regiments of 2 or 4 permanent battalions, and 1 or 2 Special Reserve battalions (*vide* below), half the permanent battalions of each regiment are at home and half abroad. For training and command purposes infantry battalions are for the most part formed into brigades of 4 battalions each. For recruiting purposes and relief, cavalry regiments are linked in pairs, 1 at home and 1 abroad, for training and command they are generally grouped into brigades of 3 regiments each.

The Special Reserve consists in the main of troops not permanently embodied, but its units also act as permanently embodied dépôts. The period of service of special reservists is for 6 years, recruits, with certain exceptions, undergo 5 months preliminary training, the trained men are called up annually for 3 weeks, with 6 days musketry in addition for infantry. The Special Reserve consists of two cavalry regiments, 12 000 (establishment) field artillery men, 2 regiments of garrison artillery, 2 battalions of engineers, 101 battalions of infantry, forming part of the 69 regiments of infantry of the line above-mentioned, and departmental services. Of the 101 battalions, 74 are Reserve battalions, forming dépôts for the permanently embodied battalions of their regiments, the other 27 are 'Extra Reserve battalions, intended to act as reserve units on mobilisation. The officers of the Special Reserve are for the most part non professional. The Special Reserve (which was created out of the Militia in 1907) is available for service abroad in time of war. Special reservists can re-engage for 4 years terms, and can enlist into the permanently embodied forces.

On mobilisation for war, the bulk of the Regular Army at home becomes absorbed into the 'Expeditionary Force' to consist of a cavalry division, 6 divisions, and certain 'army troops,' and 'line of communication troops' with a total establishment of 5,873 officers and 163,279 other ranks (Parliamentary White Book of March, 1911). A cavalry division consists of 4 cavalry brigades (3 regiments each), 2 horse artillery brigades, 4 engineer troops, 1 signal squadron and 4 signal troops, 1 cavalry train, and 4 field ambulances, total establishment, 486 officers, 10,801 other ranks, 10,579 horses, 24 guns. A division consists of 3 infantry brigades of

<sup>1</sup> Commonly referred to as the 'Regular Army'



4 battalions each, 4 field artillery brigades (1 Howitzers), 1 heavy battery, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies of engineers, 1 signal company, 2 mounted infantry companies, 1 divisional train, 3 field ambulances, total establishment, 618 officers, 19 935 other ranks, 6 152 horses, 76 guns 'Army troops' include 2 mounted brigades' each consisting of either 1 cavalry regiment and 2 mounted infantry battalions, or of 2 cavalry regiments and 1 mounted infantry battalion with 1 horse artillery battery, 1 ammunition column 1 signal troop, 1 train and 1 ambulance. All batteries have 6 guns except the heavy batteries which have only 4. The war establishment of a cavalry regiment is 25 officers, 537 other ranks, 552 horses, in three squadrons. The war establishment of a battalion of infantry is 29 officers, 995 other ranks in eight companies.

The Territorial Army is intended for home defence, although nearly 20 000 officers and men have accepted liability for service abroad in war. The terms of service are for four years. The age-limits for enlistment are from 17 to 35 inclusive. The requirements of training are a fortnight in camp and a certain number of drills, the number varying in different branches, also a musketry course for arms in which it is necessary, unless exempted the soldier must attend camp for eight days and make himself efficient, subject to a penalty of £5. All officers in the Territorial Army except certain of the generals and staff are non professional. The Territorial Army is confined to Great Britain—there is none in Ireland.

The Territorial Army consists of 36 regiments of yeomanry, 14 horse artillery batteries, 57 'brigades' of field artillery, 14 heavy batteries, 89 companies of garrison artillery, 108 companies of engineers, a railway battalion, 194 battalions of infantry, 13 cyclist battalions, with departmental troops. The bulk of it is organised so as to form 14 mounted brigades, and 14 divisions. The establishment is practically the same in peace and war and these brigades and divisions are complete war units in so far as establishment is concerned. Batteries in the Territorial Army have only 4 guns, otherwise the divisions correspond very nearly in their composition to the Regular Army on a war footing. The mounted brigades each include a horse artillery battery besides their three yeomanry regiments. On mobilisation of the Regular Army the Territorial Army is embodied, practically automatically.

For purposes of command the United Kingdom is divided up into seven 'commands' and the London district. The commands are (1) Aldershot of very limited area, (2) Eastern including the eastern and southern counties, (3) Irish, (4) Northern including the northern midlands and north-eastern counties, (5) Scottish, (6) Southern including the southern midlands and south western counties, (7) Western including Wales, Lancashire and north western counties. These commands (except the Aldershot command) are divided up into Territorial Recruiting districts for the Regular Army. The Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western commands, and the London District each include from 1 to 4 Territorial mounted brigades, and 2 or 3 Territorial divisions. The Regular Army, being for the most part quartered in the south of England or in Ireland, is somewhat irregularly distributed amongst the commands: there are two nearly complete divisions each in the Aldershot and the Irish command, one complete division in the Eastern and one in the Southern command. At the head of each command is a general officer (styled the 'general-officer commanding in-chief'). He is assisted by a general-officer of lower rank who is responsible for questions of administration apart from training and defence questions.

The land forces are administered by an Army Council which is composed

of the Secretary of State for War, and of the heads of the six departments into which the War Office is primarily divided, these officials are —The Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defence for military training for intelligence work, and for the higher education of officers, the Adjutant General, who is responsible for recruiting, interior economy, discipline, and for the medical service, the Quartermaster General, who is responsible for equipment, supply, transport, and remounts the Master General of the Ordnance who is responsible for armament and works, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, who is responsible for the Territorial Army, the Finance Member, who is responsible for finance. The Inspector General of the Forces keeps the Army Council informed as to the state of efficiency of all branches of the forces. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

The principal military educational establishments are the Royal Military Academy educating youths to be officers in the artillery and the engineers, the Royal Military College whence officers are obtained for cavalry and infantry and the Staff College which trains officers for the staff. The Officers Training Corps, in two divisions representing respectively the universities and public schools is intended to provide officers for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army. The military wing of the Royal Flying Corps comprises 7 aeroplane squadrons and 1 airship squadron.

Cavalry and infantry are armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle, calibre .303. The Regular Army has a 15 pounder for horse artillery, an 18 pounder for field artillery, a 40-pounder field Howitzer, and a 60 pounder for heavy batteries.

The establishment of the land forces for the financial year 1912-13 was fixed as follows. The number of effectives of all ranks on January 1st, 1912, are also given.

	Establishments 1912-13	Effectives Jan. 1 1912
Regular Forces Home and Colonial <sup>1</sup>	172 082	187 554
Colonial and Native Indian Troops <sup>2</sup>	8 871	8 901
Army Reserve	139 060	137 682
Special Reserve	99 918	61 061
Militia Reserve	160	111
Militia (U.K.)	—	1 446
Channel Islands Militia	9 165	9 118 <sup>3</sup>
Malta and Bermuda Militia <sup>4</sup>	2,864	2,682
Territorial Army	318 207	238 414
Isle of Man Volunteers	126	112
Officers Training Corps	1,008	706
<b>Total</b>	<b>783,517</b>	<b>662,484</b>
<b>British Troops serving in India</b>	<b>75 896</b>	<b>75 657</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>859 413</b>	<b>738,141</b>

<sup>1</sup> Partially stationed abroad.

<sup>2</sup> Stationed abroad.

<sup>3</sup> Oct. 1 1911

In the case of the permanently embodied troops the regimental establishment for 1912-13 was fixed at 134 280 at home and (excluding especially enlisted Colonial corps and native Indian troops paid for by the Imperial Exchequer) 36,829 in South Africa and the Colonies, this leaves staff and various establishments out of account. It should be noted that the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army are considerably below establishment.

Details of the Army Estimates for 1912-13 are given in the section on Finance (page 44)

The following table shows the numbers borne on the establishment of the Regular Army for the year 1912-13 —

Branches of the Service	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, &c.	Bank and File	Total
Staff and Departments	984	123	11	1,118
Regimental Establishments—				
Cavalry	546	1,530	12,678	14,754
Horse and Field Artillery	728	1,341	16,916	19,185
Garrison Artillery	604	1,409	11,904	18,007
Engineers	700	1,517	7,562	9,818
Infantry	3,418	9,622	83,021	96,079
Army Service Corps	450	1,245	4,887	6,582
Army Medical Corps	688	685	2,882	4,255
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	302	568	5,001	5,871
Departmental Corps	333	1,416	1,520	3,269
Additional Numbers	10	—	8,790	8,800
Total	7,806	19,409	153,574	180,809
Staff of Territorial Force	629	2,401	8	3,038
Miscellaneous Establishments	579	826	276	1,681
Grand Total	9,014	22,636	154,058	185,708

The total estimated cost of the Army (exclusive of India) in the year 1912-13 was 27,860,000*l.*, of which 3,905,000*l.* was for non effective services

## II. NAVY

Naval Estimates total —

	£		£
1912-13	45,085,400 <sup>1</sup>	1909-10	35,142,700
1911-12	44,392,500	1908-09	32,819,600
1910-11	40,603,700	1907-08	31,419,500

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,000,000*l.* supplementary

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by statutes and orders fixed with much precision by the Legislature. Its administration was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral but by the Act 2 Will. and Mary, c. 2, this office was vested in a Commission. With the exception of various periods in which the office has been revived—in the person of the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of William III., of Prince George of Denmark (1702-8), and of the Duke of Clarence (May, 1827—August, 1833)—it has continued to be held in commission by the Board of Admiralty. The Board now consists of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and eight other commissioners.

Under the 1914 Admiralty reorganisation scheme, the various members are responsible for special business as follows:—First Lord, general direction of all business; First Sea Lord, Organisation for War and distribution of the Fleet; Second Sea Lord, Personnel; Third Sea Lord, material; Fourth Sea Lord, Stores and Transport; Civil Lord, Works, Buildings, and Greenwich

Hospital, Additional Civil Lord, Contracts and Dockyard business, Parliamentary Secretary, Finance; Permanent Secretary Admiralty business.

In January, 1912, a ' War Staff was created.

For the details of Naval expenditure see under *Finance*. The number of officers, seamen and marines provided for in the estimates for 1912-13 and 1911-12 were —

	1912-13	1911-12
<i>Sea Service—</i>		
Officers and men	108,849	106,245
Coast Guard	3,100	3,100
Marines	17,202	16,960
<i>Other Services (training, &amp;c) —</i>		
Pensioners	283	287
Boys (training)	4,690	4,912
Cadets and Engineer Students	1,482	805
Various	—	1,691
<b>Total of all ranks</b>	<b>136,481</b>	<b>134,000</b>

Royal Naval Reserve seamen numbered, 1st January, 1912 29,416, Fleet Reserve, 24,153 Royal Naval Volunteers, 4,063 Total Reserves, 48,632.

#### SUMMARY OF THE BRITISH FLEET

Class.	Complete by end of		
	1910	1913	1914
Super Dreadnoughts <sup>1</sup>	6	11	16
Dreadnoughts <sup>4</sup>	14	15	15
Pre-Dreadnought battleships	40	40	40
Cruisers	51	50	50
Light Cruisers	60	73	81
Scouts <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—
Torpedo gunboats	18	18	18
Sloops, gunboats &c.	17	17	23
Destroyers	about 208	228	248
Torpedo boats <sup>3</sup>	about 100	100	—
Submarines	about 79	85	—

<sup>1</sup> Super Dreadnoughts are those carrying guns of or over 13.5 inch. No distinction is made between so-called Dreadnought battleships and Dreadnought "cruisers"—the latter being simply fast battleships, now known as 'battle cruisers'. For lower craft the 1913 revised official classification is followed.

<sup>2</sup> Including coastal destroyers and many very old torpedo boats.

<sup>3</sup> Of these the 8 latest are also known as "lightly armoured cruisers."

<sup>4</sup> There is also an Australian Dreadnought not included in the list.

There are also various shallow draught river gunboats.

Certain fast Gunvessels are subsidised for use in case of war

In the following tables the ships are grouped in classes according to type. The dates of the Naval Estimates under which they were sanctioned are given, these dates correspond to the date of the design of the ships concerned

[Ships the names of which are in italics are not yet completed for sea.]

*Pre Dreadnought Battleships*

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse power	Max speed
				Belt	Bow Gun				
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Majestic	1893—1894	Majestic Magnificent Maia Prince George Victorious Jupiter	15,000	8	12	4 12in 12 6in	5	12,000	16
Majestic	1894—1895	Cæsar Illustrious Hannibal	15,000	8	12	4 12in 12 6in	5	12,000	16
Canopus	1895—1897	Canopus Glory Ocean Gotha Albion Vengeance	12,950	6	12	4 21in 12 6in	4	13,500	18.5
London Formidable	1897—1898	Formidable Irresistible Implacable	13,000	9	12	4 12in 12 6in	4	15,000	18
London Formidable	1898—1899	London Bulwark Venerable	15,000	9	12	4 12in 12 6in	4	15,000	18
Duncan	1898 sup.	Duncan Exmouth Cornwallis Russell	14,000	7	11	4 12in 12 6in	4	13,000	19.5
Queen	1900—1901	Queen Prince of Wales	15,000	9	12	4 12in., 12 6in	4	15,000	18
King Edward	1901—1902	King Edward Dominion Commonwealth	16,350	9	12	4 12in. 4 9.2, 12 6in	5	12,000	{18.5 to 19
King Edward	1902—1904	Zealandia Hindustan	16,350	9	12	4 12in. 4 9.2, 12 6in	5	12,000	{18.5 to 19
Orion	1904—1906	Hibernia Africa Britannia	11,000	7	10	4 10in. 14 7 5in.	2	14,000	{18 to 20

NOTE.—One of the Duncan class, the *Montagu*, has been lost.

*Pre Dreadnought Battleships—cont.*

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max speed
				Belt	Big Guns				
			Tons	Inches	inches				Knots
	1864-1865	{ Lord Nelson Agamemnon	16,500	12	14	4 12in 10 9 2in	5	16,450	18.5

*Dreadnoughts*

		{ Dreadnought	17,000	11	11	10 1 1/2in.	5	23,000	21
	1895-1900	{ Invincible & Indomitable Inflexible -	17,200	-	10	8 12in	2	48,000	22
	1896-1897	{ Bellerophon Téméraire Superb	18,000	11	12	10 1 1/2in	5	23,000	21.5
	1897-1905	{ St Vincent Collingwood Vanguard	19,250	9 1/2	11	10 12in	5	24,000	22
	1898-1909	{ Neptune Indefatigable <sup>3</sup>	19,000 18,750	11 8	12 10	10 12in 9 12in	5 3	25,000 43,000	21 27
	1899-1910	{ Hercules Colossus	20,250	12	12	10 12in	3	25,000	21
		{ New Zealand <sup>4</sup>	18,900	8	10	12in	3	44,000	27

<sup>1</sup> Gift of New Zealand to the Imperial Navy ordered 1910<sup>4</sup> Battle Cruisers

There is also a sister of the *Indefatigable* named *Australia* launched 1911, which belongs to the Commonwealth

*Super Dreadnoughts*

	1899-1910	{ Orion Thunderer Monarch Conqueror	22,000	12	11	10 1 1/2in	3	27,000	21
		{ Lion <sup>1</sup> Princess Royal	20,850	10	10	8 18 in		70,000	30
	1910-1911	{ King George Centurion Ajax Adetalsen	23,500 <sup>2</sup>	12	12	10 1 1/2 in	3	31,000	21
		{ Queen Mary <sup>1</sup>	23,850	12	10	8 18 5/16in.	3	30,000	22
	1911-1912	{ Benbow Delhi Iron Duke Northbrook Tiger <sup>1</sup>	25,000 22,500	— —	— —	10 16in	5 —	— —	22 30

<sup>2</sup> Battle Cruisers.

For 1912-13, four armoured ships were provided—*Queen Elizabeth*, *War-spite*, *Valiant* and *Berkeley*; also *Malaya*, gift from the Malay States.

## Cruisers

Type	Naval Registry	Name	Displace- ment	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max. Speed
				Belt	Big Guns				
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Cressy	1897— 1898	Cressy Hague Butler Aboukir Euryalus Bacchante	12,000	6	6	2 9-2in. 12 6in.	2	21,000	21
Drake	1898— 1899	Drake Good Hope Leviathan King Alfred	14,100	6	6	2 9-2in., 16 in.	2	50,000	24
County Class	1898— 1899	Essex Kent Monmouth.							
	1899— 1900	Barwick Cornwall	9,800	4	6	14 6in.	2	20,000	24 to 25
	1900— 1901	Suffolk Cumberland Donegal Leicester							
	1901— 1902	Devonshire Argyll Antrim Blenheim Carnarvon Hampshire	10,850	6	6	4 7-5in., 6 6in.	2	21,000	22-5
Black Prince	1902— 1903	Black Prince D of Edinburgh	13,550	6	6	6 9-2in., 10 6in.	2	23,500	22-5
Warrior	1903— 1904	Warrior Achilles Natal Ochrane	13,550	6	6	6 9-2in., 4 7-5in.	2	23,500	22-5
Mine-sweeper	1904— 1905	Mine-sweeper Shannon Defence	14,500	6	8	4 9-2in., 10 7-5in.	2	27,000	22-5
Edgar	1905— 1906	Edgar Hawke Thames Eurydice Grafton	7,350	5	6	2 9-2in., 10 6in.	2	12,000	19
		Gibraltar	7,700	5	6	2 9-2in., 10 6in.	2	12,000	19
Crescent	1906— 1907	Crescent Royal Arthur	7,700	5	6	2 9-2in., 12 6in.	2	12,000	19

Note.—One of the County class, Bedford, has been lost.

*Cruisers — (continued.)*

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max Speed
				Belt	Guns				
Later Diadem-Argonaut Diadems	1894	Terrible	14,200	6	6	2 9-in. 16 6-in.	4	25,000	22
	1895								
	1896	Vindictive	5,700	2	Shields	10 6-in.	2	10,000	19.5
	1896	Diadem Europa	11,000	4	4½	16 6-in.	2	18,500	20.3
	1896								
	1896	Spartiate	11,000	4	6	16 6-in.	2	18,000	21
	1897	Amphitrite Argonaut							

*Principal Light Cruisers*

Reliance	1894	Reliance	5,600	2½	Shields	11 8-in.	2	9,500	18.4 to 19
	1894	Minerva Talbot Venus Isis Dido Doris Diana Juno							
Highflyer	1900	Highflyer	2,500	3	Shields	11 6-in.	2	10,000	20
	1901	Hermes Hyacinth							
Improved Town	1900	Challenger	5,800	2	Shields	11 8-in.	2	12,500	21
	1901								
Improved Town	1900	Bristol Glasgow Gloucester Liverpool Newcastle	5,000	—	—	2 6-in. and smaller	2	22,000	15
	1900								
Improved Town	1900	Weymouth Plymouth Dartmouth	5,100	—	—	8 6-in.	2	25,000	25
	1910								
Improved Town	1910	Chatham Southampton Dublin	5,300	—	—	8 6-in.	2	25,000	25
	1911								
Improved Town	1911	Birmingham Nottingham Lowestoft	—	—	—	8 6-in.	—	—	—
	1912								

Other light cruisers include 4 ships of the *Gest* class, sanctioned 1901-02. The earliest *Scots* were sanctioned 1902-04. Speeds 22 and 25.



knots respectively. There are also 9 cruisers of the *Priorus* class, 7 of the *Astræa* class and some 14 or so of the *Apollo* class, of which about half are mine layers. Note of *Deadend* class is in Canadian navy. *Encounter* of *Challenger* class in Australian. Eight light cruisers building under estimates 1912-13.

There are a variety of gunboats, store ships, &c. A unique feature of the British Navy is its very full equipment of repair ships and other auxiliaries. Destroyers built may be classified as follows—

Modern	114	Practically obsolete	68
Fairly modern	32	Quite obsolete	14

The submarines are of four general types, A, B or C, D, and E.

During 1912 the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps was founded. At the end of the year 2 (or 3) dirigibles were on order, and one small one in existence. Also a number of hydro-aeroplanes.

## Production and Industry

### 1 AGRICULTURE.

General distribution of the surface in 1911 (Woods and Plantations in 1908, —

Divisions	Total surface (land and water)	Woods and plantations (1908)	Mountain and heath grazing land	Permanent pasture	Arable land
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England	92,584,000	1,120,000	1,483,000	18,003,000	10,677,000
Wales	4,778,000	157,000	1,243,000	2,046,000	774,000
Scotland	18,482,000	575,000	9,089,000	1,497,000	3,843,000
Ireland	20,131,000	500,000	—	9,767,000	4,943,000
Isle of Man	141,000	1,000	28,000	19,000	74,000
Channel Islands	44,000	170	2,000	10,000	22,000
Total	77,200,000	3,085,170	12,800,000	27,242,000	19,687,000

<sup>1</sup> Area under woods and plantations in Ireland in 1912 292,000 acres

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding figures not available

Distribution of the cultivated area, and the number of live stock, —

	1904	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Great Britain					
Corn crops	6,953,084	7,023,101	7,045,528	7,040,749	7,134,742
Green crops	8,036,026	8,083,901	2,994,891	3,040,016	3,115,696
Flax	583	235	229	449	849
Hops	47,799	32,589	84,888	23,056	34,831
Small fruit	77,947	87,116	84,309	84,303	85,127
Bare fallow	432,690	289,141	354,010	329,408	280,746
Clover and ma- ture grasses	4,671,496	4,214,575	4,157,037	4,119,808	3,991,029
Permanent pas- ture	17,098,056	17,452,405	17,477,040	17,446,370	17,385,721
Total	32,317,510	32,183,075	32,145,930	32,094,658	31,998,739

	1904	1909	1910	1911	1912
<i>Great Britain</i>					
Live stock —	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses	1,560,236 <sup>1</sup>	1,552,993 <sup>1</sup>	1,545,876 <sup>1</sup>	1,627,393 <sup>2</sup>	1,610,891 <sup>2</sup>
Cattle	6,858,852	7,020,982	7,037,327	7,114,264	7,020,844
Sheep	25,207,178	27,618,419	27,102,945	26,494,992	25,045,261
Pigs	2,861,644	2,380,887	2,349,946	2,822,154	2,655,749
<i>Ireland</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops	1,279,189	1,251,795	1,300,079	1,254,431	1,285,597
Green crops	1,050,488	1,001,671	1,012,167	1,013,727	1,022,123
Flax	44,283	38,110	45,974	66,618	54,917
Fruit	9,860	12,583	12,994	14,045	15,327
Clover, & mature grasses	1,279,164	2,326,592	2,468,015	2,594,988	2,479,159 <sup>4</sup>
Permanent pasture	11,587,655	9,949,391	9,821,896	9,766,120	9,711,000
Total	15,230,124	14,580,142	14,661,045	14,709,929	14,548,128
Live stock —	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses	531,064 <sup>1</sup>	528,806 <sup>1</sup>	539,517 <sup>1</sup>	616,331 <sup>2</sup>	617,532 <sup>2</sup>
Cattle	4,676,718	4,699,564	4,688,888	4,711,720	4,848,498
Sheep	3,827,919	4,133,358	3,979,516	3,907,436	3,828,829
Pigs	1,315,126	1,149,179	1,200,005	1,415,119	1,329,957

<sup>1</sup> Horses for agriculture mares kept for breeding and unbroken horses.

<sup>2</sup> The total number of horses on farms.

<sup>3</sup> The total number of horses in Ireland including ponies.

<sup>4</sup> Area under hay.

In addition to the live stock shown above, Ireland had, in 1912, 30,911 mules and jennets 243,437 asses, 252,722 goats, and 25,525,724 poultry.

The following table shows the area (in acres) under each of the heavy corn and green crops in the years named —

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Poas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes
<i>Great Britain</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1908	1,626,783	1,947,437	3,108,918	295,024	163,739	562,105	1,550,897
1909	1,823,496	1,964,386	2,981,877	313,854	182,910	575,461	1,556,548
1910	1,806,854	1,738,631	3,030,974	270,012	168,798	532,684	1,568,345
1911	1,906,038	1,597,030	3,010,671	311,838	141,903	671,801	1,568,200
1912	1,926,737	1,649,301	3,029,064	334,000	302,310	612,671	1,512,435
<i>Ireland</i>							
1904	36,677	164,590	1,000,801	1,794	207	87,144	279,044
1909	41,906	163,160	1,035,735	1,610	204	874,099	274,944
1910	44,831	166,008	1,078,690	1,239	230	592,865	276,236
1911	43,060	168,100	1,040,126	1,643	807	647,259	279,665
1912	44,065	166,006	1,045,921	1,421	878	695,213	271,762

The following table shows the total produce of each of the principal crops

in Great Britain and Ireland in thousands of bushels and tons for the years named —

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1900	1910	1911	1912	1900	1909	1910	1911
	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.
Wheat	7,690	6,860	7,629	7,010	174	218	215	207
Barley and Bere	7,517	7,039	6,874	6,411	868	1,001	822	882
Oats	15,878	15,229	14,224	13,736	6,648	6,964	6,746	6,073
Beans	1,117	1,064	960	908	9	9	10	8
P peas	350	501	487	490 <sup>1</sup>	1	1	1	1
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
Potatoes	8,674	8,477	8,820	8,188	3,900	3,308	2,871	3,605
Turnips and Swedes	25,124	25,690	16,897	20,278	5,417	4,970	4,624	5,278

<sup>1</sup> Partly estimated

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops —

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1900	1910	1911	1912	1900	1909	1910	1911
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Wheat	23.29	20.34	22.87	29.12	38.02	40.23	34.63	26.76
Barley and Bere	26.41	22.57	21.91	21.12	44.70	49.09	29.12	43.06
Oats	41.26	40.23	37.98	26.23	49.40	53.79	50.26	44.70
Beans	23.66	23.42	25.21	27.61	40.15	44.63	41.90	25.92
Peas	25.89	26.17	26.37	—	34.90	30.67	27.94	27.65
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	6.38	6.44	6.60	5.19	5.45	5.62	4.94	6.25
Turnips and Swedes	14.15	16.41	10.49	18.41	19.41	17.96	16.80	18.47

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*

The number of holdings in each of the 4 classes into which they are grouped (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows for 1911 —

Size of Holdings, 1911	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1—5 acres	32,524	10,210	17,848	110,582
5—50 "	167,028	62,112	34,890	264,040
50—200 "	110,110	17,365	22,122	151,197
Over 200 acres	14,577	870	2,679	17,426
Total	274,239	60,657	77,949	412,845
Average size of holdings	65.3	46.7	62.2	62.6

Of the holdings in England, 48,124 were owned, or mainly owned, and 326,529 rented; of those in Wales, 1,052 and 54,605 respectively, in Scotland, 2,041 and 71,863 respectively. The acreage under crops and grass occupied by owners was 2,970,833 acres in England, 276,339 in Wales, and 549,381 in Scotland: total, 3,816,553 in Great Britain.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, makes the County Councils and the Councils of County Boroughs responsible for the provision of small holdings and allotments. A small holding is from one to fifty acres, or even more, in extent, but its annual value must not exceed 50*l*. An allotment may be provided up to 5 acres, but the Council is not obliged to provide one of more than an acre, and the applicant must be of the agricultural labouring class and resident in the borough, district, or parish. In England and Wales up to the end of 1911, County Councils had acquired or agreed to acquire for small holdings 124,502 acres, of which 78,871 acres were purchased for 2,492,121*l*. and 45,631 acres leased for 55,637*l* per annum. Of this land, 94,154 acres were let to 6,916 small holders, 186 acres sold to 13 small holders, and 4,597 acres let to 39 Co-operative Small Holdings Associations, who sub-let the land to 782 of their members. The land unallotted was estimated to provide for another 2,000 applicants. In addition, 2,644 applicants had acquired 82,000 acres from private landowners. Up to the end of 1911, County Borough Councils had acquired for small holdings 1,303 acres, let to 161 individual tenants, and 68 members of Co-operative Associations. The total number of allotment authorities under the Act of 1908 is approximately 8,300. The total quantity of land let for allotments by the various local authorities in England and Wales up to the end of 1911 was 29,604 acres, let to 109,191 individual tenants and 22 associations. The Councils owned 6,698 acres and leased 22,911 acres.

## IRELAND

Number and Size of Holdings in the year 1911 —

Size of Holdings	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Ireland
Not exceeding 1 acre	20,416	27,361	21,975	7,158	64,906
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	17,381	13,734	20,041	12,198	62,354
"      "                "      15	23,049	10,799	62,984	48,572	144,854
"      "                "      30	32,244	24,636	58,684	36,308	189,832
"      "                "      50	1,621	32,674	25,469	12,720	76,384
"      "                "      100	14,446	28,228	14,766	6,547	58,977
"      "                "      200	6,584	9,480	3,653	3,722	22,789
"      "                "      500	2,703	2,654	987	1,401	7,745
Above 500 acres	429	387	314	470	1,619
Total No of Holdings	185,183	142,928	203,326	126,073	607,940

In 1890 the total number of holdings was 524,210, in 1905, 523,804, in 1911, 607,960. Of the holdings in 1911 389,751 were owned and 218,209 rented.

The Irish Land Acts are of two classes—The Fair Rent Acts, and the Land Purchase Acts. The Fair Rent Acts commenced with Mr Gladstone's Land Act of 1881, which gave the Irish Tenant the '3 Fs'—Fair Rent, Free Sale and Fixity of Tenure. Under this Act, the great body of agricultural tenants had Fair Rents judicially determined. The rent is fixed by the Land Commission for terms of 16 years, and, on the expiration of each term, a new rent may be fixed for another term. Up to March 31, 1913, 454,435 applications and consents to fix each Fair Rents for a First Statutory Term.

were disposed of, 161,198 for a Second Statutory Term, and 767 for a Third Statutory Term.

The Land Purchase Acts nominally began with the 'Bright Clauses' of the Act of 1870, but really the system was commenced by the 'Ashbourne Act' of 1885, under which 10,000,000*l* was advanced for Land Purchase. A new system was adopted under Mr. Balfour's Act of 1891, which created a special Land Stock for Land Purchase purposes. Under the Irish Land Act of 1903 State advances are made to tenants to purchase their holdings under the supervision of three Estates Commissioners. Money for advances was to be raised by the issue of Land Stock bearing interest at 2½ per cent. The State is secured by a Guarantee Fund which consists of the various Funds voted by Parliament for Irish Local purposes. Deficiencies in repayment of Land Purchase Annuities are made up out of this Guarantee Fund, which it is estimated will secure advances up to 152,000,000*l*. Tenant Purchasers repay the advances by an annuity calculated at 3½ per cent. on the Purchase Money of their holdings. Of this annuity 2½ per cent. is for interest and ½ per cent. for a sinking fund, the accumulation of which will repay the advance in 68½ years. The Land Stock could not be issued except at a large discount, and the Land Act of 1909 provides that for future purchasers the money may be raised by the issue of a 3 per cent. stock and in making advances the Treasury may give such stock instead of paying cash. The advances are repayable by the tenant purchasers by 3½ per cent. annuities. Under this Act the Congested Districts Board is reconstituted, the area of its work extended and its income increased. Compulsory powers of purchase are given to the Estates Commissioners and to the Congested Districts Board.

The following table shows the amounts advanced for land purchase under the Irish Land Purchase Acts up to the 31st March, 1912 —

	£
Act of 1870	518,933
Act of 1881	240,801
Act of 1885	9,992,536
Acts of 1891-96	13,146,392
Act of 1903	49,128,508
Act of 1909	1,488,039
Total	<u>74,515,709</u>

Down to March 31, 1912, 3,588,629*l*. had been advanced by the Land Commission to Rural District Councils, for the purposes of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906 (This amount is not included above.)

In England and Wales, the Board of Agriculture made grants to 23 institutions in 1911-12 for agriculture instruction which act in connection with and in some cases are mainly supported by county councils. The grants amounted to 18,840*l*. There are several private agricultural colleges, and important experimental work is carried on privately at Rothamsted, Woburn, and other places. In Ireland the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction provides itinerant lecturers who give instruction in agriculture, horticulture, bee-keeping, butter making, poultry keeping, &c. Lecturers are trained at the Royal College of Science, the Albert Agricultural College (Gloucester), and the Munster Institute. There are 3 agricultural stations for apprentices, and numerous centres for agricultural schools. There are also rural schools for domestic economy.

*Forestry.*—The woodland area of Great Britain in 1908 was 2,781,968 acres (England, 1,720,380; Wales, 188,723 and Scotland, 874,910). Included in these figures are 127,509 acres of plantations, i.e., land planted within the preceding 10 years (England, 72,908; Wales, 11,858; and Scotland, 44,143).

In Ireland in 1911, 290,791 acres were under woods and plantations. In 1911, 908,841 trees were felled, of which 566,889 were used for mining purposes.

## II. FISHERIES

Quantity and value of fish of British taking, landed in the United Kingdom (excluding salmon) —

	1906	1900	1910	1911	1912
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	664 097	637 748	605 884	720 945	739 505
Scotland	482 263	571 159	453,488	409 176	410 891
Ireland	27 861	49 654	53 067	42,363	40,102
U K. (excluding shell-fish)	1 183 712	1 118,561	1,112 439	1 172 484	1,191 508
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	748,193	497 130	7 066 853	8 051 456	8,884 519
Scotland	2,612,163	2,889 107	3,100,287	2,975 420	3 450 819
Ireland	287 316	304,587	318 500	270 934	280 384
U K. (excluding shell fish)	10 547 661	10,691 188	11 884,740	11 297 806	12,615,722

The value of the shell fish taken in 1912 was 419,2987

Statistics of men and boats employed in British fisheries in 1911 are —

	Number of boats on Register on December 31 1911			Boats employed at some time during year	Men and boys required to work boats employed
	Sailing	Steam	Total		
England and Wales	7 205	2,100	9 461	9,001	36,981
Scotland	7,348	1,341	8 466	8,310	40,004
Ireland	6,046	70	6 116	5 181	21,021
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	525	19	548	403	1,410
Total, 1911	21,109	3,466	24 545	22,895	101 516
Total, 1910	21 897	3,155	25,052	23,100	101 905

Imports and Exports of fish into and from the United Kingdom are given as follows. The imports represent fish of foreign taking or preparation, and

are therefore not included in the table above giving fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom —

	1908	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£
Imports (fresh, cured or salted)	2,818 906	4,327 851	3 900,0 0	3,918 974
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh cured, salted)	4 740,406	5 243,547	6 477 170	6 725 888
Ditto (herrings only)	3 891 927	4 084,828	4 913 896	6 000 000 <sup>1</sup>
Re-exports (fish of foreign and colonial origin)	404 795	1 100 916	1 223 842	1 160 000 <sup>1</sup>

Partly estimated

### III MINING AND METALS

General summary of the mineral products of the United Kingdom for 1911

Metallic Minerals	Minerals raised	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Metals contained in the Ores.	Value at the average market price
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore	15 579 424	4 033 893	5 020,010	16,145 340
Iron pyrites	10 114	4 387	—	—
Lead ore	23,410	219,314	17 490	254 240
Tin ore (dressed)	7 740	387 967	4,872	931 917
Copper ore	3 135	14 620	392	23 461
Copper precipitate	12	3 348	—	—
Zinc ore	17 022	82,600	6 008	133 592
Bog ore	2 700	840	—	—
Alum shale	10 016	1 051	—	—
Bauxite	6 007	1 294	—	—
Manganese ore	4 087	3 997	—	—
Uranium ore	47	—	—	—
Wolfram ore	266	24 622 2	—	—
Gold ore	2,7 2	092	Ounces 425	1 475
Silver	—	—	118,4 4	12,122
Value of chief metallic minerals		5 220,702		
Total value of metals from British ore				17,622,106

<sup>1</sup> Value not stated.

<sup>2</sup> Value of 251 tons only  
Information is not supplied concerning aluminium and sodium

Non metallic Minerals	Tons	Value at Mines and Quarries £	Non metallic Minerals	Tons	Value at Mines and Quarries £
Coal	271 891 899	110 783 682	Arsenic and arsenic pyrites	3 814	16 708
Clay and Shale	13 886 958	1,758 466	Barium (Compounds)	44 118	40 886
Sandstone	4 044,967	1,194 420	Ochre, Umber &c	14 589	18 730
Slate	423 125	1,050 667	Fluor Spar	65 231	18 941
Limestone	13 163 365	1,268 468	Mica	20 33	9 748
Salt	2 087 688	601 974	Others	77 562	18 534
Oil shales	3 116 803	857 120			
Igneous rocks	0 344 696	1 241 947			
Chalk	4 584 631	399 573	Total non metallic (1911)		119 348 661
Gravel sand	2 475 177	172 214	Total minerals (1911)		124,579 813
Gypsum	276 644	104 221	(1910)		122 105 583

There was an increase on 1910 of 2,473 731<sup>1</sup> in the value of the minerals produced, and a decrease of 856,462<sup>1</sup> in the value of the metals produced from the minerals. Of the total mineral produce in 1911, the value of 88,805 238<sup>1</sup> was raised in England, 24,333,425<sup>1</sup> in Wales, 16,187,833<sup>1</sup> in Scotland, 222,006<sup>1</sup> in Ireland, and 31,261<sup>1</sup> in the Isle of Man.

The total number of persons employed at all mines under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts in 1911 was 1 096 238. The number of mines at work was 3,977. 881,002 persons (males) worked underground, and 208 776 males and 6,460 females above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 82,863 (excluding persons occasionally employed), of whom 52,053 (including 3 females) worked inside the quarries, and 30 810 (including 36 females) outside.

Coal raised in the United Kingdom, and coal, coke and patent fuel exported —

Year	Coal raised		Coal Coke etc exported	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £
1900	225 181 200	121 645 406	43 808 228	38 619 856
1901	236,128,620	82,086 579	49 856,272	26 061 190 <sup>1</sup>
1909	251,774 312	104 274 888	60 624,267	37 199,978
1910	264 433 026	104 377 667	64 620 320	37 813 856
1911	271 891 899	110 783 682	67 271 883	38,447 354

<sup>1</sup> Including the net amount of the export duties levied 2,108 656<sup>1</sup> in 1905

Coal production of the various districts, 1911 —

District	Tons of Coal	District	Tons of Coal
England —		England (contd) —	
Durham	41,718,918	Other districts	14 387 532
Yorkshire	39,137,115	Wales —	
Lancashire	28 674,817	Glamorgan	33,463 974
Staffordshire	14,049 512	Other districts	6,381,084
Derbyshire	17,171,451	Scotland:—	
Northumberland	14,682,717	Lanarkshire	17,504 908
Monmouthshire	13,788,747	Other districts	24,213,257
Nottinghamshire	11,623,250	Ireland	84,564
Total, United Kingdom		271,891,899	



Exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1911, from United Kingdom to countries named —

Countries	Weight	Value	Countries	Weight	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
France	19,448,557	7,636,762	Denmark, &c	8,90,528	1,540,487
Italy	1,514,085	5,638,428	Holland	2,147,109	1,054,127
Germany	8,930,041	4,180,725	Brazil	1,905,101	1,441,216
Sweden	4,010,686	2,091,880	Norway	2,097,009	1,015,298
Spain & Canaries	3,532,142	3,127,806	Portugal &c	1,108,454	694,170
Argentina	3,319,264	2,456,104	Belgium	1,111,670	764,425
Egypt	3,169,185	2,608,082	Algeria	1,289,480	595,023
Russia	3,632,070	1,954,102	Aust. Hungary	1,081,711	542,668

Export from the principal ports 1911 —

Ports	Tons	Value	Ports	Tons	Value
		£			£
Cardiff	16,135,014	11,887,855	Merthyr	2,564,869	1,102,033
Tyne Ports	17,852,351	6,147,485	Burntisland	1,761,275	553,221
Newport	4,454,254	3,068,708	Glasgow	2,046,861	1,062,690
Swansea	3,018,669	2,474,684	Port Talbot	1,460,299	1,043,532
Blyth	2,706,180	1,681,638	Grimsby	1,602,125	861,295
Southend	2,880,033	1,416,217	Grangemouth	1,505,467	788,478
Hull	3,887,177	1,820,853	Lerth	1,377,949	697,221

Iron ore produced in and imported into the United Kingdom —

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1907	15,731,604	4,453,418	7,841,934	7,278,301
1908	15,031,025	3,724,165	6,057,510	4,910,677
1909	14,804,332	3,678,802	6,828,623	4,986,860
1910	15,226,016	4,022,269	7,020,799	6,056,883
1911	15,519,424	4,035,893	6,346,599	5,645,588

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1911, 3,945,606 tons, valued at 3,489,260£, came from Spain. Including 537,441 tons of 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1911 was 22,496,727 tons.

# TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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## Statistics of blast furnaces in operation —

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Coal used	Pig Iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1907	369	25,123,759	10 114,281	21,119,547	1 943,989
1908	322	22 785,288	9,056,851	18 742,464	1,296 521
1909	318	23,691 241	9,531,987	19,463,471	1,140,695
1910	336	24,864,169	10,012,098	20,485,514	1,210,728
1911	320	23,712 181	9,526,272	19,218,491	1,209,118

## Various unmanufactured metals imported —

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Copper ore and regulus Tons	175,692	180,126	154,445	167,153	151,469
Copper „	87,901	122,264	184,004	90 817	103,525
Lead „	204,696	237,508	207,660	218,936	218,707
Lead ore „	13,894	22 484	15,542	18,093	17,259
Tin „	43 394	47,730	41,725	46,285	45,906
Tin ore „	20 871	25,013	24 086	26,072	28 837
Zinc (crude), „	89,327	90,102	102,576	121 117	116 232
Zinc ore „	65,032	60 687	78 814	92,572	74,594
Platinum Troy oz.	94,797	10,437	22,086	48 162	48,528
Quicksilver lbs.	2,858,603	3,270 412	3,237,321	3,344,669	3,491,016

## IV TEXTILE INDUSTRY

In 1907 there were employed in all the textile factories of the United Kingdom 1,087,223 persons (407,360 males and 679,863 females), of whom 815,804 (310,983 males and 504,821 females) were over 18 years of age 238,772 (81,276 males and 157 502 females) between 14 and 18, and 32,647 (15,137 males and 17 510 females) under 14 (half timers). The total number in cotton factories was 576,820 (359,078 females), and in wool, worsted and shoddy factories, 261,192 (152,354 females)

Statistics of cotton factories in the United Kingdom —

		England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	U K
Factories	{ 1890	2 257	99	7	2,363
Spindles	{ 1903	2 399	68	9	2,476
Spinning	{ 1890	39,814,308	639,563	58,068	40 511,834
	{ 1903	43,814,641	558,471	32 120	43,905,232
Doubling	{ 1890	3,424 907	564,550	3 428	3,992,885
	{ 1903	3 408 945	540,619	2,860	3,952,424
Power looms	{ 1890	585,662	28,093	1,959	615,714
	{ 1903	665,088	17,685	847	683,620

In Lancashire alone there were in 1912, 58 140,220 spindles, and 758,712 looms

The following information is furnished by Mr Thomas R Ellison of Liverpool —

A century ago the value of cotton, woollen, and linen yarns and piece goods produced in Great Britain and Ireland was about 22,000,000*l* — say woollen 17 000,000*l*, linen 4,000 000*l*, and cotton 1 000,000*l*. Of recent years the value has been about 200 000 000*l* — say, cotton 120,000,000*l*, woollen 55 000 000*l*, and linen 25,000 000*l*. The total amount of capital employed is about 250 000,000*l*, and at least 5 000 000 people—men, women, and children—are dependent upon these industries for their livelihood. Moreover one half of the value of British and Irish products exported consists of textiles. The progress made by each branch is shown in the subjoined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported —

Average Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs				Value of Products exported in Thousands of £'s			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1830-1831	243 2	149 4	192 8	586 4	18 077	4 967	2 158	25 182
1850-1851	1,022 5	360 4	212 0	1 494 9	49 000	13 041	6 119	70 060
1880-1881	1,818 0	554 0	220 0	2,402 0	72,114	24 176	6 571	102,861
1896-1898	1 668 0	624 0	256 0	2,628 0	66 094	22,685	5 007	94 676
1899-1901	1,679 0	623 0	190 0	2 492 0	70 340	20 898	6 837	97 075
1902-1904	1 585 0	589 0	192 0	2 356 0	76 663	22 066	6,429	106 157
1905-1907	1 641 0	657 0	226 0	2 524 0	100 676	28 213	7 966	136 855
1908-1910	1,160 0	710 0	217 0	2 087 0	98 164	29 532	8,234	135,930
1911-1912	2,080 0	785 0	230 0	3 046 0	122 145	34 271	9 873	166 289

The following table gives the principal variations in the movements since 1883.

	1883	1889	1898	1910	1911	1912
	mill lbs.	mill lbs.	mill lbs.	mill. lbs.	mill. lbs.	mill lbs.
Imported	1,784	1,782	2,128	1,978	2,207	2,806
Exported	249	271	208	256	291	324
Retained for consumption	1,485	1,461	1,925	1,717	1,916	2,482
Actual consumption	1,498	1,529	1,785	1,622	1,963	2,087

	1883	1888	1898	1910	1911	191
	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.
<i>Wool</i>						
Sheep, lamb, &c, imported	508	661	718	848	882	865
From sheepskins imported	14	18	33	42	40	42
Produced at home	129	134	139	143	139	133
Woollen rags imported	81	71	68	139	141	115
Total	732	884	958	1,167	1,149	1,145
Foreign wool exported	277	339	283	336	305	341
Domestic wool exported	19	24	12	37	31	47
Total	296	363	295	373	336	388
Retained for consumption	436	521	656	794	813	757
<i>Flax and Taro</i>	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.
Imported	135	205	213	198	179	237
Produced at home	47	46	15	20	27	28
Total	232	251	233	218	206	265
Exported	7	9	9	6	3	8
Retained for consumption	225	242	224	212	203	257
<i>Piece Goods Exported</i>	mil yds.	mil yds.	mil yds.	mil yds.	mil yds.	mil yds.
Cotton	4,539	5,038	5,218	6,018	6,654	6,913
Woollen	256	271	160	209	193	190
Linen	162	177	148	221	194	213
Total	4,957	5,486	5,524	6,448	7,041	7,316
<i>Yarn Exported</i>	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.
Cotton	265	256	247	192	224	244
Woollen	33	43	59	68	65	63
Linen	18	15	17	19	18	18
Total	316	314	323	279	307	325
<i>Value all Kinds Exported</i>	mil £	mil £	mil £	mil £	mil £	mil £
Cotton	76 4	72 0	64 9	105 9	120 1	123 2
Woollen	21 6	24 0	20 1	34 1	34 2	34 3
Linen	6 5	6 4	5 3	9 5	9 1	9 7
Total	104 5	102 4	90 3	149 5	163 4	166 2

## Commerce.

The principal imports on which customs duties are levied are beer, rum, and spruce, chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, motor spirit, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, sugar, tobacco, tea, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1911 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and sports and diamonds) amounted to £13,503,3791, 90 per cent., and those subject to duty to £6 654 1481, 10 per cent. of the total imports.

Value<sup>1</sup> of the imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and foreign merchandise transhipped under bond) of the United Kingdom —

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1903	542,600,289	290 800,108	69,573,564	360,373,672
1904	551 038,628	300 711 040	70 304,281	371,015,321
1905	565,019 917	320,816 614	77,779,913	407,596,527
1906	607,388,500	375 675,358	85 102 480	460,677 838
1907	645,807 942	425 035,083	91,942,084	517,977,167
1908	592 953,487	377,103,824	79,623 697	456 727,521
1909	624,704 957	378,180,347	91,844 819	469,625,166
1910	678,257,024	480 384,772	103,761 045	584,145,817
1911	680,157,527	454 119,298	102,759,134	556,878,432
1912	744,896,514	487,434 002	111,637,905	599,271,907

Average share, per head of population in the above trade —

Year	Imports	Exports of British Produce	Net Imports (i.e. total imports less re-exports)
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1903	12 16 11	6 17 8	11 8 11
1904	12 18 8	7 1 2	11 5 8
1905	14 3 11	7 18 6	11 6 9
1906	14 0 5	8 13 8	12 1 2
1907	14 16 4	9 14 10	12 13 4
1908	13 8 10	8 11 0	11 12 9
1909	14 0 9	8 9 11	11 19 8
1910	15 2 1	9 11 8	12 13 10
1911	15 0 4	10 0 7	13 15 0
1912	16 6 5	10 13 6	16 17 4

<sup>1</sup> The value of goods imported into the United Kingdom is generally taken to be that at the port and time of entry, including all incidental expenses (cost, insurance, and freight) up to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned to the English market for sale, the market value in England is required and recorded in the returns. This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the export

knowledge available in the Statistical Office and by the price-list and market reports of the day. For exports, the value at the port of shipment (including the charges of delivering the goods on board) is taken. Imports are now entered as from the country whence the goods were consigned to the United Kingdom. Prior to 1904 only the countries whence the goods were last shipped were recorded. Since then both countries of shipment and countries of consignment have been recorded. Thus countries with no seaboard (e.g. Switzerland and Bolivia) need not to appear in the returns and much of the imported produce of Central Europe was entered as from Holland and Belgium. These and other countries are, however, now credited with all the imports consigned from them, whether coming direct to the United Kingdom or via other countries.

Exports are now credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters but prior to 1904, only the countries to which the goods were shipped were recorded.

Of the total imports from foreign countries and colonies in 1911, 90.9 per cent. were direct into England and Wales, 6.9 into Scotland, and 2.2 into Ireland, of the total exports, 91.2 per cent. were direct from England and Wales, 8.5 from Scotland, and 0.3 from Ireland.

The total estimated value of the imports and exports of Ireland (including the trade with Great Britain) is given by the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, as follows —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Imports	62,119	59,361	64,742	65,490	66,733
Exports	19,100	57,415	61,014	65,967	67,298

Trade of the United Kingdom according to countries (figures for 1912 are provisional) —

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce.		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Foreign Countries						
Russia	48,154	40,404	13,512	13,767	8,804	7,692
Sweden	11,659	13,281	6,847	7,182	1,137	974
Norway	6,751	6,006	4,350	5,670	478	456
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	30,881	22,120	5,804	5,594	522	580
Iceland and Greenland	313	186	174	209	37	15
Danish W. India Islands	38	39	50	55	2	3
Germany	55,381	70,074	39,384	40,377	15,185	16,223
German West Africa	230	240	455	473	21	33
German East Africa	126	140	189	159	2	2
German Possessions in the Pacific	115	215	41	48	—	—
Netherlands	18,655	21,440	13,112	14,366	4,721	3,065
Java	4,462	5,142	4,544	5,142	38	31
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	371	1,556	915	971	6	2
Dutch West India Islands	60	51	55	63	5	3
Dutch Guiana	363	319	58	58	12	9
Belgium	36,396	23,664	11,373	12,346	7,336	7,331

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column.		Exports of Merchandise consigned to countries in first column			
			British Produce.		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
France	41 651	41 400	24 288	25 008	11 170	12,607
Algeria	1 317	1,408	194	318	7	5
French West Africa	778	901	1 807	1 213	50	60
French Somaliland	51	75	187	170	2	1
Madagascar	182	31	67	67	2	1
French Indo-China (Coch in China, Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin)	143	160	110	87	4	2
French Possessions in the Pacific	219	256	12	41	-	90
French West India Islands	-	-	77	68	25	16
Switzerland	10 086	10 617	3,054	4,048	520	713
Portugal	2 674	2 884	2,808	3 040	385	604
Azores	60	55	57	59	9	11
Madeira	28	30	111	242	25	40
Portuguese West Africa	91	149	640	581	12	12
Portuguese East Africa	196	200	1 074	1 127	109	117
Portuguese Possessions in India	180	230	170	-	2	2
Spain	13 093	14,506	6 497	6 904	771	790
Canary Islands	1 452	1 853	1 404	1 741	213	172
Spanish Ports in North Africa	8	7	16	162	12	13
Italy	1 041	1 730	14 212	14 070	1 307	990
Austria-Hungary	1 811	1 019	4 670	4 174	1 867	1 219
Greece	2 274	2 115	1 703	2,586	47	3
Bulgaria	317	401	940	1 067	64	40
Serbia	39	-	319	319	1	-
Romania	0 553	9 562	2,710	2 481	70	91
Turkey European	1 110	1 774	3,601	4 240	113	124
Greece	27	11	17	79	4	4
Turkey, Asiatic	4 504	6 028	6,840	4 642	81	103
Egypt	1 483	1 788	10 800	7 461	147	158
Tripoli	107	18	120	90	12	16
Tunis	291	712	490	527	16	94
Morocco	817	670	1 118	1 746	207	261
Congo Free State	30	3	257	881	13	15
Liberia	59	4	83	83	14	18
Perals	673	99	529	861	7	5
Siam	421	378	1 035	1 085	11	16
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao and Wei hai Wei)	4 843	4,772	12 132	10 789	125	113
Japan (including Formosa)	3,882	3,940	11 860	12 192	203	240
Korea	-	1	200	319	2	3
United States of America	122,094	134,007	27,510	30 128	29,590	34,185
Philippine Islands and Guam	1 840	2,159	988	1 108	85	45
Porto Rico	9	1	82	75	4	1
Hawaii	4	14	148	104	3	1
Cuba	1,206	2 549	2,240	2,658	562	675
Haiti and St. Domingo	816	811	419	347	5	5
Mexico	2 239	2,538	2,806	2,603	190	207
Central America	271	389	849	865	6	9
Bolivia (not British)	1	30	132	194	1	2
San Salvador	83	80	288	438	4	6
El Salvador	50	74	278	200	11	5
Costa Rica	1,198	1,123	271	220	11	8
Colombia	1,046	1,290	1,086	1 448	18	36
Panama	37	36	670	624	29	60

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British produce.		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Venezuela	715	868	1 687	78	7	8
Ecuador	530	42	682	304	24	14
Peru	3 11	8 206	1 392	1 414	99	115
Chile	4 317	4 193	6 191	6 165	532	849
Brazil	10 864	10 38	11 938	12 640	449	511
Uruguay	1 477	2 844	2 836	2 914	86	87
Bolivia	1 086	1 190	325	820	18	17
Argentine Republic	27 150	40 605	18,601	20 667	718	774
Paraguay	—	—	146	97	2	1
Total (including those not specified above)	50,898	558 44	29,275	310 374	80 682	97 575
British Possessions (in- cluding Protectorates)						
Channel Islands	1 780	1 778	1 288	1 33	241	244
Gibraltar	27	24	484	734	90	30
Malta and Gozo	4	93	531	801	120	107
Cyprus	186	319	187	152	4	0
West Africa						
Gambia	49	48	108	1 3	14	18
Sierra Leone	243	1	145	679	38	68
Gold Coast	890	891	1 002	1 784	181	187
The Colony & Protector- ate of Southern Nigeria	2 17	8 113	2,807	2 231	217	283
Protectorate of Northern Nigeria	11	151	1	346	5	8
Ascension	1	1	0	1	1	1
St. Helena	1	1	1	23	7	8
South Africa						
Rhodesia	178	117	1 047	1 23	65	34
Bechuanaland Protector- ate	—	—	17	19	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	3141	8 1601	4 405	1 801	87	967
Natal	2 003	2 474	4 40	4 678	315	880
Basutoland	—	—	18	27	1	1
Orange Free State	1	1	4	380	94	39
Transvaal	303	127	6 032	6 037	419	479
Swaziland	1 4	18	1	1	—	—
East Africa						
Zanzibar and Pemba	110	211	8	107	3	6
East Africa Protectorate	24	25	40	901	21	26
Uganda Protectorate	973	494	31	79	1	1
Nyasaland Protectorate	144	117	94	119	2	3
Somaliland Protectorate	3	—	1	—	—	—
Mauritius & Dependencies	890	14	43	107	38	42
Seychelles	28	25	26	17	2	1
Aden and Dependencies	270	826	363	410	34	36
British India	45 423	62 167	2 246	67 690	1 578	3 148
Straits Settlements and Dependencies, including Labuan	12,003	14 951	4,398	674	190	118
Federated Malay States	1 000	3 000	618	801	18	20
Ceylon and Dependencies	6,764	7 493	2,537	2,762	108	132
Borneo (British)						
British North Borneo	33	70	84	28	—	—
Sarawak	14	2	23	28	—	—
Hong Kong	735	848	2,709	3,342	190	231
Australia	29 090	28,120	30 881	34,805	3,650	8,448

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the value of Diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope. The exports of these from the Cape to the United Kingdom (Duty returns) in 1911 were 8,327,000*l*.



Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise Consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Territory of Papua	2	4	17	10	2	2
New Zealand	17,850	20,329	8,809	10,229	790	795
Fiji Islands	5	20	14	12	8	8
Canada	24,594	28,881	19,715	28,612	3,011	3,789
Newfoundland & Coast of Labrador	719	655	504	750	87	101
Bermudas	4	3	178	181	30	30
Bahamas	26	47	61	61	8	7
British West India Islands	1,901	1,878	2,618	2,581	458	391
British Honduras	147	108	166	128	19	19
British Guiana	903	402	706	643	114	113
Falkland Islands	617	280	103	101	19	16
Total British Possessions (including those not specified above)	171,260	185,053	158,844	177,000	13,007	14,463
Grand Total	680,158	744,897	454,119	457,434	104,750	111,635

## Gold and silver bullion and specie —

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1908	46,145,314	49,969,099	10,326,839	13,283,888
1909	54,691,829	47,249,536	11,814,889	12,785,183
1910	57,321,767	50,898,445	14,100,310	13,825,768
1911	48,693,753	40,100,540	14,293,747	16,923,537
1912	52,688,881	46,538,469	16,778,364	18,333,019

Imports and domestic exports (by groups) for 1911 and 1912 (figures for latter year are provisional) —

Import Values C I F Export Values F O B	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—						
Grain and Flour	73,761	83,507	8,574	4,341	1,556	1,938
Meat, including Animals for Food	49,723	49,068	1,023	1,104	1,166	1,425
Other food and drink	—	—	22,808	24,722	—	—
(1) Non-dutiable	78,608	77,817	—	—	5,262	5,391
(2) Dutiable	20,593	20,453	—	—	8,106	5,923
Tobacco	4,235	6,574	2,171	2,515	224	317
Total, Class I.	368,056	464,764	23,577	28,880	14,311	12,694

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<b>II Raw Materials—</b>						
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	80	277	88,447	42,585	1	—
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron and Steel	5,799	6,219	452	409	9	11
Other Metallic Ores	8,800	9,050	111	116	862	642
Wood and Timber	25,062	28,351	199	324	753	868
Cotton	71,155	80,289	—	—	10,790	10,587
Wool (including Woollen Rags)	36,087	36,568	3,902	4,518	12,142	14,000
Other Textile Materials	14,611	18,576	485	475	8,786	4,703
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats & Gums	35,048	27,445	4,794	4,670	6,267	5,771
Hides and Undressed Skins	11,107	13,720	1,685	9,028	6,241	8,204
Materials for Paper Making	4,750	5,507	819	929	248	286
Miscellaneous	34,900	39,094	2,880	3,173	18,077	21,500
<b>Total Class II</b>	<b>244,160</b>	<b>275,714</b>	<b>53,736</b>	<b>69,427</b>	<b>50,958</b>	<b>67,583</b>
<b>III Manufactured Articles—</b>						
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	11,134	12,971	48,780	48,629	429	282
Other Metals and Manufactures	27,581	31,200	11,935	12,200	8,457	6,068
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	5,278	6,991	7,895	8,122	1,892	1,622
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	1,435	1,458	4,919	4,870	1,190	228
Machinery	5,769	6,321	30,961	33,162	1,143	1,370
Ships (new)	64	34	5,063	7,032	1	1
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	9,562	2,874	2,037	2,059	280	316
Yarns and Textile Fabrics						
(1) Cotton	11,280	11,512	120,093	122,228	2,321	2,257
(2) Wool	9,387	10,112	37,239	37,781	1,161	1,264
(3) Silk	13,441	14,358	2,582	9,230	1,066	1,684
(4) Other Materials	7,893	8,589	18,199	14,675	2,164	2,268
Apparel	6,300	6,041	18,621	15,715	969	861
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours	11,411	12,662	9,013	21,073	1,437	1,631
Leather and Manufactures	12,227	13,848	4,879	4,252	2,270	2,276
Earthenware and Glass	4,049	4,279	4,718	4,975	203	150
Paper	6,315	— 233	2,811	2,553	209	185
Railway Carriages and Trucks (not of Iron), Motor Cars, Cycles						
Parts &c	8,360	7,851	8,125	9,766	793	815
Miscellaneous	23,584	25,974	30,810	32,400	3,148	3,255
<b>Total Class III</b>	<b>163,657</b>	<b>183,361</b>	<b>382,228</b>	<b>383,210</b>	<b>28,815</b>	<b>29,187</b>
<b>IV Miscellaneous</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>10,058</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Total, British</b>	<b>680,158</b>	<b>744,897</b>	<b>454,119</b>	<b>487,434</b>	<b>102,759</b>	<b>111,838</b>

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported, and home produce exported, in each of the last four years —

#### THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT

Principal Articles Imported	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<b>Food and Drink—</b>				
Wheat	45,272	44,101	38,910	48,456
Wheatmeal and Flour	6,870	6,511	5,777	5,318
Maine	12,128	10,294	10,718	13,543
Barley	7,144	6,296	5,266	7,376
Oats	5,438	4,954	5,897	5,229
Animals, Living (for food)	5,579	4,079	5,881	3,968
Beacon	18,802	13,291	14,463	14,368
Beef (fresh, salted, etc.)	11,841	13,665	10,911	12,835

Principal Articles Imported (cont.)	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Mutton (fresh salted, etc.)	8,141	10,168	9,916	9,956
Butter	23,425	24,493	24,602	24,854
Cheese	6,838	6,812	7,140	7,414
Eggs	7,224	7,296	7,968	8,895
Fruits (fresh and preserved)	12,900	14,101	13,499	13,800
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	21,693	24,554	26,587	25,168
Tea	11,617	11,981	12,998	13,210
Wine	8,746	4,249	4,100	4,291
<b>Raw Materials—</b>				
Iron ore	4,064	5,957	646	0,028
Wood and timber	23,523	6,307	25,469	28,351
Cotton raw	60,295	71,713	71,154	80,280
Wool sheep or lambs	31,886	33,914	33,978	31,286
Petroleum	0,121	5,661	5,661	7,837
Rubber	14,136	20,067	18,833	1,584
Oil Seeds (Cotton Flax or Linseed, and Rape)	4,178	0,960	0,559	0,543
<b>Manufactures—</b>				
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	7,972	9,083	11,184	12,911
Copper (regulus, wrought, manuf. articles, &c.)	10,080	8,137	8,400	—
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs)	5,604	7,160	8,780	8,970
Yarns and textile fabrics	See previous table			
Leather undressed	4,561	5,032	4,440	6,618
„ dressed, varnished &c.	4,815	4,578	4,464	2,98
Motor cars and parts thereof	5,817	5,185	5,091	7,146

Partly estimated

## THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT

Principal Articles Exported	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<b>United Kingdom Produce—</b>				
Fish	4,746	5,244	6,427	6,728
Coal	35,219	86,100	86,521	40,496
<b>Iron and Steel and Manufactures—</b>				
Pig and Puddled Iron	3,606	4,199	3,953	4,673
Tinned plates and sheets	5,788	6,542	6,843	6,826
Galvanized sheets	6,496	426	7,614	8,597
<b>Total Iron &amp;c., including items not specified</b>	<b>88,192</b>	<b>42,977</b>	<b>48,780</b>	<b>48,629</b>
<b>Cotton yarn</b>	<b>11,822</b>	<b>13,838</b>	<b>16,663</b>	<b>16,224</b>
„ piece goods	68,879	78,085	90,613	91,029
Other cotton manufactures	12,239	12,613	12,427	12,986
Woolen and worsted yarn	3,004	6,649	6,477	6,906
Woolen tissues	10,267	12,546	12,808	14,110
Worsted tissues	6,578	7,874	7,134	6,71
Linear piece goods	5,737	6,115	5,642	6,126
Apparel (including boots, hats, &c.)	6,834	12,718	12,821	13,718
<b>Foreign and Colonial Produce—</b>				
Food and drink	11,790	12,606	14,067	14,877
Cotton, raw	7,798	2,810	10,730	10,587
Wood (including woollen rags)	16,137	14,622	13,142	14,000
Hides and skins	7,824	7,093	6,841	8,253
Rubber	9,112	14,854	13,431	18,327
Tin	4,000	4,677	6,430	6,735

The principal articles of food and drink imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom are given as follows —

Articles	1908	1909	1910	1911
Wheat, wheat meal and flour (in equivalent in grain) Thous Cwts	106 2 1	112,887	118 629	110 109
Maize	33 684	85 627	36 239	37 997
Rice, rice meal, and flour "	6 171	5,401	6 161	6 097
Butter	4,156	3 090	4 257	4,167
Margarine	808	802	1 114	984
Cheese	2 541	2 331	2,392	96
Coffee	291	21	261	250
Cocoa, raw	40 343	38 444	58 045	55 226
prepared	10 1	10,932	14 905	15 562
Tea	9,540	239 330	286 875	295 302
Beef (fresh & refrigerated) <sup>1</sup> Cwts	8 0 1	8 184	8 295	8 544
Mutton	4 493	4 758	5 387	5 847
Bacon and hams	6 782	6 549	4 432	5,081
Other meat	2,654	2,641	2,887	2,986
Potatoes	6 804	4 115	5 814	5 113
Currants, dried	1 155	1 190	1 219	1,806
Raisins	606	43	643	670
Sugar (equivalent of refined),	30 409	31 005	31 28	32 440
Wine	11 983	11 399	12,072	11 915
Spirits (British and foreign) Thous Prt	38 079	81 063	29 266	30 667
Beer (home-made) Thous. Stand Brls	32 959	32,294	32 850	34 547

<sup>1</sup> Including estimated produce of meat from live animals imported for slaughter

\* Including Chocolate Confectionery previously excluded

In 1912 the United Kingdom imported about 59 000 000 cwt. of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 50,000,000 cwt from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were —

Argentina	18,783,700 cwt	Australia	11,908,500 cwt.
United States	19,974,000 ,	Russia	9,005 000 ,
Canada	21,551,100 ,,	India	25,379,400 ,,

Wheat flour imported 1912, 10 189,000 cwt, of which 4,218,000 came from the United States, and 4,004,000 from Canada.

Quantity of the principal food imports, tobacco, spirits (British and foreign) and beer (British) retained for home consumption per head of population —

Article		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Bacon and hams	lbs.	16·26	17·23	14·21	11·20	14·06
Beef <sup>1</sup>	"	22·42	20·44	20·47	20·69	21·18
Mutton <sup>1</sup>	"	11·86	11·23	11·97	12·46	13·22
Other meat	"	6·49	6·73	6·65	7·20	7·25
Butter	"	10·57	10·55	10·04	10·32	10·31
Cheese	"	8·94	5·71	5·87	5·96	5·68
Eggs	no	50·54	49·13	47·47	48·59	50·03
Wheat	lbs	247·55	229·32	245·61	261·80	241·58
Flour	"	33·91	32·69	27·68	24·50	24·59
Potatoes	"	20·88	17·54	10·48	8·26	7·95
Sugar (equivalent of refined)	"	78·84	77·19	80·42	78·01	80·24
Tea	"	6·26	6·24	6·36	6·39	6·48
Rice, rice meal and flour	"	13·21	15·67	14·08	20·35	15·08
Tobacco	"	2·05	2·04	1·96	2·00	2·05
Spirits	proof gall	0·91	0·86	0·70	0·65	0·68
Beer	gall	27·81	26·88	26·12	26·32	27·22

<sup>1</sup> Including estimated produce of meat from live animals imported for slaughter

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was 1907, 18,824,473*l*; 1908, 15,969,086*l*; 1909, 17,627,480*l*; 1910, 17,359,441*l*; 1911, 19,219,081*l*.

### Shipping and Navigation.

Vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom at the end of each year —

	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons
1905	10,059	1,670,766	10,522	9,064,816	20,581	10,735,582
1908	8,542	1,402,781	11,626	10,138,618	21,168	11,541,394
1909	9,392	1,801,060	11,797	10,284,818	21,189	11,585,878
1910	9,090	1,112,944	12,060	10,442,719	21,090	11,555,663
1911	8,830	980,997	12,442	10,717,511	21,072	11,698,508

The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire in 1911 was 39,154, of 18,533,498 tons net (sailing tonnage, 1,854,746; steam tonnage, 11,678,752).

Vessels built in the United Kingdom (including vessels built for foreigners):—

Year	Other than War Vessels						War Vessels	
	Sailing		Steam		Total		For British Royal Navy	For Foreigners
	No	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No	Net Tons	Tons Displacement	Gross Tons
1907	32 <sup>a</sup>	39,790	1 215	997 177	1 787	1,080 967	187 349	769
1908	562	37,892	762	635 821	1 314	698,218	52,296	15 048
1909	819	32,925	884	558 879	1 008	620 594	100 914	21,869
1910	848	28,260	780	670 913	1 078	698 469	186 249	1 197
1911	374	88,044	1 024	1 069 752	1 835	1 107 796	228 128	8 180

The mercantile vessels built for foreigners in 1911 (included in above table) were sailing vessels, 88 of 11,115 net tons steam vessels 234 of 182,019 tons.

Total shipping of the United Kingdom engaged in the home and foreign trade —

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels			Total Tonnage (Net)
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	
1907	5 741	1 24,914	33,0 9	9 065	10,042,845	244 067	11 385,750
1908	5 612	1 140 581	30 356	9 189	10,027,998	243 186	11,168 674
1909	5 318	1 017 407	28,534	9 230	10 175 894	245 973	11,140 601
1910	5 013	893 337	21 833	9 477	10 499,492	250 478	11 303 290
1911	3 463	609 335	20 725	9 548	10 814 871	260 571	11,514 206

Of the 281,300 men employed in 1911, 205,065 were British, 80,783 were foreigners, and 45,452 were *Lascars*

British shipping engaged in the home trade (i.e. the United Kingdom or ports between the Elbe and Brest) and foreign trade 1911 —

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed
Home	3,004	211 841	13 419	5 107	637 874	36,830
Partly foreign	47	6,856	283	339	534 493	11 487
Foreign	312	481,184	7 037	4 102	9 655 010	192 230
Total	3,363	699 881	20 739	9 548	10,814 871	260,579

Total net tonnage of sailing and steam vessels (foreign trade) and tonnage with cargoes only entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom —

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1907	40 416	25 825	66 241	40 502	26 138	67 631	81 208	51 963	133 271
1908	38,890	26 579	65 469	38,980	26,997	65 977	77 870	53,576	131 446
1909	39 682	36,648	66 310	40 102	26,858	66 968	79 764	58 564	138 368
1910	39 642	3, 010	66,661	40 178	27 198	67 366	79 815	54 215	134,030
1911	40 778	23,387	69 165	41 108	28 637	69 745	81 886	57 024	138 910

*With cargoes only*

1907	29 266	13,137	41 403	37 146	20 608	57 844	66 419	32 830	99 247
1908	28 051	12,131	40,190	35 284	21 825	56,009	63 285	38 464	99 799
1909	28,367	11,960	40,316	36 241	20 653	57 194	64 597	32 918	97 510
1910	29 123	12,407	41 519	36 239	21 065	57 327	65 361	33 585	98,446
1911	29 455	12 491	41 946	37 100	22 163	59 263	66 500	34 664	101 109
1912	31 143	15 205	46 348	37 3	24 638	61 610	68 613	39 843	108 306

Of the foreign tonnage (57,023 887 tons) entered and cleared at British ports in 1911,

Germany	had	14,017 466	France	had	449 631	Aust. Hung.	had	1 600 441
Norway	"	9 512 969	Spain	"	97 284	U S America	"	486 687
Denmark	"	5 570,890	Belgium	"	8 317 323	Greece	"	1 072 340
Sweden	"	336 040	Russia	"	1 542 318	Japan	"	627 490
Holland	"	5 714 884	Italy	"	1 114 209			

The total net tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed at ports with cargoes and in ballast excluding those coastwise, 1911 —

London	24 335 399	Blyth	8 660 051	Manchester	1 594 713
Cardiff	15 045 088	Dover	1 2 346	Metrol	2,134 000
Liverpool (inclu- ding Birkenhead)	21 334 271	Plymouth	7 105 822	Grangemouth	1 441 816
Tyne Ports	15 786 321	Swansea	4 69 40	Goole	1 389 040
Southampton	10 702,446	Sunderland	2 400 169	Hartlepool	2 051 712
Hull	7 641 424	Middlesbro	4 155 802	Burntisland	1 878 000
Glasgow	7 291 010	Grimsthy	3 120 271	Harwich	1 901 222
Newport	4 157 736	Leith	3 703 406	Bristol	2,001 998

Vessels entered coastwise with cargoes and in ballast 1911 290 341 of 62,508,897 net tons cleared, 289,836 vessels of 62,096,225 net tons

## Internal Communications

## I. RAILWAYS

Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase	Year	Line Open	Yearly Increase
	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
1890	20,073	214	1909	23,280	75
1900	21,855	178	1910	23,387	107
1905	22,847	213	1911	23,417	30

Of the total length open December 31, 1911, England and Wales had 16,200 miles, Scotland 3,815 miles, Ireland 3,402 miles. Of the whole length of line 10,311 miles were single, 11,642 double, 291 triple, and 1,173 quadruple or more, 2,868 miles had a gauge of 5ft 3in, 19,854 had a gauge of 4ft 8½in, that of the remainder varying from 4ft. 6in to 1ft 11½in

Further statistics for the United Kingdom —

Year	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total Capital paid up (share and loan) at the end of each year	Number of Passengers conveyed (exclusive of season ticket holders)	Weight of goods and minerals conveyed	Gross Receipts			Working Expenses	Net Receipts
					From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	Total including Miscellaneous		
	Miles	Million £	Millions	Million tons	Thous £	Thous £	Thous.	Thous. £	Thous. £
1900	21 855	1 176 0	1 142 3	434 0	4 884	58 471	104 502	64 744	40,068
1905	22 847	1 272 0	1 160 0	461 1	45 730	56 412	113 81	70 065	43,466
1906	23 80	1 314 4	1 265 1	469 0	51 205	59 477	120 174	76 088	45 158
1911	23 347	1 318	1 800 7	514 4	52 768	61 479	123 926	86,570	47,356
1911	23 417	1 324 0	1 726 5	525 6	53 981	63 26	127 310	86,618	48 682

The number of holders of season and periodical tickets in 1911 stated in terms of the equivalent number of holders of annual tickets, was 779,173

Of the total capital at the end of 1911 the English railways had 1 093,253 684£ Scottish 185,778 249£ and Irish 44,986 418£ Of the receipts in 1911, England and Wales took 109,159,734£, Scotland 13 498 609£ and Ireland 4 511,227£ The percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts was 81 8 in 1911, the same as in 1910 The percentage of net receipts to the total paid up capital was 3 67 in 1911 against 3 79 in 1910

At the end of 1911, the length of railway line (in equivalent of single track) worked solely by electricity was 206½ miles, and the length partly worked by electricity was 258 miles

On March 31, 1912, there were in the United Kingdom 2 642 miles of tramway and light railway open gross receipts 1911-12, 14 726,068£ working expenses, 8,924,420£ total paid up capital 76,062,966£ Total passengers during the year, 3,127 318,732

## II — CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS

Statistics for 1905 —

	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
	Miles	Tons conveyed	£	£
Canals —				
Not belonging to railways —				
England and Wales	2,457	28,019,089	1,905,697	1,304,876
Scotland	100	149,724	15,494	14,667
Ireland	753	776,704	115,996	88,848
United Kingdom	3,310	28,945,517	2,037 187	1,408,391



	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
Belonging to railways —	Miles	Tons conveyed	£	£
England and Wales	985	4,776,649	349,798	324,500
Scotland	84	1,031,980	44,665	28,556
Ireland	95	25,836	4,761	6,319
United Kingdom	1,144	5,833,975	399,164	354,375
Controlled by railways				
England and Wales	219	8,382,485	244,350	128,707
All canals in United Kingdom	4,673	43,161,927	2,680,710	1,891,213

The paid up capital (from all sources) of the canals &c, not belonging to railway companies was in 1905—in England and Wales 34,175,694*l.*, in Scotland, 1,254,047*l.* in Ireland, 1,543,762*l.*, total 36,973,503*l.*, of the canals belonging to railways—in England and Wales 4,225,436*l.*, in Scotland 1,499,968*l.*, of the railway controlled canals in England and Wales, 4,851,861*l.*, total paid up capital of canals, 47,550,768*l.*

The Manchester Ship Canal opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length and 28 ft in depth. The bottom width of the canal is not less than 140 ft except for ½ mile near Latchford where it is 90 ft. The maximum width of the locks is 65 ft. with the exception of the entrance lock, which is 90 feet wide. A new dock (No. 0) 3,00 ft. long 250 ft. wide and 28 ft. deep was opened in July 1905. The other large docks are 38 feet deep. The smaller docks are 20 feet deep. The canal is in direct communication with all the large canals of the Kingdom. The authorised capital of the Company is 18,578,280*l.* The revenue of the canal in 1911 amounted to 580,641*l.* and the working expenses to 201,971*l.* leaving a balance of 378,661*l.* in addition to which the net revenue from the working of the Bridgewater department amounted to 24,341*l.* making the total net revenue for the year 190-1907.

### III—POST, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES

Post offices in the United Kingdom, March, 1912, 24,244, besides 47,630 road and pillar letter boxes, employed by the department, persons 233,811 (177,378 males, and 56,433 females), of these 114,031 (22,196 women) were established officers. Letters delivered—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)				Number of Letters per head of the Population			
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions				
1905	2,232.0	229.7	155.9	2,624.6	66	50	35	61
1909	2,482.8	256.9	167.9	2,907.4	70	58	38	66
1910	2,517.1	268.8	173.2	2,947.1	70	58	40	66
1911	2,606.2	264.8	174.5	3,047.6	73	56	40	68
1912	2,729.8	273.8	182.2	3,186.8	76	58	42	70

Post-cards, &amp;c, delivered in 1911-12 —

	England & Wales	Per head of pop	Scotland	Per head of pop	Ireland	Per head of pop	United Kingdom	Per head of pop
	Millions		Millions		Millions		Millions	
Post-cards	779.5	21.5	84.1	18.6	8.7	8.7	905.6	20.0
Halfpenny packets	904	24.9	110.3	28.3	51.8	11.8	1,068.7	28.5
Newspapers	153	4.2	24.1	5.1	21.2	4.8	198.8	4.4
Parcels	103	2.9	13.5	2.6	8.9	1.9	125.2	2.8

Number and value of money orders issued —

Year ended March 31	Inland Orders		Total (incl. Colonial and Foreign)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£
1905	10,687,000	35,871,000	13,405,000	43,161,000
1909	10,232,000	39,307,000	18,381,000	48,142,000
1910	10,105,000	39,608,000	13,449,000	48,892,000
1911	10,828,000	41,951,000	14,436,000	52,386,000
1912	10,514,000	42,397,000	14,678,000	54,226,000

The table includes telegraph orders, the number of which, issued inland, in 1911-12 was 685,000 to the amount of 2,307,000£, while those issued to or from foreign and colonial countries numbered 34,578 to the amount of 895,098£.

The inland orders in 1911-12 were as follows —

	Number	Value	Number per cent. of Population
England	8,906,000	35,514,000	24.6
Scotland	1,014,000	4,439,000	21.4
Ireland	664,000	2,389,000	13.6
Total, U.K.	10,514,000	42,398,000	28.6

Postal orders issued in the United Kingdom —

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1905	91,249,000	36,663,000	1910	121,513,000	45,557,000
1908	122,893,000	43,115,000	1911	127,368,000	47,212,000
1909	115,833,000	44,089,000	1912	128,844,000	48,080,000

The postal orders issued abroad in 1911-12 numbered 5,389,000, value £8,368,000.

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870, of March 31, 1912, the British Post Office had to deal with 813,805 miles of public telegraph wire, 2,234,215 miles of telephone wire, and 62,630 miles of leased and other wire maintained by the Post Office total, 2,610,650 miles of wire. Of this total, 870,973 miles were aerial, 1,729,181 underground, and 10,546 submarine.

Number of telegraphic messages forwarded from offices in the United Kingdom —

Year ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1906	74,791,000	9,071,000	5,107,000	88,969,000
1909	70,795,000	8,690,000	5,340,000	84,825,000
1910	72,632,000	8,747,000	5,455,000	86,884,000
1911	72,461,000	8,794,000	5,512,000	86,767,000
1912	74,343,000	8,984,000	5,893,000	89,200,000

The total number of telegraph offices at post offices was (March 31 1912) 11,561 at railway stations, 2,426 total, 15,987. In 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their wireless telegraphy stations on the coast of the United Kingdom. The Marconi Company however retains its licence for its long distance stations at Poldhu and Clifden. The licences existing on March 31 1911, granted under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, numbered 8 for private business (excluding lightships), and 358 experimental. The Post Office clients and Jellivers telegrams to and from ships at sea, and in 1911-12 so dealt with 6,660 outward and 3,822 inward telegrams.

It is intended to erect a chain of wireless telegraph stations to connect distant parts of the Empire with the United Kingdom. The stations at present suggested will be in England, Egypt, British East Africa, South Africa, India, and the Malay Peninsula. It is hoped that Australia and New Zealand will also erect stations to form part of the chain.

On March 31, 1912, there were 714 trunk wire centres open for telephone business, there were 2,998 trunk circuits containing 227,730 miles of wire, the number of conversations during the year was 28,499,495. The London exchange system had 547,086 miles of working wire, and 232,009 telephones. The provincial telephone service had 842,569 miles of working wire, and 471,972 telephones. These figures include the system of the National Telephone Company which was taken over by the Post Office at midnight on December 31 1911. For private wires the rentals amounted to 231,423.

The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office —

	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12 Estimated
	£	£	£	£
Total postal receipts	18,135,574	18,710,027	19,748,077	20,060,720
Expenditure	19,337,196	19,749,238	14,369,496	14,522,152
Net postal revenue	4,788,376	4,910,784	5,478,581	5,538,567
Total telegraph receipts	3,069,727	3,186,875	3,196,404	3,147,705
Expenditure	4,101,511	4,267,294	4,353,090	4,382,083
Net telegraph deficit	-1,091,784	-1,090,850	-1,154,286	-1,234,828
Total telephone receipts	1,522,442	1,750,306	1,962,537	2,062,736
Total telephone expenditure	1,570,193	1,769,925	1,999,191	2,761,511
Net telephone deficit or revenue	-55,751	-99,617	-46,654	301,221
Net post and telegraph revenue	5,592,843	3,780,788	4,242,591	4,604,960

### Money and Credit

Value of money issued from the Royal Mint and of imports and exports of British gold and silver coin —

Year	Gold Money issued £	Silver Money issued £	Bronze Money issued £	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported £	Exported £	Imported £	Exported £
1908	14,600 000	815,751	155 580	6 021,420	14,263,004	311,088	429,780
1909	13,800 000	1 389,599	121,811	6 939 681	19,341,269	193,890	413,416
1910	25,800 000	2,520 591	151,452	6,717,334	24,682,858	205,560	1,761,800
1911	33,132,828	2,381,286	140,805	4,028,905	18,719,829	330,144	1,756,896
1912	38,350 249	2,455,640	323,235	4 244 812	24,823,539	274,694	722 702

There is no State bank but the Bank of England the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government. Statistics of the Bank of England for the end of December —

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Bullion	Capital and Res.	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the Reserve	Coin in the Reserve
	£1 000	£1 000	£1 000	£1 000	£1 000	£1 000	£1 000	£1 000
1874	35,794	15 000	20,784	17 646	26 761	34,056	9,642	709
1884	35,562	15,750	19,812	17,669	34 206	40 467	10 525	883
1894	47,005	16 800	30,265	17 720	37,223	31,272	21,389	2,282
1904	46 884	18,450	28 434	17,752	53,495	51,074	18,680	1 493
1908	47 930	18 450	29,480	17,667	50 573	48 863	17,895	1,463
1909	50 286	18 450	31,836	17 692	61,009	56,481	21 428	792
1910	48,969	18,450	30,549	17 741	55 988	52,533	20,883	807
1911	50,182	18 450	31,732	17,727	61,154	57 186	20,980	706
1912	47,740	18,450	29,290	17 790	51,900	49 810	18 470	1,030

Statistics of the joint stock banks (including the national banks) on June 30 of the years stated —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
— — — — —	£1 000	£1 000	£1 000	£1 000	£1 000
England and Wales —					
Deposits	712 282	736,964	782,017	796 800	819,189
Cash in hand and at call	223,351	240,125	242,962	247,032	249,553
Notes in circulation	27,309	28,829	30,973	28,330	29,306
Scotland —					
Deposits	108,718	105,815	106,786	106,633	112,209
Notes in circulation	7 411	7,162	7,192	7,126	7,381
Cash and at call	26,970	25,699	25,749	25,599	30,129
Ireland —					
Deposits	58,306	60,509	62,426	65,418	67,506
Notes in circulation	6,386	6,335	6,969	7,115	7 229
Cash and at call	12,114	12,298	12,736	14,131	18,679

There were in June, 1912, 44 joint-stock banks making returns in England and Wales, with 5,433 branches, 1 in the Isle of Man with 8 branches, 1 in the Channel Islands, 9 in Scotland, 1,227 branches, and 9 in Ireland, 744 branches. There were 38 offices in London of colonial joint

stock banks, with 3,758 branches, and 42 of foreign banks, with 2,895 branches. Of 9 private banks, which made returns in England and Wales, the deposits amounted to 27,140,000*l.*, cash in hand and at call, 6,760,000*l.*, partners' capital and reserve, 3,559,000*l.*, notes in circulation, 54,920*l.*, total liabilities, 32,063,000*l.*

Some statistics of the joint-stock banks for June, 1912 —

	English <sup>1</sup>	Scottish	Irish	Colonial <sup>2</sup>	Foreign <sup>3</sup>
Subscribed capital	£1 000	£1 000	£1 000	£1,000	£1 000
Paid up capital	233 998	23,625	30,349	64,818 <sup>4</sup>	117 861 <sup>4</sup>
Market value of capital	61 924	9 241	7 890	44 955	196,235
Reserve funds and undivided profits	167 990	31,658	17,362	75 675	229 942
Notes in circulation	88,848	9 645	4 484	29,444	77,290
Deposits and current accounts	9 869	7 831	7 229	14 074	2,486
Total liabilities <sup>1</sup>	820 233	113 209	67 506	870 447	780,940
Cash in hand and at call	999 037	145 043	87 063	496 900	1 137 725
Investments	249 741	90 129	18,679	126 017	156 043
Discounts, advances, &c.	168 828	38 944	94 557	31 560	90 147
Total assets <sup>1</sup>	882,880	71 559	47 664	314 419	890 274 <sup>4</sup>
	999 037	145 043	87,063	496 900	1,187 728

<sup>1</sup> Including other items besides those preceding

<sup>2</sup> Includes exchange operations

<sup>3</sup> Including Channel Islands and Isle of Man

<sup>4</sup> Partly computed.

<sup>5</sup> Banks with London offices

The amount of bills, cheques &c. paid at the Bankers Clearing House amounted to 1,961,778,000*l.* in 1912, against 14,618,877,000*l.* in 1911

The Post Office Savings Banks at the end of 1911 had 12,370,646 depositors, of whom 11,142,184 were in England and Wales, 692,459 in Scotland, and 636,003 in Ireland. There were 3,917,468 (3,531,800 in England and Wales, 193,581 in Scotland, and 192,087 in Ireland) accounts open at the end of 1911 with balances of less than 1*l.* which had been dormant for five years and upwards. The following are statistics of these savings banks —

	England and Wales <sup>1</sup>	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>
	£	£	£	£
1905 { Received <sup>3</sup>	41,318,924	1,828,833	2,725,066	45,867,823
Paid	38,221,110	1,536,001	2,339,926	42,096,037
Capital <sup>3</sup>	135,668,450	6,205,339	10,237,851	152,111,140
1908 { Received <sup>3</sup>	43,635,116	2,060,779	2,847,642	48,543,537
Paid	41,062,368	1,745,936	2,587,096	45,395,400
Capital <sup>3</sup>	143,160,340	6,651,414	10,836,460	160,648,214
1909 { Received <sup>3</sup>	48,129,463	2,180,705	3,108,389	49,168,507
Paid	40,877,920	1,812,013	2,580,723	45,220,656
Capital <sup>3</sup>	146,211,883	6,970,106	11,414,076	164,596,065
1910 { Received <sup>3</sup>	44,841,578	2,132,508	3,181,245	50,155,331
Paid	41,280,677	1,915,105	2,665,399	45,861,181
Capital <sup>3</sup>	149,772,784	7,187,509	11,929,932	168,890,215
1911 { Received <sup>3</sup>	48,878,112	2,300,970	3,255,780	54,234,862
Paid	41,995,233	1,908,117	2,705,230	46,608,580
Capital <sup>3</sup>	156,455,664	7,532,362	12,480,492	176,518,508

<sup>1</sup> Including Islands in the British Seas.

<sup>2</sup> Including interest

<sup>3</sup> Amount due to depositors at end of year.

In November, 1911, the trustee savings-banks had 1,849,048 accounts open, of which 1,137,656 were in England, 14,494 in Wales, 590,398 in Scotland, and 56,496 in Ireland

The following are statistics of these savings-banks —

—		England <sup>1</sup>	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>
		£	£	£	£	£
1905	Received	7,381,662	90,943	5,329,328	466,197	13,218,125
	Int. cred.	794,671	15,962	436,392	60,866	1,307,891
	Paid	8,128,474	121,252	5,306,876	526,828	14,083,437
	Capital <sup>2</sup>	37,373,168	648,630	18,212,898	2,488,740	52,723,436
1908	Received	7,278,679	87,633	5,479,826	448,502	13,294,640
	Int. cred.	779,676	13,355	437,068	61,586	1,291,685
	Paid	8,710,254	100,037	5,656,976	556,653	15,023,970
	Capital <sup>2</sup>	30,394,407	549,175	18,305,689	2,466,679	51,715,950
1909	Received	7,408,872	89,119	5,748,442	507,951	13,740,384
	Int. cred.	770,261	13,368	454,174	62,370	1,300,173
	Paid	8,279,486	104,117	5,668,503	531,418	14,583,524
	Capital <sup>2</sup>	30,289,054	547,545	18,839,802	2,505,582	52,181,983
1910	Received	7,446,782	54,065	5,711,586	509,829	13,722,062
	Int. cred.	768,944	12,605	459,212	63,695	1,304,456
	Paid	8,266,407	101,402	5,659,918	532,068	14,560,695
	Capital <sup>2</sup>	30,238,873	512,813	18,970,682	2,545,988	52,267,606
1911	Received	7,764,167	83,678	5,924,527	512,014	14,284,386
	Int. cred.	772,020	12,429	467,685	65,234	1,317,368
	Paid	8,371,930	101,936	5,884,214	528,884	14,886,964
	Capital <sup>2</sup>	30,402,030	506,984	19,528,680	2,594,302	53,032,596

<sup>1</sup> Including Channel Islands

<sup>2</sup> Amount due to depositors at 30th November in each year

The payments include purchases of Government Stock for depositors and the capital is exclusive of Government Stock held for depositors

## Money, Weights, and Measures

The sovereign weighs 123 2/4 grains, or 7 9881 grammes, 916 (or eleven twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113 001 grains or 7 3224 grammes of fine gold. The shilling weighs 87 2/7 grains or 5 6552 grammes, 925 (or thirty-seven fortieths) fine, and thus contains 80 7/27 grains or 5 231 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145 8/3 grains, or 9 4/5 grammes. The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings, bronze up to 12d, but farthings only up to 6d. Bank of England notes are not legal tender. The amount of gold coin in the United Kingdom at the end of 1910, including that in banks, is estimated by the Mint to have been 113,000,000l.

Standard units are: of length the standard yard, of weight the standard pound of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard gallon containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F, the barometer at 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

ISLE OF MAN<sup>1</sup>

The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown, the Legislative Council, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown, numbering 9 members, including the Governor, and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 7 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local subdivisions, and the 4 municipalities. Number of voters 1911, 18 148 The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them

*Lieut Governor* — Lord Raglan, C B (1 800? )

The principal towns are Douglas (population in 1911 21,101, Ramsey (4,216), Peel (2,590), Castletown (1 817) Births (1910) 1,023, deaths, 841, marriages, 303, birthrate per 1 000 in 1910 18 6, death rate, 15 8 In 1911 there were inspected 48 elementary schools, 43 being board schools The enrolled pupils numbered 8 248, and the average attendance 7,244 The expenditure of school boards and of primary schools for the year 1910-11, amounted to 29 988? There were, in 1911 2 secondary schools, 9 supplementary classes and 18 evening classes pupils on register, 1 038 The expenditure of higher education boards in 1910-11 was 5 482? On December 31, 1911, 978 persons received poor relief (185 indoor and 843 outdoor). In 1911 the police force numbered 85, in the year there were 736 persons convicted

Revenue is derived mostly from customs In 1911-12 the total revenue amounted to 88,597?, and total expenditure to 77 494?, of which 10,000? was paid to the Imperial Exchequer as contribution from the Customs revenue. Estimates, 1912-13 revenue, 87,600? expenditure, 81,880? Government debt (1912) 195,781?

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats and barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses The total area of the island, excluding water, is 140 936 acres the total area of arable land in 1912 was 76,303 acres and of permanent grass, 16,745 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1912 was 22 526 acres, including 19,302 under oats, and 2,593 under barley or bere There were also 8 017 acres under turnips and swedes, 2,558 under potatoes, and 41,684 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation The number of agricultural holdings in 1912 above 1 acre in size was 1 776 Of these 512 were owned or mainly owned by the occupiers, the aggregate acreage being 23,528 acres The live stock in 1912 consisted of 3,976 horses 21,188 cattle, 80,422 sheep, and 4,329 swine. The island has considerable mineral resources, the output in 1911 being to the value of 31,261? The chief products (1911) were lead ore, 950 tons (9,084?), zinc ore, 1,860 tons (12,049?), salt, 8,736 tons (5,551?), besides igneous rocks, limestone, slate, sand and gravel. In 1911 there were 221 fishing boats of an aggregate tonnage of 3,172 net tons, employing 832 men and boys, engaged in sea fisheries

The registered shipping (1911) comprised 50 sailing vessels (4483 net tons) and 27 steamers (3,808 net tons), total tonnage, 10,291 net tons. The tonnage entered at ports of the island (1911) was 809,944 tons (808,494 coastwise), and cleared 805,149 tons (803,468 coastwise) The railways have a length of 46½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railways

<sup>1</sup> Area and population see p. 12

CHANNEL ISLANDS<sup>1</sup>

The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence, it is administered by a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Bailiff also appointed by the Crown. The Bailiff presides in the States, which consist of 12 Jurats elected by the ratepayers for life, 12 rectors of parishes, 12 constables or mayors of parishes, and 14 deputies the constables and deputies being elected for 3 years. The Lieutenant Governor has a veto on legislation. He may address the States but not vote. The 2 Crown officers may speak and vote. The qualification for a vote is the possession of a minimum value of 80*l* real or 120*l* personal property. The Royal Court consists of a tribunal of first instance and an appeal court. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are under one Lieutenant-Governor but Guernsey and Alderney have government of their own and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction. The States for deliberation and legislation consist of a Bailiff, 12 Jurats, 10 rectors, 2 Crown officers, 15 delegates of *jurats*, and 9 deputies elected by the ratepayers of the whole island. The sheriff and jurats are chosen by indirect election. On May 10, 1905 a law was passed for the Island of Guernsey requiring the approval of the Lieut Governor and of the Royal Court of the Island previously to the acquisition or leasing or occupation of immovable property by aliens or alien companies registration and liability to local rates &c. being also provided for. The Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially named in them.

*Lieutenant Governor of Jersey* — Major General Sir A. N. Rochfort, K. C. B. C. M. G.

*Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey, &c.* — Major General Sir F. O. F. Hamilton, K. C. B.

Jersey (1911) revenue 94,469*l*, expenditure 91,581*l*, public debt, 918,600*l*. Guernsey &c (1911) revenue, 48,154*l*, expenditure, 46,394*l*, public debt 214,184*l*.

The total area, and the acreage under crops and grass and the numbers of live stock in 1912 were —

	Jersey	Guernsey &c	Total
	acres	acres	acres
Total area <sup>2</sup>	29,717	15,750	44,467
Area under—			
Wheat	588	215	759
Oats	1,191	632	1,757
Other corn crops	215	141	406
Potatoes	9,547	628	9,170
Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation	4,293	1,200	5,493
Total arable land	16,184	3,535	21,719
Total permanent grass	3,275	5,908	9,178
	number	number	number
Horses	9,100	1,530	8,720
Cattle	12,404	5,440	18,358
Sheep	160	852	512
Pigs	4,514	3,862	8,466

Agricultural holdings in 1911 above 1 acre in size numbered 1,960 in Jersey (average size, 10 acres) and 1,147 in Guernsey, &c. (average size, 10.1 acres). Of these, 592 holdings (total acreage, 6,038 acres) were owned or mainly owned by their occupiers in Jersey, and 653 (total acreage 6,068 acres) in Guernsey, &c.

<sup>1</sup> Area and population in 1912.

<sup>2</sup> The area of Jersey includes water that of Guernsey, &c., excludes water.



The imports from the Channel Islands to the United Kingdom in 1911 amounted to 1,725,880*l.*, of which potatoes accounted for 623,515*l.*, tomatoes, 391,730*l.*, stones and slates, 271,745*l.*, and fresh flowers, 126,227*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom to the Islands in 1911 were valued at 1,523,884*l.* The total imports in 1912 were 1,778,339*l.*, and exports 1,618,524*l.*

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## II INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong—1 Europe, 2 Asia, 3 Africa, 4 America, 5 Australasia and Oceania.

The Colonies proper form three classes—(1) The *Crown Colonies*, which are entirely controlled by the home government (2) those possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the home government retains the control of public officers, and (3) those possessing *Responsible Government*, in which the home government has no control over any public officer, though the Crown appoints the Governor and still retains a veto on legislation.

The Colonial Office is divided into three branches, the first of which, called the Dominions Department, deals with business connected with the self governing colonies, and is linked with the secretariate of the Imperial Conference. The Second Department, called the Crown Colonies Department, deals with the administrative and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The third or General Department, which is also a Legal Department, deals with matters common to all Crown Colonies such as currency, banking, posts and telegraphs, education, &c. Connected with this department are standing committees to deal with promotion, railways and finance, concessions and pensions.

The expenditure of the Mother Country in connection with the Colonies and Protectorates (exclusive of India) amounts to over one million sterling annually for grants in aid and administrative expenditure.

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1912-13, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, and in Egypt, was 45,592 of all ranks. The distribution of these troops (including colonial corps and corps lent by India), the colonial contributions, and the total expenditure for military purposes in the colonies were estimated for 1912-13 as follows—

Colonies, &c.	Number all ranks	Colonial Corps (included in pre- vious column)	Colonial Contribution	Total military expenditure
			£	£
Gibraltar	4 027	—	—	838 000
Malta	7 469	447	5 000	606 000
Cyprus	194	—	—	9 000
South Africa	11 465	—	—	1,132,000
Mauritius	1 430	148	30 000	164 000
West Africa	2 560	2,248	—	123 000
Egypt	6 047	200	150 000	623 000
Bermuda	1 359	—	—	124 000
Jamaica	1 060	684	—	96 500
Ceylon	1 263	923	94 500	93 500
Straits Settlements	2,506	1 040	21 000	187 000
Hong Kong	4 270	2,367	120 000	291 500
North China	2,035	957	—	152,500
Miscellaneous	1	—	—	—
Total	45 700	9 571	610 500	8 861 500

The Indian contribution for home charges is estimated (1912-13) at 1,731,591L. The Indian establishment is estimated at 75,886 all ranks.

# EUROPE.

## GIBALTAR.

*Governor*—General Sir Archibald Hunter, G C B, G C V O, D S O, salary, 5 000*l* sterling *Colonial Secretary*—Sir F Evans, K C M G, K C V O

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6' N latitude and 5° 21' W longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander in Chief exercises all the functions of government and legislation. Area, 1½ square mile, greatest elevation, 1,438 feet. Population, including port and harbour (census 1911), civil, 19,588, military, 5 840, naval, 441, total, 25,867. Settled population mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Average births per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 24.8. Deaths per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 16.0. Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; one Protestant cathedral and four Roman Catholic churches, annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l*. Several private English schools, Government aided elementary schools, 13 (10 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 2,656 in 1911-12. Government grant, 2,541*l*. One magistrate's court and a supreme court. In 1911 there were 10 convictions of serious crime, and 634 summary convictions.

*Chief sources of revenue, 1911*—Customs, 41 619*l*; post office, 14,614*l*; rents of Crown property, 19,371*l*; fees and re-imbursements in aid, 10,955*l*; port dues and wharfe, 6,941*l*; interest on investments, 6,194*l*; licences and internal revenues, 3,787*l*. *Chief branches of expenditure, 1911*—Establishments, 54,042*l*; public works, 11,623*l*; pensions, 2,913*l*; ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l*. Contribution by Home Government, nil. Public debt, nil. Total net assets, 180 514*l*. Industries unimportant. There are import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, and tobacco, and on these articles the duties are low.

—	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	92,005	83,804	82,524	85,541	80,989	94,573
Expenditure	69 518	71,670	79,528	82,313	76,410	73,390

Government savings-bank, with 4 403 depositors had 470,386 pesetas and 185 980*l* deposits at the end of 1911.

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, which is now largely increased in strength and stability. A deep harbour of 260 acres has been formed, and for the new dockyard some 50 acres of fore shore and water area have been reclaimed. The length of the three new docks is as follows: 850 feet (double), 560 feet, and 450 feet. As reconstructed, the harbour suffices for all the wants of the Mediterranean fleet (Fourth Battle Squadron), of which it is the principal base. The vessels registered at the port were (1911) 7 steamers of 1,110 tons net and 6 sailing vessels of 63 tons, total, 18 vessels of 1 173 tons. Vessels entered, 1911, 8,876 tonnage, 5,903,529 (British, 1,784, tonnage, 2,581,165), cleared, 3,732 tonnage, 4,890,634 (British, 1,855, tonnage, 3,561,918). Three miles of internal telegraph under military, and about one mile under the Eastern Telegraph Company. Postal communication daily with England. Letters and post-cards in 1911, 2,683,095, newspapers and book



packets 627,029. There is cable communication with the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, via Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

The legal currency is that of Great Britain, but Spanish money continues to be freely current.

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## MALTA.

*Governor*—Lieut. General Sir H. M. L. Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Lieut. Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*—Major Sir J. E. Clouston C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.E.

*Assistant Secretary and Clerk of the Council*—Edgar L. Bonavia

Malta was blockaded by the British Fleet, aided by the Maltese, from 1798 to 1800, and was finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. Malta is 17 miles long, area, 91½ miles and the neighbouring island, Gozo 26 miles, total area (with Comino), 118 square miles. Population, according to Census taken on 2nd April, 1911, 228,584. Birth rate, 1911-12, 38.49 per 1,000, death rate of civil population, 24.42, number of marriages, 1,016. Chief town and port, Valetta. Education—172 public schools, with 21,983 pupils on the rolls at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1911-12, a university with 4 faculties and 149 students, a lyceum with 484 students, 2 secondary schools, one for boys with 66 pupils, and one for girls with 210 pupils and 3 technical manual schools with 88 pupils. The cost of university and secondary schools in 1911-12, 11,845/. There are about 70 unaided private schools with 4,100 pupils. In 1911-12, 15,863 persons were committed to prison, 72 persons were convicted of serious crime and 25,037 summarily.

Malta is one of the most important ports of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Its harbour, as a naval station, is too small for the fleet. A new breakwater was constructed in 1909.

The Governor is assisted by an executive council and a council of government consisting according to the Letters Patent of June 3, 1903, of the Governor as President, a Vice President, the Lieut. Governor and Chief Secretary, nine official members, and eight elected members. The right to legislate by Order in Council in case of necessity is provided for. The constitution was amended on December 20, 1909, two elected members of the Legislative Council having been given seats (with salaries) on the Executive Council. Italian continues to be the official language of the law courts, but parents have the right to decide whether their children shall learn English or Italian at school, and 97.5 per cent. decided in favour of the former in 1911-12.

The revenue and the expenditure in 5 years have been—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	438,848	457,520	436,200	441,444	448,114
Expenditure	454,669	446,014	458,012	467,273	467,788

Chief sources of revenue, 1911-12 Customs, 250,865/, rents, 48,785/.

postage, 21,609*l* , interest, 31,535*l* , licences, 8,087*l* , Contribution from Home Government, nil Chief branches of expenditure, 1911-12 — Establishments, 295,871*l* , interest, 22,566*l* pensions, 24,215*l* , public works, 31,223*l* Public debt, 79,081*l* Savings bank (1911-12) had 7,559 depositors, and deposits, 542,851*l*

Chief products potatoes, oranges, figs, grapes, mandarines, honey, and corn Area cultivated, 41,866 acres in about 11,100 holdings, of 3.7 acres per holding, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Manufactures cotton, fligree Chief industry, farming, in 1911-12, horses, mules and asses numbered 9,439 horned cattle, 5,724 sheep, 16,424 goats, 16,925

There are import duties on beer, spirits, wine, tobacco sugar, wheat, maize, barley, sagguina, flour, living cattle and sheep, horses and mules, fresh and frozen meat, oil potatoes seeds pulses and biscuits

	1909-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,273,040	2,344,360	2,353,043	2,615,619
Exports	120,386	802,871	563,420	937,844

Transshipment trade is excluded. Principal imports, 1911-12 coal, 748,704*l* , iron and steel manufactures, 55,876*l* , cotton goods, 91,064*l* meat, 63,553*l* , wheat 337,913*l* , beer, spirits, wine, 149,301*l* , bullocks, 104,460*l* , sugar, 83,195*l* bullion and specie, 201,162*l*

Of the total imports in 1911-12 1,141,140*l* was from the United Kingdom, 62,641*l* from British possessions and 1,411,738*l* from foreign countries Of exports, 34,890*l* was to the United Kingdom 30,802*l* to British possessions 359,075*l* to foreign countries and 354,156*l* bunker coal shipped on merchant vessels

Vessels entered (1911-12), 2,931, of 4,119,221 tons cleared, 2,911, of 4,121,569 tons Of the total entered 997 vessels of 2,219,643 tons were British Belonging to the port of Valetta on Jan 1 1912, were 67 sailing vessels of 3,078 tons, and 35 steamers of 372 tons, total, 102 vessels of 3,450 tons

Railway 8 miles of metre gauge (belonging to and worked by the local government), telephones, 768 miles of wire The Post office traffic in 1911-12 was Inland letters and postcards received, 871,962, newspapers received, 265,343 despatched, letters and postcards, 694,863, newspapers 213,915, in foreign correspondence received letters, 1,037,881, postcards 148,512, newspapers, 717,002, despatched, letters, 1,568,216, postcards, 252,018, newspapers, 153,062 parcels received 47,462, despatched 18,760

British coins are the only legal tender The amount in circulation on March 31, 1912, is roughly estimated at 490,000*l* The notes of the Anglo-Maltese Bank and the Banco di Malta are in circulation, but as the Banks are not under statutory control and do not publish balance sheets the amount of the note circulation is not known

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## ASIA

## ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab el Mandeh. It forms an important coaling station on the highway to the East, and is strongly fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othman on the mainland with the villages of Imad Hiswa, and Bir Jabir.

In April 1906 after demarcation of the frontier, Ottoman and British Commissioners signed an agreement which determines the boundary of the hinterland from Sheikh Murad on the Red Sea to Bana river, and thence north east to the great Desert. The settlement also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident, who is also General Officer commanding the troops.

*Political Resident*—Major-General Sir James A. Bell, K. C. V. O.

The only Government revenue is from duty on liquor, opium, and salt, and from income tax, court fees and judicial fines, local taxes go to the Aden Settlement Fund. There is a Port Trust the harbour is being dredged.

Area 75 square miles, including the Protectorate, about 9,000 square miles, of Perim, 5 square miles. Population, in 1911, 46,185 (31,290 males and 14,875 females), against 48,974 in 1901. Imports (1911-12), by sea, 2,472,494<sup>1</sup>; by land 170,782<sup>1</sup>; treasure, 618,967<sup>1</sup>. Exports, by sea, 2,203,745<sup>1</sup>; by land, 114,850<sup>1</sup>; treasure, 618,772<sup>1</sup>. These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1911-12, 1,510 merchant steamers of 3,594,888 tons (net) entered the port of Aden of these, 804 were British, local craft, 982, of 80,307 tons. At Perim 517 merchant vessels entered, of which 372 called for coal.

Chief exports Coffee, gums, hides and skins, piece goods, tobacco. Chief imports Cotton twist, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco. Aden itself is non productive, and the trade is a purely transshipment one, except that from the interior of Arabia.

The island of Sokotra off the coast of Africa is under British protection, and the Kuria Muria islands, off the coast of Arabia, are attached to Aden. Area of former, 1,382 square miles. Population about 12,000, mostly pastoral and migratory inland, fishing on the coast. Religion, at one time Christian, Moham- medan since the end of the 17th century. The island came under British protection in 1876, by treaty with the Sultan. Chief products, dates and various gums, sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful, butter is exported. The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muskat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable.

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## BAHREIN ISLANDS

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Fars, in Arabia. Bahrain, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide. Moharek, to the north east of Bahrain, 4 miles long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide. Other islands are, to the east, Sitra, 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, half its area being fertile. Nubi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, very fertile. Jazayra, a small islet with a date plantation, to the west are three rocky and uninhabited islets, Um Nahsan, Jidi, and Raka. The population of the two islands is put at about 90,000. Manameh, the capital and commercial centre, extends 8 miles along the shore, 25,000 inhabitants. Moharek on the island of that name has about 25,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Budeya on Bahrain Island, and Had on Moharek Island. There are about 100 villages in the islands. There are thousands of tombs in the shape of conical mounds situated in the interior of the islands. They vary considerably in size, some of them being as much as 100 yards in diameter, and 40 feet in height, entailing vast labour of construction. Inside are regular masonry burial chambers. No certainty as to origin yet exists owing to want of inscriptions, but they would offer great interest to any archaeologist, as they are undoubtedly extremely ancient.

The ruling family, Al Khalifa, and most of the townsmen are Mohammedans of the Sunni (Maliki) sect. The town population consists of Arabs who have come from Nejd within the last 200 years and negroes. The agricultural population and the Bahrain pearl divers are mostly of the Shi'ah sect. The present chief of Bahrain is Sheikh Esa. His uncle, Mahomed, was deposed by the British in 1867, and Sheikh Ali, his father, installed in his place. In 1869 Ali was killed, and Sheikh Esa succeeded to power.

The great industry is the pearl fishery, in which 900 boats, of from 8 to 60 men each, are engaged. The Bahrain Islands also produce dates, and a remarkably fine breed of donkeys. Sail cloth is manufactured extensively and also reed mats. In 1910-11, imports amounted to 1,777,184*l.*, exports 1,305,553*l.* There are 5 per cent *ad valorem* import duties. The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited.

The chief imports in 1910-11 were specie, 505,197*l.*, pearls, 398,338*l.*, rice, grain and pulses, 295,472*l.*, coffee, 41,515*l.*, cattle, 25,653*l.*, dates, 32,749*l.*, cottons 70,670*l.* Of the exports, the only natural exports were pearls, 628,538*l.* and oyster shells, 28,542*l.* but owing to its situation harbour and good service of steamers, the port is largely used as a place of trans-shipment for mainland goods, and there were re-exportations of rice, grain and pulses, 56,627*l.*, dates, 24,316*l.*, cottons, 31,253*l.*, coffee, 10,449*l.* Of the imports in 1910-11, 58.7 per cent were from British Empire, 12.0 per cent from Turkish Arabia, and 5.7 per cent from Persia. Of the exports in 1910-11, 72.6 per cent went to British Empire, 7.3 per cent to Turkish Arabia, and 2.0 per cent to Germany.

In 1910-11, the following shipping entered the port of Bahrain —

	Steam		Sailing	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
British	104	164,167	32	8,440
German	11	25,287	—	—
Turkish Arabia	17	8,810	31	529
Persia	—	—	530	15,566
Mosket	—	—	10	1,000
Trucial Oman	—	—	76	1,730
Koweit	—	—	100	5,800
Qatar	—	—	49	1,000
Totals	122	200,264	517	28,579

There is a British Post office which is worked as an Indian Inland office with the exception of insurance. Letter rates between England and Bahrain the same as between England and India. An up mail steamer and a down mail steamer call fortnightly.

Coins in use are British sovereigns, Indian rupees worth 16d., Austrian (Maria Theresa) dollars worth from 19d to 24d., and Turkish lire worth from 18s. to 18s. 6d according to the rate of exchange. The rupee is the coin in general use. There is also an imaginary coin, the *kraw*, commonly quoted by small shop keepers and peasants, it has the fixed value of 6 annas and 6 pies (6½d.) The measure employed is the *dhiraa* of 18½ inches. The weights are the *muscal shiraz* of 72 grains, the *muscal bar* of 720 grains, the *rubaa* of 4 1¼ lbs avoirdupois, the *man* of 57 ½ lbs avoirdupois, and the *rafaa* of 576 lbs avoirdupois.

The political relations between the Government of India and the Chief of Bahrain are conducted through the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf (headquarters at Bushire) and a Political Agent residing at Bahrain.

*Political Resident, Persian Gulf (Bushire)* —Lieut. Colonel Sir P. L. Cox, C. I. E., C. S. I.

*Political Agent at Bahrain* —Major A. P. Trevor, R.E.

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## BORNEO (BRITISH)

*British North Borneo* —Governor —A. C. PEARSON

British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo. The interior is mountainous. Mount Kina Balu being 13 700 feet high, but most of the surface is jungle.

Area, about 51,106 square miles, with a coast line of over 900 miles. Population (1911) 208 183 consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland, with a large number of Chinese traders, artisans and coolies. Chief towns, Sandakan (population 6 000) on the east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu (Royal Charter in 1881). The territory is administered by a Governor (appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State) in Borneo and a Court of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, the British Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. In 1898 certain border lands were acquired from the Sultan of Brunei, and more recently certain inland territories have been occupied. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into nine provinces. In December, 1904, an area of about 200 square miles was transferred to Sarawak in exchange for rights over coal mines on Brunai Bay.

A large area has been alienated on leases for tobacco planting, tapioca, sago, rubber, coconuts, and coffee. The total labour force employed in the country at the end of 1919 was about 12,000 coolies.

There are Protestant and Catholic missions. The laws are based on the Indian penal, criminal, and civil procedure codes, and local proclamations and ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law. Native and Indian constabulary, 800 men under European officers.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	141 208	148 017	234 822	221 284	159 456
Expenditure	1 0 110	117 787	109 998	181 862	168 768
Exports	505 517	228 165	43 821	587 710	564 298
Imports	841 70	371 892	340 469	448 488	587 025

The revenue includes sums realised by land sales, and the expenditure includes sums spent on capital account for railways and telegraphs.

Sources of revenue. Opium, spirit farms, birds nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import and export duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore and Hong Kong with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, gums, coffee, many fruits, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, gambier, gutta percha, rubber, camphor rattans, turpentine, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal, iron, gold, and mineral oil have been found. The exports comprise the products mentioned, with birds nests, seed pearls, *bêche de mer*, &c. Exports of leaf tobacco in 1908, valued 277,217, 1909, 294,221, 1910, 273,302, 1911, 252,268. Exports of rubber in 1911, 260,000 lbs., value 50,844. Shipping. 1908 entered 151,218 tons, cleared 151,607 tons. 1909, entered 190,711 tons, cleared 199,372 tons, 1910, entered 157,605 tons, cleared 158,894 tons.

A railway, 130 miles, runs from Brunel Bay into the interior and from there to Jesselton on Gaya Bay. Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world. There is a telegraph line from Manumbok, where the cable reaches land to Sandakan where there is also a telephone exchange, also a line along the railway to Jesselton and Kudat, and from Darvel Bay to Sandakan.

At Sandakan there are agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and of the National Bank of China, and the North Borneo Company transacts banking business.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half cents), nickel coinage of 1, 2½ and 5 cents, also notes of one, five, ten and twenty five dollars, and of 25 and 50 cents to the extent of 400,000 dollars. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

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**Brunei**—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. On January 2, 1906, by treaty, the Sultan of Brunei handed over the general administration of his State to a British Resident. The Sultan, Mohamed Jamal-ul alam, born in 1839, succeeded his father in May, 1906. He receives an allowance of 1,400l a year from State funds, and has two principal ministers 700l a year each. Area about 4,000 square miles, and population estimated at 30,000. The chief town, Brunei (pop. 10,000), is built over the water on the Brunei river.

Distance from Labuan about 43 miles. Communication by steam launches regularly maintained.

*British Resident*.—M. S. H. McArthur (Harvey Chevallier, acting)

**Sarawak** Area about 42,000 square miles coastline 400 miles, many rivers navigable. The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1841, 1885, and 1890. The Rajah, H. H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G. C. M. G., nephew of the late Rajah, born June 2, 1829, succeeded in 1868. Population estimated at 500,000. Malays, Dyaks, kayans, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, and Sibn, 60 miles up the Rajang River, which is navigable by large steamers. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs and the opium, gambling, arrack and pawu farms, exemption tax payable by Malaya, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue. There are import duties on tobacco salt kerosine oil, wines and spirits, export duties on sago gambier pepper, all jungle produce, dried fish, &c. The revenue in 1910 was 184,220l, expenditure, 147,880l, 1911, revenue, 165,716l, expenditure, 156,539l. public debt, nil. Coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver. In 1910, imports, 787,926l exports, 951,259l, 1911, imports, 661,085l, exports, 838,125l. The exports (1911) included sago flour, 137,753l, pepper, 151,888l, gutta jelutong, 53,415l gutta manufactures, 192,740l and gold, 115,840l. The trade is mostly with Singapore. There are military and police forces, the former consisting of 500 Dyaks under an English army officer. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads besides bridle paths. There are 25 post offices (1911). The Government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, but no telegraph. Distance from London, 6,700 miles, transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams sent by post from Singapore.

*British Agent for Sarawak and British North Borneo, and High Commissioner for Brunei*.—Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K. C. M. G. (Governor of the Straits Settlements)

*British Consul for Sarawak and British North Borneo and Resident, Brunei*.—M. S. H. McArthur

## CEYLON

### Constitution and Government

The authentic history of Ceylon begins in the fifth century A.C., when an invasion of Hindus from Northern India established the *Sinhalese* dynasty. The country was developed by Tamil colonists from South India. Buddhism was introduced from India in the third century A.C. and in comparative purity is still the religion of the majority of the inhabitants.

In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-98 the British Government annexed the foreign settlements to the Presidency of Madras. In 1798 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 the whole island fell under British rule.

According to the terms of the Constitution established in 1831, 1838 and 1910, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of seven members—viz., the Officer commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Controller of Revenue, the Colonial Treasurer and two members nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, including the Executive Council, four other office holders and ten unofficial members, six nominated by the Governor and four elected as representing the different races and classes in the community.

Governor —

Colonial Secretary — Hon R. E. Stubbs (Salary 2,000/)

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, with assistants and subordinate headmen. There are three municipalities and twenty-one local boards mainly for sanitary purposes.

### Area and Population

The population for 1911 shows an increase of 14.48 per cent on the population of 1901. The enumerated population was 4,105,535 at the census of March 1911, exclusive of the military and shipping. The following are the statistics of the census of 1911 (excluding the immigrant population on the tea estates, the military, and the shipping) —

Provinces	Area English sq. miles	Population, 1911		Provinces	Area English sq. miles	Population 1911	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,452	1,042,315	741	North-Western	2,097	419,000	199
Central	2,306	391,709	170	North Central	4,000	50,269	21
Northern	3,263	389,452	189	Uva	3,165	144,006	46
Southern	4,146	619,910	250	Sakragamuwa	1,391	91,000	150
Eastern	4,688	783,339	47	Total	20,332	3,692,397	141

Total number of Europeans (including military, shipping, and estates), 7,625

The race distribution of the population at the census of 1911 was as follows —



	Population 1911 (excluding im- migrants etc.)	Population 1911 (including im- migrants etc.)
Europeans	5 278	7,625
Burghers or Eurasians	25 178	26,857
Singhalese	2,676 230	2,714,616
Tamils	599,771	1,058,354
"Moors" (non Malay Mohammedians)	260,842	266,454
Malays	11 870	13,039
Veddahs (aborigines)	5,342	{ 17,540
Others	7,891	
All races	3 592,397	4 105,535

Of the 3,565,954 persons (exclusive of the Military, the Shipping and the Prisoners of War) at the census of 1901, the occupation of 2,348,164 or 65.8 per cent (of whom 1,057,357 were earners and 1,290,807 dependents) was returned as agriculture 613,689 or 17.2 per cent (275,739 earners and 337,950 dependents) manufactures, 126,747 or 3.5 per cent (57,712 earners and 69,035 dependents) commerce

The population on estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1901, 441,601, and formed 12.4 per cent of the total population. Since 1891 this population has increased 68.4 per cent.

The birth rate in 1910-11 (18 months) was 39.6 per 1,000 of population, and the death rate, 23.0.

The urban population is 11.8 per cent of the total population. The principal towns and their population according to the census of 1911 are — Colombo, 213,396; Galle, 40,187; Jaffna, 40,539; Kandy, 30,148.

### Religion and Instruction

The principal religious creeds were in 1911 — Buddhists, 2,144,605; Hindus, 500,375; Mohammedans, 276,361; Christians, 369,947.

Buddhism in Ceylon (unlike that in Tibet, China, and Japan) is, in its philosophy, materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism and of the aboriginal wild tribes.

Education is under a separate Government department with a Director of Public Instruction and a staff of Inspectors.

The numbers of vernacular schools in 1910 were: Government schools, 734 (attendance, 71,148 boys and 19,761 girls); Aided schools, 1,699 (attendance, 111,191 boys and 59,354 girls); Unaided schools, 1,546 (86,754 children). There were also 286 English and Anglo vernacular schools, attended by 31,131 boys and 7,033 girls.

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education during 1910-11 (18 months) was 65,000*l*.

English education has obtained such a hold upon the people that it is becoming gradually self-supporting. The Royal College (284 pupils in 1910) and other high English schools receive grants in aid. The total grants to English schools in 1910-11 (18 months) amounted to 15,700*l*. The Government also gives two scholarships of 200*l*. a year, each tenable for three years, with outfit allowances of 50*l*. each and free passages, to enable the two best

students of each year to complete their course of education in England, and other scholarships are given locally. The Cambridge local examinations and certain examinations of the London University are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. Technical education is given in the "Technical Schools" (137 students in 1910), and by means of Government scholarships tenable at Madras Engineering College. There is a Government Training College and thirty six industrial schools.

### Justice, Crime, and Pauperism

The law is Roman Dutch, modified by colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. There are a Supreme Court, police courts and courts of requests, and district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. Village councils deal with petty offences. In 1910-11 (18 months) the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates courts was 119,431. The number of "true cases of cognisable crime in the same period was 20,693, and the convictions and committals, 15,408. 8,149 convicted persons were sent to prison. Police force 30 June, 1911, 2,300 of all ranks.

There is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12 50 each per mensem.

### Finance

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1906	2,385,377	2,176,280 <sup>1</sup>	1909	2,672,100	2,386,960
1907	2,438,554	2,172,708	1910	2,756,629	2,320,657
1908	2,371,323	2,336,470	1911-12	3,144,748	2,634,567

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of an expenditure of 380,992 Rs. in 1906 of 1,850,339 Rs. in 1906 for various public works.

The principal sources of revenue are (1911-12) customs, 12,554,533 Rs. land sales, 1,680,046 Rs., arrack, rum and toddy licences, 5,807,874 Rs. stamps, 1,506,335 Rs. port and harbour dues, 2,924,518 Rs., Government railways, 14,052,651 Rs.

The principal items of expenditure are (1911-12) (1) establishments, 12,243,997 Rs. (2) military expenditure, 1,724,681 Rs., (3) pensions and retired allowances, 1,474,528 Rs., (4) interest on loans, 4,333,121 Rs., (5) on public works (annually recurrent) 2,890,124 Rs., extraordinary, 2,060,108 Rs., (6) other charges, 11,086,205 Rs.

Public debt on 30 June, 1912, 5,935,100<sup>1</sup>, incurred entirely for public works, such as the construction of railways, harbour works, waterworks, etc. There is also a local debt of about 206,000<sup>1</sup>, incurred on account of irrigation and harbour and railway works.

### Defence

The harbour of Colombo, on the west, is protected, the colony having erected batteries of the newest form, the Imperial Government supplying the armament. Considerable additions are being made to the defences of Colombo by the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

The establishment of British forces in Ceylon in 1912-13 was 1,222; including 938 Colonial troops. The Colonial contribution in 1912-13 was 94,500*l*.

### Production and Industry

The estimated area of the colony is 16,307,940 acres, 2,800,000 acres being under cultivation, and 660,000 acres pasture land. Of this, 644,763 acres were (1911) under rice, 96,984 under other grains, 1,512 under coffee, 84,535 under cacao, 457,277 under tea, 253 under cinchona, 1,032,282 under cocoa nuts, 44,584 under cinnamon, 14,374 under tobacco, and 184,651 under rubber. Cardamoms, coca, and camphor are also produced, cotton, mango, and various fruits and vegetables are being introduced. Live stock 1911, 4,715 horses, 1465,416 horned cattle, 90,844 sheep, 195,155 goats, and 86,568 pigs. There is a Government Dairy and Model Farm, possessing over 200 head of cattle imported from Scinde. In 1911 there were roughly 420 plumbago mines. Ceylon contains also gold, monazite, thorium, and mica. Moonstones, rubies, cat's-eyes, sapphires, &c., are worked. There are 2,159 gem quarries. The pearl fisheries which were leased to a company for a term of 20 years, from January 1, 1906, at an annual rent of 310,000 Rs have been resumed by the Government. Native manufactures are weaving, basket work, tortoise shell boxes, &c, earthenwares, jewellery, metal work, lacquer work, carving, &c.

### COMMERCE

Years	Imports <sup>1</sup>	Exports <sup>1</sup>	Years	Imports <sup>1</sup>	Exports <sup>1</sup>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1900	8,238,528	7,561,127	1908	8,018,508	11,801,810
1907	8,671,117	8,338,990	1910	10,901,328	11,104,007
1908	8,686,127	7,678,020	1911	10,900,886	12,183,265

<sup>1</sup> Including bullion and specie

The values of imports and exports are declared, and represent the wholesale values at the place of import or export. Declarations are subject to scrutiny and penalty. The Chamber of Commerce, as representing the trade of the island assists by supplying the value on which a rated duty is levied. Quantities of imports are ascertained from invoices or by actual examination of exports from declarations and by examination of the shipping documents, shippers being liable to penalties for misstatement. The origin and destination of goods are also obtained from the shipping documents. In some cases however, goods intended for transshipment abroad are so entered, e.g. to New York or London. The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port, as well as goods landed into transshipment warehouses. The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased of late years, but, as no bills of entry are required in respect of transshipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct, and no returns as to value can be prepared.

Exports in 1911—cacao, 158,052*l*; cinnamon, 133,886*l*; coir (and manufactures), 176,174*l*; copra, 878,189*l*; cocoa-nut oil, 878,371*l*; tea, 5,660,020*l*; plumbago, 443,754*l*; cocoa-nuts, 477,876*l*; areca nuts, 161,534*l*; rubber, 2,428,486*l*.

Imports in 1911—cotton manufactures, 719,588*l*; rice, 2,027,802*l*; coal and cake, 788,574*l*; spirits, 109,047*l*; sugar, raw and refined, 275,048*l*; manures, 444,782*l*; bullion and specie, 503,113*l*.

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1911 amounted to 2,896,322*l*, and exports to 5,236,872*l*.

In 1911 (Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 4,096,099*l*, in 1900, 4,096,241*l*. Other imports in 1911 were rubber, 1,309,888*l*; cocoa nut oil, 499,139*l*; nuts and kernels, 278,234*l*; plumbago, 123,030*l*; coconuts, 123,357*l*. The exports of United Kingdom produce to Ceylon in 1911 were cottons, 512,363*l*; coal, 212,047*l*; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 327,983*l*; machinery, 195,266*l*.

### Shipping and Communications

Shipping entered and cleared, 1911, 14,926,764 tons (British 9,385,882 tons). On January 1, 1911, 120 sailing vessels of 9,460 tons, and 7 steamers of 1,889 tons, total 127 vessels of 11,349 tons, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

804 miles of railway were open at the end of 1911.

In 1911 there were post offices, 454; money order offices (1911), 168; telegraph offices, 118; postal packets or postcards passed through the post office (1911), 39 715 358. 4,868 miles of telegraph wire and 1,200 miles of telephone wire (1911); telegrams despatched (1911), 1,212,465.

### Money and Credit

The estimated amount of paper money in circulation on December 31, 1908, was 15,283,575 Rs. In circulation are also English sovereigns silver, Indian rupees, and subsidiary Ceylon 50, 25, and 10 cent pieces Copper, Ceylon 5 1, and 4, cent pieces. Five banks have establishments in Ceylon: the Mercantile Bank, the Bank of Madras, the National Bank, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The Ceylon Savings Bank on December 31, 1911 had 37,099 depositors, and deposits amounting to 5,152,980 Rs.; and the Post Office Savings Bank 89,074 depositors, and deposits (1911), 3 048,570 Rs.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India with cents in place of annas and pice; thus Ceylon has a decimal coinage. By Ordinance No. 6 of 1903, gold was made a legal tender (at 15 rupees = 1*l*).

### Dependency

The **Maldivé Islands**, 400 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Male, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the Wazir, or Prime Minister, then the Pandiars, the head priest or judge, and besides them 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 12 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa nut palms, and yielding millet, fruit, and edible nuts. Population about 30,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

## CYPRUS

*High Commissioner* —Major Sir H. I. Gould Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., appointed 1911, salary, 3,000*l* *Chief Secretary* —Captain C. W. J. Orr, late R.A. (800*l*)

The island is the third largest in the Mediterranean 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 41 from the coast of Syria. It is administered by Great Britain, under a convention concluded with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople June 4 1878. The British High Commissioner is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Treasurer. The Legislature consists of eighteen members, six being office holders—the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Treasurer, the Chief Medical Officer, the Commissioner of Nicotia and the Principal Forest Officer—and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male Ottomans, or British subjects, or foreigners twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghia.' Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l* to 20*l*, according to population.

Area 3,584 square miles Population, Census 1911 —189,383 males, 184,723 females; total, 274,106 (including 144 military population) Mohammedans 56,438, Christians (Greek Church), 214,480, others, 3,200 Inhabitants per square mile, 76.48.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), 16,052, Larnaca, 9 282; Limasol, 10,802, Famagusta and Varoshia, 5,827, Paphos and Ktima, 8,435, Kyrenia, 1,726. There are six administrative districts named after these towns.

Besides elementary schools there are (1911-12) a gymnasium, 5 'Greek high schools' for boys and a 'high school' for girls, one for Greek Christians, and one for Moslems. The Government contributes 7,800*l* per annum to education. Total number of elementary schools in 1911-12, 595 (191 Moslem and 404 Christian), teachers 717. Total enrolment 81,780 comprising 5 926 Moslems, 25,656 Greek Christians, 100 Armenians and 98 Maronites. There are 8 weekly newspapers in Greek and 1 in Turkish.

The law courts consist of (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal, (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction, (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction, (5) ten village judges courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part. In the year 1911-12 the number of offences was 10 096, there were 25 murders and 11 cases of attempts to murder. The number of persons committed to prison in 1910-11 8,917 in 1911-12 4 341. Strength of police force, March 31 1912 24 officers and 753 men, total, 777.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ended March 31 were —

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	311 810	308 477	309,774	286,846	319 572
Expenditure	203 029	244 061	251 264	251,521	235,256

Chief sources of revenue, 1911-12 — Tithes, 97,052*l* excise, 48 132*l*, customs, 48,122*l* sheep, goat and pig taxes, 14,780*l*, vergias, 29,489*l*, court receipts and stamps, 12 782*l*, port dues &c 14 294*l*, railway, 11,852*l*. Customs revenue 1908-09 52,325*l*, 1909-10, 48,841*l*, 1910-11, 48,518*l*. 1911-12, 48 122*l*.

Public debt, 275,088*l*, for harbour railways, and irrigation. A sum of 92 800*l* (not included above) is payable annually to the Sublime Porte under the convention of 1878. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue (not included above) 1908-09, 50,000*l*, 1909-10, 50,000*l*, 1910-11, 40,000*l*. 1911-12, 50,000*l*.

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products in 1911 wheat, 2,320,000 bushels barley, 2,160,000 bushels, vetches, 220,000 bushels, oats, 450,000 bushels, olives, cotton. Grapes are produced in large quantities. Other products are carobs, fruit linseed silk, cheese, wool, hides and (by the Department of Agriculture) organum oil. In 1911 there were 62,100 cattle 35,200 pigs, 68,740 horses, mules and asses, 294,828 sheep and 274,846 goats. One third of cultivable land under cultivation. Irrigation works for the storage and distribution of rain water were completed in 1901. The Forestry Department is working towards re-afforestation of denuded districts. Sponge fisheries are successfully carried on. Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance, mining for copper has commenced, asbestos is mined.

The commerce, and the shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for five calendar years were —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise —					
Imports	629,054	567,444	580,598	492,475	547,772
Exports	803,580	588,902	449,950	511,841	628,557
Bullion and specie					
Imports	74,710	51,610	27,558	95,688	88,416
Exports	31,525	84,687	70,867	139,227	76,246
Shipping entered and cleared	Tons 844,820	Tons 955,859	Tons 785,084	Tons 742,584	Tons 758,502

The import value is that at the port of arrival, and includes cost, freight, and other charges. The export value is that at the port of shipment when the goods are ready for exportation. Quantities and values are ascertained from declarations by importers and exporters, verified in the case of dutiable imports by actual weighing and measuring. The countries of origin and of destination of goods are also obtained from declarations checked by invoices or bills of lading when necessary.

Chief imports, 1911 —Flour, 51,924<sup>1</sup>, sugar, 23,297<sup>1</sup>, olive oil, 1 415<sup>1</sup>, tobacco leaf, 18 099<sup>1</sup>, timber and firewood, 14,776<sup>1</sup>, petroleum, 17,874<sup>1</sup>, cotton yarn, thread, and piece goods, 97,783<sup>1</sup>, woollen manufactures, 26,159<sup>1</sup>, haberdashery and millinery, 13 280<sup>1</sup>, machinery, 14,424<sup>1</sup>, leather and leather manufactures, 27,908<sup>1</sup>, soap, 16,790<sup>1</sup>. Imports of specie, 87,655<sup>1</sup>. Chief exports, 1911 —Animals, 54 982<sup>1</sup>, carobs, 182,888<sup>1</sup>, barley, 56,415<sup>1</sup>, raisins, 29 638<sup>1</sup>, wine, 58 685<sup>1</sup>, cotton 22,583<sup>1</sup>, silk cocoons 27,587<sup>1</sup>, wool, 13,452<sup>1</sup>, hides and skins, 10,785<sup>1</sup>. Exports of specie, 76 246<sup>1</sup>.

Imports from United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1911, 144,481<sup>1</sup>. Exports to United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1911, 169,847<sup>1</sup>.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Bank of Athens have establishments in the island. The Savings Bank (begun in 1903) had, at the end of 1911, 172 depositors, with 4,498<sup>1</sup> to their credit, or 26<sup>1</sup> to each account. Coins current—English, gold, Cyprus, silver, copper piastres, half piastre and quarter piastre pieces (9 piastres=one shilling). Turkish weights and measures current.

There are 746 miles of good carriage road, exclusive of village roads, 240 miles of telegraph lines, cable connects with Alexandria. A railway from Famagusta (where harbour works have been completed) to Morphou (61 miles) is open for traffic. Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and book packets, delivered in Cyprus, 1911–12 local, 981,214, received from abroad, 640,309, posted for foreign countries, 578,000.

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## HONG KONG

## Constitution and Government

THE Crown Colony of Hong Kong was ceded by China to Great Britain in January, 1841, the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August, 1842, and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Registrar General and the Director of Public Works (special appointment), and two unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Registrar General (the last two being special appointments), and six unofficial members—viz., four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

*Governor*—Sir Francis Henry May, K C M G. Appointed 1912. Salary 6,000*l*.

## Area and Population

Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 90 miles south of Canton. The island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, the Lyceemoo Pass, about half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of five miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. By a convention signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, there was leased to Great Britain for 99 years a portion of Chinese territory mainly agricultural, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan tao. Its area is 376 square miles, with about 91,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese.

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the Military and Naval establishments (4,468 and 2,513 respectively), and that portion of the new territory outside New Kowloon, was, according to the 1911 census, as follows—

	Male	Female	Total
Chinese	242,455	111,782	354,187
European and American	4,446	8,628	8,074
Other nationalities	4,774	1,110	3,884
Total.	248,675	118,470	366,145

The population of the New Territories (exclusive of New Kowloon) was 90,594 at the 1911 census, making a total population of 456,739.

Of the coloured civil population at the census of 1911, 2,012 were Indians, 958 were Japanese, and 444,864 were Chinese. These figures include the whole



of the New Territories. Of the resident white population nearly one half is British and one third is Portuguese. A considerable proportion of the military strength consists of Indian troops.

The registered births and deaths for five years were as follows —

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1 000 <sup>1</sup>	Deaths per 1 000 <sup>1</sup>
1907	1 420	7,286	4 81	22 12
1908	1,412	9,271	4 17	27 55
1909	1,412	7 267	4 4	21 18
1910	1 583	7,639	4 3	21 76
1911	1,768	7,748	4 7	20 74

<sup>1</sup> Birth and death rates are calculated only on the population of Hong Kong and Kowloon there being no jurisdiction by the sanitary authorities over the New Territories (except New Kowloon)

In 1907 the number of Chinese emigrants was 105,967, and the number of immigrants 145 822, in 1908 71 081 and 157 809, in 1909, 77,490 and 144,821, in 1910, 111 058 and 149,564 and in 1911, 135 565 and 142,894 respectively

### Instruction

The Government schools of the Colony (mostly with English teachers) include Queen's College average attendance 667 boys mostly Chinese the Kowloon and Victoria schools, for children of both sexes of British parentage average attendance 46 and 30 respectively, the Belknap Girls School English side (mixed) average attendance 228 three Anglo-Chinese District Schools, average attendance 728 There is also a Vernacular Girls School, with an average attendance of 204 There are 53 schools (mainly denominational) which receive grants from Government and are subject to Government inspection, average attendance 4 183 in 1911 The total expenditure on the above schools in 1911 was 209,170 dollars

There is a police school with about 470 pupils and about 307 unaided schools with about 9,813 pupils

There is a College of Medicine for Chinese which does good work without Government support A Technical Institute maintained by the local Government, was started in 1906 number of pupils in 1911, 310

The Hong Kong University was formally opened in March 1912 and the first session commenced in the following September On December 31 1911, the endowment fund amounted to 40 098½

### Justice and Crime

There are Courts of Justice consisting of a Supreme Court, the second court or Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and a third court or Appeal Court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court In 1911 1,256 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences in 1910, 1,213 The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 595 in 1911, and 547 in 1910 There is a police force in the colony numbering 1,060 men, of whom 134 are European, 899 Indians, and 547 Chinese

### Finance

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in five years. The dollar of Hong Kong is of variable value, for 1908 and 1909 it is here taken at 1s. 8½d., for 1910, at 1s. 9½d., and for 1911 at 1s. 9½d. —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1907	708 3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	617 700
1908	727 750	665 500
1909	678 819	749 750
1910	609 076	804 5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
1911	672 486	641 850

The revenue is derived chiefly from land, taxes, licences, quarry rent, liquor duties, and an opium monopoly which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. Expenditure on establishments in 1911, 3,662 531 dols. (331 916<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>).

Public debt, 341 800<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, raised in 1887 and 1893 for public works. Another loan, 1,143,933<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in Inscribed Stock at 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent was raised in 1906 for purposes of railway construction. On December 31 1911 the assets of the colony exceeded its liabilities by 1,826,978 dols. (165 570<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>).

### Defence

The military contribution payable to the Imperial Government was 1,342 554 dols. (121 668<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) for 1911. The volunteer corps cost 48 014 dols. (4,351<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) for 1911. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron.

### Industry, Commerce and Shipping

The chief industries of Hong Kong are cotton spinning, sugar refining, ship-building and repairing, rope making, the manufacture of cement, and now brewing and the manufacture of knit goods. Deep-sea fishing is important especially for the New Territories.

The commerce of Hong Kong is chiefly with Great Britain (about one half of the total imports and exports), India, Australia, the United States, and Germany. Hong Kong is a free port (except as regards the importation of intoxicating liquor), and there are no official returns of trade but only mercantile estimates, according to which the imports average four, and the exports two millions sterling. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood, rice, coal, timber, hemp, bulk and case oil (kerosene), ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

The trade between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years is given as follows:—

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong	510 495	455 074	596 402	784 628	843 325
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong	2 901 465	2 567 320	2 617 723	2 780 325	2 541 334

The principal items of trade for 5 years are given as follows —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports (consignments) into United Kingdom	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar and preserved ginger	69,543	59,952	60,629	50,108	63,882
Silk, all sorts	116,153	132,277	170,906	160,116	169,270
Drugs	97,784	41,304	28,797	29,525	29,124
Feathers	37,529	62,118	43,108	51,177	43,885
Exports from United Kingdom					
Cottons, yarns	1,335,384	1,303,016	1,962,213	1,873,515	1,871,018
Woolens	439,155	238,504	316,433	403,663	291,028
Iron, and iron & steel manuf.					
factures	306,067	271,020	225,995	243,382	210,525
Machinery	160,760	164,643	90,048	90,848	65,785
Tobacco	78,800	112,104	135,004	143,365	114,191

The registered shipping (Dec. 1911) consists of 73 sailing vessels of 14,822 tons and 110 steamers of 35,162 tons total tonnage 49,984, 22,675 vessels, including 12,862 junks and 1,617 (s/z) steam launches, representing altogether 11,533,429 tons entered in 1911, and 22,303 vessels including 12,472 junks, and 1,646 (s/z) steam launches, representing 11,529,679 tons, cleared in 1911. The number of fishing and other boats frequenting the harbour and bays of Hong Kong in 1911 may be estimated at 19,000.

There is an electric tramway of 9½ miles, and a cable tramway connecting The Peak district with the lower levels of Victoria. The British section of the Hong Kong Canton Railway was begun in 1907, and opened to traffic on 1st October, 1910.

### Money and Credit

The British banking institutions in the Colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. There are also several foreign banks.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The money, weights and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are —

The Mexican Dollar	=	100 Cents
" British	=	"
" Chinese Tael	=	10 Mace
100 Candareens	=	1,000 Cash = about 3s 4d
Hong Kong 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, and 1 cent. pieces (copper)		
imported from England, and the <i>Mil</i> or Cash (copper) no longer coined		
The Tael	=	1½ oz. avoirdupois
" <i>Picul</i>	=	133½ lbs
" <i>Catty</i>	=	1½ "
" <i>Chek</i>	=	14½ inches.
" <i>Chuang</i>	=	12½ feet

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong

### 1 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Administrative Reports. Annual. Hong Kong  
Annual Report on Hong Kong. London.  
Blue Book. Annual. Hong Kong  
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Government Gazette. Published weekly on Fridays  
Historical and Statistical Abstract. Hong Kong  
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### 2 NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Ellis (E. J.), Europe in China. [A History of Hong Kong.] London 1895  
Ireland (A.), The Far Eastern Tropics. [Studies in the administration of Dependen-  
cies.] London 1905  
Kyshe (J. W. Norton) History of the Laws and Courts of Hong Kong. London 1899  
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1906.  
Skertchly (H. B. J.), Our Island. Hong Kong 1895

## INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

INDIA, as defined by Parliament (52 and 53 Vict. c. 63, s. 18), comprises all that part of the great Indian Peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule or protection. In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but whose relations with India are a concern of the Foreign Department of the Government whose agent resides in the country concerned. These countries will be found included in the third part of the YEAR BOOK among Foreign Countries. The term British India includes only the districts subject to British law, and does not include native States. The term is so used unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow. The symbol Rx. stands for ten rupees. Rx 1 = Rs. 10

### Government and Constitution

The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Government of India Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106), which received the Royal assent on August 2, 1858. By this Act, all the territories theretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in His Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in his name, all territorial and other revenues, and all tributes and other payments, are likewise received in his name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone. Under the Royal Titles Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. cap. 10), the King of Great Britain and Ireland has the additional title of Emperor of India.

The administration of the Indian Empire in England is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than

ten and not more than fourteen members, appointed for seven years by the Secretary of State. At least nine members of the Council must be persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than five years previous to their appointment. A member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council which has no initiative authority, are to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council and no appropriation can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes of the Council, which meets at least once a week, five being a quorum. In dealing however, with questions affecting the relations of the Government with foreign Powers, in making peace and war, in prescribing the policy of the Government towards native States and in matters of internal policy where the Government of India have addressed the India Office in a 'secret' despatch the Secretary of State may act on his own authority. The Secretary of State regulates the transaction of business.

The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor General in Council, often styled the Government of India. The Governor General, or Viceroy is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years. The Capital of the Empire and the seat of government was moved from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912, the latter being formed into a separate territory under a Chief Commissioner.

*Viceroy and Governor General of India* —The Right Hon. Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, GCB GCMG GCV O, LSO, born 1858. Raised to peerage 1910. After filling other posts in the diplomatic service, was Ambassador at St. Petersburg 1904-06, permanent head of Foreign Office, 1906-10; present appointment, November, 1910.

The salary of the Governor General is Rs. 2,50,800 (16,720½) a year.

The following is a list of the Governors General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office —

Warren Hastings	1774	Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Lord Canning	1856
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Earl of Elgin	1862
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1798	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Earl of Mayo	1869
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Lord (Earl) Northbrook	1872
Sir Geo. E. Barlow	1805	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1870
Earl of Minto	1807	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Earl of Minto (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Earl of Amherst	1823	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Earl of Elgin	1894
Lord Auckland	1836	Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1899
Lord Ellenborough	1842	Earl of Minto	1906
Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	1910

Until 1834 these were Governors General of Fort William in Bengal not of India.

The Council of the Governor General consists at present of six ordinary members, and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. The ordinary members are appointed by the Crown, and usually hold office for five years. There are ten departments—Home, Foreign, Finance, Army, Public Works, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Legislative,

Education and Railways. At the head of each, except the Railway Department, is one of the secretaries to the Government of India. The President of the Railway Board is the head of the Railway Department and he is authorised to act as if he were a Secretary to the Government of India. Each department, except the Foreign Department, which is under the immediate superintendence of the Governor General, is assigned to the special care of one of the members of the Council.

The Council is expanded into a legislative council by the addition of other members nominated by the Viceroy or elected under the Act of 1909. The Legislative Council now consists of 68 members, 26 being official and 32 non-official, special provision being made for the representation of Mahomedans. A Governor or a Lieutenant Governor is also an additional member when the Council sits within his province. This Council has power subject to certain restrictions to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within the Native States, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public.

As the result of administrative changes in 1912 India is now divided into ten great and five smaller provinces as follows —

Madras Governor, Rt Hon Baron Pentland, P C G C I E (1912), salary, Rs. 120,000 a year  
 Bombay Governor Baron Willingdon (April, 1913) Rs. 120,000  
 Bengal Governor Rt Hon Baron Carmichael of Skirling G C I E., K C M G (1912), Rs. 120,000  
 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Lieut Governor Sir J S Meeson K C S I (1912), salary Rs. 100,000  
 The Punjab Lieut Governor, M F O'Dwyer, C S I (May, 1913) Rs. 100,000  
 Burma Lieut Governor, Sir Harvey Adamson, K T K C S I (1910), Rs. 100,000  
 Bihar and Orissa Lieut Governor Sir Charles Stuart Bayley K C S I (1912), Rs. 100,000  
 Central Provinces and Berar Chief Commissioner, Sir B Robertson, K C S I, C I E (1912) Rs. 62,000  
 Assam Chief Commissioner Sir Archdale Earle, K C I E. Rs. 62,000  
 N W Frontier Province Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner Lt Colonel Sir G O Roos Keppel, K C I E. (1912), Rs. 54,000  
 Ajmer Merwara Chief Commissioner, Sir L G Colvin, K C S I, Rs. 4,000  
 Coorg Chief Commissioner, Lt Col Sir H Daly, K C I F, C S I, Rs. 4,000  
 British Baluchistan Chief Commissioner Lt Col J Ramsay C S I C I E. Rs. 4,000  
 Delhi Chief Commissioner, W M Halley, C I E.  
 Andaman and Nicobars Chief Commissioner, Lt Col H A Browning, Rs. 3,000

The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal are appointed by the Crown and each of them has an executive council, consisting of two members of the Indian Civil Service, appointed by the Crown, and, under a recent Act 9 Edw VII, Ch. 4, the Secretary of State may increase the number to four, of whom two at least must have been in the service of the Crown in India for at least twelve years. The Lieutenant-Governors are

appointed by the Governor General, with the approval of the Crown, the Chief Commissioners by the Governor General in Council.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal and the four Lieutenant-Governors each have legislative councils of their own. The Legislative Councils of the provinces are constituted as follows: Madras, 48 members (20 official, 28 unofficial, 2 experts), Bombay, 48 (18 official, 28 unofficial, 2 experts), Bengal, 50 (17 official, 31 unofficial, 2 experts), United Provinces, 48 (20 official, 26 unofficial, 2 experts), Bihar and Orissa, 42 (17 official, 23 unofficial, 2 experts), Punjab, 28 (10 official, 14 unofficial, 2 experts), Burma, 17 (6 official, 9 unofficial, 2 experts).

Although all the provinces are under the control of the Government of India, they enjoy much administrative independence varying with their importance. Each province is usually broken into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which form the units of administration. At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector, magistrate, or deputy commissioner), who has entire control of the district, and is responsible to the governor of the province. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant magistrate, and one or more deputy collectors and other officials. There are 267 of such districts in British India.

The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree, but they are all governed by the native princes, ministers or councils under the political supervision of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single State or a group of States. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States, they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit, no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction, and the Supreme Government can exercise any degree of control in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs are autonomous in their own territories. Some, but not all of them, are required to pay an annual fixed tribute.

A new Native State was constituted in 1911 comprising the greater part of what are known as the "Family Domains" of the Benares *zamindars*. The parts affected are Bhadohi or Korb, a compact and homogeneous tract lying between the Ganges and the Rama, in the Mirzapur district, and Kera Mangraur or Chakia, a large tract in the same district. The native state thus formed has an area of 837 square miles and a population (1901) of 362,000. The Maharaja is Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There were at the end of 1910-11, 715 municipalities, with a population of about 17 millions. The municipal bodies have the care of the roads, water supply, drains, markets, and sanitation, they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, with the sanction of the Provincial Government. Their aggregate income in 1910-11 was about 4,600,000/ exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts. By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1882-84, the elective principle has been extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of town committees consists of natives, and in many committees all the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there are district (197 in 1910-11) and local (521 in 1910-11) boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools, and hospitals. Their aggregate income, including debt issues, was about 2,250,000/.

## Area and Population.

## I PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPULATION

The population in the following table is in millions and two decimals

*British Territory*

Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population	Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population
1861	856 000	196 00	1891	964,998	221 38
1871	860,000	195 84	1901	1,097,901	231 60
1881	875,186	199 20	1911	1,097,821	244 27

Here follow the leading details of the census of March 15, 1901, and that of March 10, 1911 —

British Provinces <sup>1</sup>	Area in square miles (1901)	Population in 1911	Population in 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901-1911	Pop. per sq. mile 1901
Burma	936 716	10 115 217	10 490 824	1 624 593	44
Eastern Bengal and Assam <sup>2</sup>	100 130	34 018,527	30 610 344	3 508 183	292
Bengal	11 610	52 068 399	50 716,794	1 952,475	438
United Provinces —					
Agra	86 184	34 624 040	34 859 109	235 069	419
Oudh	78 000	12,568 004	12,633,168	65 164	537
Total United Provinces	164 184	47 182,044	47 692,277	510 233	446
Ajmer Merwara	2 711	601 896	476,912	24 488	176
Punjab	97 209	19 974 966	20 830 837	855,871	309
North West Frontier Province	11 466	2 196 983	2 041 634	155,899	139
Baluchistan (British) <sup>3</sup>	45 804	414 412	382 166	32,246	8
Bombay (Presidency) —					
Bombay	76 918	16 118 042	15,304 766	808 276	201
Sind	47 066	3 512,435	3 210,910	301,525	68
Aden	80	46,163	43,974	2,189	549
Total Bombay	124 064	19,672,642	18,559 646	1 112,992	151
Central Provinces and Berar	100 345	13,916 906	11 971 432	1 944 866	119
Coorg	1 582	174 978	180 607	5,629	115
Madras	141 736	41 406 404	38,329 666	3 176 738	260
Andaman and Nicobar	8 143	26,489	24,849	1 640	8
Total Provinces <sup>4</sup>	1,097 901	344 267 542	331 605 940	12,661 602	311

<sup>1</sup> Includes Manipur and Hill Tippera.

<sup>2</sup> Districts and administered territories.

<sup>3</sup> Does not show the new provinces which were established in 1912, subsequent to the census.



# 124 THE BRITISH EMPIRE —INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

In 1901 the population consisted of 117,653,127 males and 113,952,813 females, in 1911, of 124,873,691 males and 119,893,851 females.

The following Native States are more or less under the control of the Indian Government

States or Agency	Area in square miles 1901	Population 1911	Population 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901-1911	Pop per sq mile 1901
Hyderābād	82,698	13,374,676	11,141,142	2,233,534	134
Baroda	8,099	2,082,798	1,952,692	80,106	238
Mysore	29,444	5,806,193	5,589,399	266,794	185
Kashmir (including Ladakh, Baltistan and Gilgit)	80,900	3,158,126	2,905,678	252,548	36
Rājputāna	127,541	10,530,432	9,853,366	677,066	76
Central India	78,774	9,356,980	8,497,805	859,175	112
Bombay States	65,761	7,411,675	6,908,559	503,116	105
Madras States	9,969	4,811,841	4,188,086	623,755	436
Central Provinces States	31,188	2,117,002	1,631,140	485,862	52
Bengal States	32,772	4,588,161	3,881,448	656,713	118
U P States	5,079	832,036	802,097	29,939	158
Punjab States	36,532	4,212,794	4,424,398	211,604	121
Baluchistan	86,511	396,432	382,106	32,203	5
E B and Assam	15,986	575,835	457,790	118,045	29
Sikhim	2,818	87,920	59,014	28,906	21
N W Frontier	—	1,622,094	83,962	1,538,132	—
Total States	691,253	70,864,995	62,755,116	8,109,879	91
Total India	1,789,154	815,132,537	294,361,056	20,771,481	165

The following are further details concerning the larger Native States —

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Estimated Gross Revenue Rs.	Ruling Family
Hyderābād	82,698	13,374,676	48,52,611	Sunni M
Baroda	8,099	2,082,798	15,92,200	Mahrāthā (Hindu)
Mysore	29,444	5,806,193	23,61,660	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Jammu & Kashmir	80,900	3,158,126	10,15,343	Dogra Rajput (Hindu)
Sikhim	2,818	87,920	28,652	Tibetan by descent (Buddhist)
Rājputāna States				
Alwar	3,221	791,688	3,47,812	Naruka Rājput (Hindu)
Bharatpur	1,982	558,785	2,97,732	Jāt (Hindu)
Bikaner	23,311	700,983	3,30,000	Rathor Rājput (Hindu)

M = Mohammedan

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Estimated Gross Revenue Rs.	Ruling Family
Bundi	2,220	218,780	65,982	Chauhan (Hara) Rajput (Hindu)
Dholpur	1,155	263,188	97,847	Jat (Hindu)
Jaipur	15,579	2,636,647	6,60,000	Kachhwaha Rajput (Hindu)
Jaisalmer	16,062	88,311	18,345	Jadon Bhati Rajput (Hindu)
Jodhpur (Marwar)	34,963	2,057,553	6,24,800	Rathor Rajput (Hindu)
Karauli	1,242	146,507	55,689	Jadon Rajput (Hindu)
Kotah	5,684	639,089	3,07,403	Hara Rajput (Hindu)
Tonk	2,752	303,181	1,34,911	Pathan M
Udaipur (Mewar)	12,691	1,293,776	2,64,000	Sisodia Rajput (Hindu)
Central India States				
Bhopal	6,902	1,050,735	3,00,000	Afghan, M
Bhopawar	1,413	698,455	84,394	Puar Mahatta (Hindu)
Gwalior	25,041	3,090,798	13,57,000	Mahratta (Hindu)
Indore	9,500	979,860	6,30,828	Ditto
Malwa	2,080	389,741	75,000	Bundela Rajput (Hindu)
Bundelkhand	13,000	1,375,317	2,80,770	Bhagel Rajput (Hindu)
Bombay States				
Cutch	7,616 <sup>1</sup>	513,529	2,34,516	Jadeja Rajput (Hindu)
Kolhapur (including feudatory Jaguns)	3,165	883,441	4,89,790	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Khairpur (Sind)	6,050	223,788	1,71,289	M
Madras States				
Travancore	7,129	3,428,975	11,30,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Cochin	1,381	918,170	3,76,666	Ditto
Banganapalle	275	39,844	25,600	Shah M
Padanakkottai	1,178	411,886	1,40,000	Kallar (Hindu)
Sandur	164	13,528	8,700	Mahallah (Hindu)
Central Prov. States				
Bastar	13,002	433,310	38,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Bengal States				
Cooch Behar	1,907	592,952	2,45,311	Kshatriya (Brahmo)
E. B. and Assam States				
Hill Tippera	4,088	229,613	1,67,670	Kshatriya (Hindu)

M=Muhammadan.

<sup>1</sup>Excluding the Ruin of Cutch

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States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Estimated Gross Revenue Rs	Ruling Family
U P States				
Rampur	893	531,217	3,60,000	Pathan(Shiah M)
Tehrī (Garhwāl)	4,200	300,819	65,794	Kshatriya(Hindu)
Punjab States				
Patāla	5,412	1,407,659	7,31,489	Sidhu Jāt (Sikh)
Bahawalpur	15,000	780,641	2,78,628	Daudputra, M
Jind	1 269	271,728	1,80,000	Sidhu Jāt (Sikh)
Nābha	928	248,887	1 54,290	Sidhu Jāt (do)
Kapūthala	630	268,133	2,50,000	Ahluwalia (Sikh)
Mandi	1,200	181,110	58,200	Rājput (Hindu)
Sirmur (Nāhan)	1 198	188,520	83 989	Rajput (do)
Chamba	3,216	136,873	51,171	Rajput (Hindu)

The following table, in millions, applies to India, British territory and Native States in 1911 —

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total
Males	78 3	72 9	8 8	160 0
Females	52 5	73 7	26 4	152 6
Total Population classified by age and civil condition				312 6

## II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE.

The following table shows for 1901 the chief linguistic families and sub-families with the population (in millions) assigned thereto —

A Vernaculars of India		Indo-European family—Aryan	221 16
Indo-Chinese family—		Semitic family	0 04
Mon-Khmer	0 43	Unclassed language	0 3
Tibeto-Burman	9 26	B Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries	0 08
Sino-Tibetan	1 72	C European languages	0 27
Dravido-Munda family—		Language unrecognisable	0 10
Munda	3 18	not recorded	0 96
Dravidian	56 51		

The following are the languages more prevalent than English, with the population (in millions and two decimals) who speak them —

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindi	87 14	Gujarati	9 93	Central Pahari	1 27
Bengali	44 02	Urdu	9 00	Punjab	1 22
Telugu	30 70	Burmese	7 47	Gondi	1 12
Marathi	18 24	Malayalam	6 02	Karen	0 88
Punjabi	17 07	Sindhi	3 01	Orkney	0 89
Tamil	16 66	Bastar	1 79	Tulu	0 54
Rajasthani	15 92	W Pahari	1 71	Khand	0 49
Kannada	15 27	Assamese	1 25	Gypsy	0 1

The English language comes next in order with 223,338.

The British born population was in 1881 83,798, in 1891 100,651, in 1901 96,658. In 1901, the total number of persons not born in India including the French and Portuguese possessions was 641,854. Of these, 886,928 were from countries contiguous to India 129,221, other countries in Asia 96,663 the United Kingdom 16,645, European American, or Australasian countries 8,407 born in Africa, &c., or at sea.

### III OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION

Distribution of the population, male and female, according to occupation workers, and dependents in 1901 —

State & Local Administrations	9 814	Glass pottery and stone ware	2,142
Defence	696	Wood cane and matting	8 790
Service of Foreign States	1 398	Drugs dyes, gums &c	456
Provision and care of cattle	9 877	Leather horns, boxes &c	3 242
Agriculture	191,692	Commerce	4 198
Personal, household and sanitary services	10 717	Transport and storage	8 528
Food drink and stimulants	16 759	Learned & artistic professions	4 928
Light, firing and forage	1 461	Sport and amusements	128
Buildings	1 680	Earth work and general labour	17 955
Vehicles and vessels	182	Undefined and disreputable	737
Articles of supplementary requirement	1 232	Independent means	5 002
Textile fabrics and dress	11 314	Not returned	173
Metals and precious stones	8 711		
		Total	294,361

### IV MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

The ratio of births and deaths per thousand for British India are officially but imperfectly recorded as follows —

	Births			Deaths		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
Bengal	26.09	27.79	30.7	38.56	30.56	33.1
United Provs of Agra & Oudh.	27.46	29.22	41.0	62.72	37.34	38.7
Punjab	41.8	35.10	42.7	50.73	30.89	33.3
Central Provinces and Berar	22.84	51.03	55.4	38.12	33.00	44.0
Upper Burma	26.22	27.1	27.1	28.52	24.8	20.2
Lower Burma	24.06	25.8	25.5	28.06	27.7	27.0
Eastern Bengal and Assam	41.14	40.46	28.6	20.74	23.89	23.7
Madras	22.4	23.10	23.6	26.3	21.66	24.7
Bombay	25.79	26.69	27.8	27.15	27.28	20.2
N W Front Prov	27.9	24.70	23.1	25.63	26.67	26.6
Coorg	24.17	27.58	26.7	24.94	26.15	27.8
Almer Merwara	42.43	27.75	42.7	40.03	50.94	50.1
Total	37.70	35.66	30.5	36.21	30.91	33.20

The number of coolie emigrants from India was in 1904-05, 15,939, in 1905-06, 21,125, in 1906-07 21,003 in 1907-08, 15,117, in 1908-09, 11,844, in 1909-10, 11,644, in 1910-11, 14,650. The bulk go to Natal, Mauritius, Demerara, Trinidad, Fiji, and Surinam.

## V PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The urban population of India in 1901 was as follows —

Towns with	No.	Population
Over 100,000	31	6 605 837
50,000—100 000	52	3 414 138
20 000— 50 000	167	4 940,251
10,000— 20,000	471	6,457,339
5,000— 10,000	857	5 945,905
Under 5,000	570	1,880 701
Total	2 148	29 244 221

The population (1911) of the principal towns of India was as follows —

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)	1,222 313	Meerut	116 227	Jullundur (1901)	67,735
Bombay	979 445	Surat	114 863	Farukhabad	67,338
Madras	518 660	Dacca	108 551	Imphal	67,093
Hyderabad	500 623	Nagpur	101 415	Saharanpur	66 254
Rangoon	298,316	Jubbulpore	100,651	Darbhanga	66 244
Lucknow	259,798	Baroda	99,345	Gorakhpur	64,148
Delhi	232,837	Multan	98,243	Jodhpur	60 437
Lahore	228,687	Peshawar	97,935	Hubli	60,214
Ahmedabad	215,835	Rawalpindi	86,483	Muttra	60,042
Benares	203,804	Ajmer	86,222	Kumbakonam	59,673
Bangalore	189 485	Moradabad	81 168	Moulmein	58 446
Agra	185,449	Umballa	80,131	Bellary	58 247
Cawnpore	178 557	Calicut	78,417	Sialkot	57 956
Allahabad	171,697	Bhagalpur	74,349	Trivandrum	57,882
Poona	158 856	Rampur	74,316	Tanjore	57,870
Amritsar	152,756	Shahjahanpur	71 778	Nagapatnam	57,190
Karachi	151,903	Mysore	71 306	Alwar	56,771
Mandalay	138 299	Aligarh (Koil)	64 825	Jhansi	55,724
Jaipur	137,098	Sholapur	61,345	Kolhapur	54,873
Patna	136,153	Salem	59,153	Navanagar	53,844
Madura	134,130	Rhopal	56,204	Patiala	53,545
Bareilly	129,462	Fyzabad	54 655	Coimbatore	53,080
Srinagar	126,344	Gaya	49,921	Bikaner	53,075
Trichinopoly	122,028	Lashkar	46 952	Cuddalore	52,216
		Mirzapur	32,446	Cuttack	51 364

### Religion

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY	Total Population	Hindus	Bahkas	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Muhamma- dans	Christians	Jews	Animists	Others
INDIA.	318,523,081	217,388,920	1,014,466	1,248,193	10,731,449	100,100	65,623,419	8,876,106	30,880	10,295,168	87,108
PROVINCES.	244,267,542	165,631,454	2,171,908	450,578	10,444,409	86,165	57,429,886	2,492,277	18,874	7,848,024	2,547
Alwar, Marwar, and Ajmer States	501,806	380,496	922	30,302	—	202	51,686	5,432	—	8,979	—
Andamans and Nicobars	36,438	—	—	—	1,597	—	4,585	360	—	9,711	21
Baluchistan	414,412	28,611	6,200	10	—	168	37,382	5,050	57	—	—
Bengal	59,668,249	40,290,848	4,879	1,357	51,088	619	9,385,768	310,554	1,992	2,906,992	1,632
Bombay (Presidency)	18,672,042	14,622,946	11,867	212,219	51,691	80	4,054,460	238,240	15,081	909,962	648
Burma	14,115,711	11,869,679	6,098	495	20,384,574	300	4,230,777	210,681	1,024	174,473	114
Coastal Provinces and Berar	15,916,868	11,467,460	2,201	70,253	9	1,728	564,906	34,687	132	1,744,921	—
Coorg	174,976	138,922	—	97	—	34	13,143	9,658	—	19,237	—
Madras and Assam	34,018,537	12,098,940	987	5,187	200,708	31	40,177	30,380	37	1,453,463	—
Madras	41,403,404	88,808,078	—	86,906	693	488	2,740,408	1,101,259	71	658,463	42
North-West Frontier Provinces (Districts and administered Territories)	2,198,923	1,139,842	30,846	4	—	41	2,032,984	6,685	14	—	—
Punjab	10,674,900	6,082,816	2,097,804	89,637	4,100	620	10,955,771	148,100	54	—	—
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47,182,044	40,285,439	15,260	73,427	780	672	6,608,878	177,149	80	—	—
HYABES AND AGENCIES.	99,250,439	5,946,406	842,658	789,604	7,040	18,946	9,109,841	1,988,910	2,456	2,947,144	34,761
Baluchistan	394,472	31,843	8,100	—	—	4	251,422	7,204	—	115,411	—
Bardhaman State	1,082,798	1,697,750	61	48,462	7,956	1,000,887	1,094,133	33,530	40	499,962	306
Bengal	4,068,161	3,767,979	71	714	1,440	2,886	877,481	13,431	1,038	149,879	84,456
Bombay States	7,431,076	6,065,051	1,101	277,643	1	1,886	611,500	2,355	67	483,204	—
Central India Agency	9,526,980	2,802,786	1,864	87,471	—	99	20,120	38,704	—	180,454	—
Coastal Provinces and Berar	2,117,002	1,401,430	160	1,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal and Assam	57,0,836	359,480	11	119	6,004	—	—	270	—	100,601	—
Hyderabad State	18,874,676	11,029,826	4,775	91,079	—	1,530	1,980,990	84,790	12	285,722	—
Kashmir State	8,176,126	660,890	51,628	945	30,612	31	1,698,890	970	—	—	—
Madras	4,111,841	3,321,757	160	160	16	101	314,406	1,184,700	1,048	11,938	—
Mysore State	5,806,108	340,078	393	1,630	632	101	314,404	30,844	40	72,160	—
North-West Frontier Province (Agency and Tribal areas)	18,588	2,680	1,114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab States	4,212,794	2,090,805	148,925	—	8,600	37	3,191,750	1,046	—	444,702	—
Rajasthan Agency	10,680,432	6,703,919	8,968	332,897	2	842	605,820	4,266	91	—	—
United Provinces	87,980	65,475	—	28,908	28,915	1	240,358	1,740	—	—	—

Including Sun and Aden

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Of the Christians the following are the chief sub-divisions (1911 census) —

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics	1 490 864	Congregationalist	136 804
Anglican	497 817	Salvationist	52 407
Presbyterians	161 128	Other Protestants	45 874
Baptists	886 596	Syrian (Roman)	418 142
Lutheran, &c.	218 499	Syrian (others)	315 167
Methodists	171 754	Armenians Greeks &c	2 697

## Instruction

The following statistics are those of the census of 1911 —

	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males	16,938,668	143,480,620	160,419,288
Females	1,600,763	151,397,030	152,997,793
	18,539 431	294,877,650	313 417,081 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This number falls short of the total population of British India by 1 739 815 persons enumerated in tracts where literacy was not recorded

The following was the educational expenditure in certain years, more than half from fees and provincial resources, the rest from local rates, municipal funds, endowments, &c —

1906-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
£	£	£	£	£	£
3,528,558	3,734,207	4,018 764	4 397 052	4,588,082	4,791,200

There are the five Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and the Punjab, which though merely examining bodies, have numerous affiliated colleges. There are normal schools in every province and inspectors visit all departmental schools. Medical colleges furnish a limited number of graduates and a larger number of certificated practitioners. There are eight art schools.

The following table shows the number of students in each of the provinces in British India who matriculated at the five Universities in the years named —

Province	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Burma	140	71	103	164	44	107
Eastern Bengal and Assam	135	655	1 721	1 367	2 161	1 035
Bengal	2,543	1 045	2 012	2 808	3 515	2 648
United Provinces	—1	1 267	772	889	721	685
Ajmer Merwara	48	26	51	39	25	16
Punjab	1 280	1 178	1 497	1 730	1,227	1 590
North-west Frontier Province	94	111	117	87	33	114
Bombay	1,493	1 604	1 888	1 121	1 173	1 038
Central Provinces and Berar	197	123	334	304	184	150
Madras	2,465	2,168	3 078	1 523	2,584	1,878
Coorg	5	4	5	3	8	5
Total	3,433	3,237	10 350	9 040	11 585	9,848

<sup>1</sup> As the Allahabad University examinations were postponed till May and July, 1906 the entry is left blank

The following statistics are for March, 1911 —

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	174	11	81 013	874
General education				
Secondary	5 602	666	819 226	81,214
Primary	108 144	17 077	8 986 410	689 471
Special education				
Training and other special schools	5 280	687	148 866	81 421
Private institutions	37 638	1762	461 113	70 911
Total	167,251	15 058	9 481 910	878 558
Grand Total	172 292		9 564 72	

Of the total number of educational institutions in India (viz. 172 292), 33,189 are public, 81,146 are aided, and 57 957 are private and unaided.

Notwithstanding the recent great progress of education, the proportion able to read and write is still very small. In British India only 28.1 per cent. of the boys of a school going age attend school and of girls 4.6.

During 1910 the following vernacular newspapers were published in Eastern Bengal and Assam, 53, Baluchistan, 1, Baroda 30, Bengal, 200, Bombay, 334, Burma, 31, Central India, 9, Central Provinces and Berar, 31, Madras Mysore, and Haidarabad, 299, United Provinces 220 Punjab, 209, Rajputana 8 total 1,416. They were published in the following languages or dialects — Assamese Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Kanarese, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Burmese, Chinese, Urdu Persian, Gujarathi, Marathi, Keren, Pwo Karen, Sagau Karen, Tamil, Tulegn, Malayalam, Arabic, Hindustani, Khasi, Ajmer Merwara, and Gurmukhi. In 1909-10 there were in India 2,736 printing presses at work 726 newspapers were published, 2,829 periodicals, and 12,046 books, of which 9,934 were in Indian languages.

## Justice and Crime

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and also the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have each a supreme high court, with an appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a chief court, with six judges, the Central Provinces and Berar, Oudh, North West Frontier Province, Coorg and Sind have judicial commissioners. Burma has a judicial commissioner and a chief court. For Assam, and Bihar and Orissa the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority.

The number of officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction on December 31, 1910, was as follows —

Courts	Civil	Criminal	Total
Provincial	121	170	297
District	659	911	1 563
Subordinate	1 510	5,513	7 023
Total	2 288	6 650	8 938



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Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India, in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay the proportion of natives in the appellate court is considerable.

The following table gives certain details of criminal cases (in thousands) —

Persons	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Under trial	1,767	1,806	1,817	1,844	1,856	1,885
Convicted	862	860	851	860	855	872
Of whom, fined	656	644	642	626	642	664

The following is a table of convictions —

Cases	1907	1908	1909	1910
Murder	1,106	1,208	1,143	1,092
Dacoity	428	459	453	369
Cattle theft	7,492	8,927	7,710	7,200
Ordinary theft	41,178	48,448	40,872	37,279

In 1910, 474 persons were sentenced to death

The civil police of 1910 were 188,935 in strength

Number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted —

Prisoners	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Male	97,022	98,347	101,803	101,305	100,516
Female	2,693	2,637	2,596	2,701	2,474
Total	99,715	101,984	104,399	104,006	102,990

### Finance

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901	97,08,61,088	68,77,92,076	25,80,14,865	94,58,06,431
1906	1,06,26,28,047	75,19,82,648	27,92,61,975	1,08,12,44,623
1907	1,09,71,68,804	78,52,01,565	28,81,26,120	1,07,33,27,685
1908	1,06,50,49,125	78,81,46,431	27,73,09,005	1,06,04,58,436
1909	1,04,84,23,032	81,86,11,296	28,88,77,885	1,10,24,88,681
1910	1,11,89,02,424	82,29,59,068	28,68,43,740	1,10,98,02,808
1911	1,21,02,37,096	85,74,69,834	29,37,23,445	1,15,11,92,779

Since January, 1898, the sterling value of the rupee has been nearly steady at 1s. 4d., on which since 1900-01 the budget estimates have been prepared.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1911-12 (revised estimate) and 1912-13 (budget estimate) —

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1911-1912	1912-1913	Heads of Expenditure	1911-1912	1912-1913
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	37 11 48 000	31 91 39 000	Refunds, compensations &c.	2 31 30 000	2 25 06 000
Opium	4 35 71 000	4 48 81 000	Charges of collection	16 78 70 000	11 02 46 000
Salt	5,11,47 000	5 14 17 000	Interest	3 11 27 000	3 03 78 000
Stamps	7 17 19 000	7 30 10 000	Post Office	4 00 47 000	4 36 77 000
Excise	11 47 03 000	11 30 13 000	Telegraph and Mint	24 4 23 000	26 1 10 000
Provincial rates	33 39 000	33 30 000	Civil salaries &c	7 39 02 000	7 30 21 000
Customs	9 30 29 000	7 59 71 000	Famine relief and insurance	1 30 00 000	1 30 00 000
Assessed taxes	4,45 05 000	2,46,81 000	Railways interest and miscellaneous charges	18 1 27 000	14 71 7 000
Forests	4,47 03 000	2 03 1 000	Irrigation	4 7 38 000	4 9 4 000
Registration	64 90 000	60 4 000	Other public works	3 00 34 000	3 46 27 000
Tribute	3 17 000	40 59 000	Military services	31 44 27 000	30 31 38 000
Interest	2 17 23,000	1 54 09 000	Total	1 17 18 09 000	1 19 1 01 000
Post Office			Add—Portion of Allotments to Provin Govts not spent by them in the year	1 26 74 000	—
Telegraph and Mint	1 20 47 000	74 46 000	Deduct—Portion of Provin Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—	2 38 06 000
Civil departments	1 31 00 000	1 31 00 000			
Miscellaneous	1 09 03 000	4 36 000			
Railways Net Receipts	77 02 47 000	21 31 04 000			
Irrigation	7 06 43 000	3 38 16 000			
Other public works	4 83,000	48 14 000			
Military receipts	1 09 36 000	1 77 00 000			
Total revenue	1 28 05 32 000 (2,038 3000)	1 19 05 10 000 (1,854 0000)	Total expenditure charged against revenue	1 18 43 87 000 (1,794 0000)	1 16 31 35 000 (1,747 7000)

In addition to the above, there was a capital expenditure on State railways and irrigation works in 1911-1912 of Rs 12,84,44,000. The estimated amount in 1912-13 is Rs 13,37,84,000.

The following table shows the receipts from the most important sources of revenue, land, opium, customs, excise and salt in 1900-1 and 1906-7 to 1911-12. The falling off in the land revenue in 1908 was due to unfavourable agricultural conditions. The decrease in the opium revenue in 1908 was due partly to a curtailment of exports as a result of the measures adopted by the Government of India to co-operate with China towards the eventual extinction of the opium habit among the Chinese, and partly to a lower average price obtained at the monthly auctions, which also accounts for the fluctuations in previous years. The increase in 1911 was due to the exceedingly high prices realized at the monthly auctions. The large falling off in the salt revenue in 1908 is attributable to the reduction of the duty to 1 rupee a maund with effect from March 20, 1907. It had previously been reduced from 2½ rupees a maund to 2 rupees with effect from March 18, 1902, and to 1½ rupees with effect from March 22, 1905. The rates of duty on im-

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ports of beer, wine and spirits tobacco, silver and petroleum were raised from February 25, 1910

Year ended March 31	Land <sup>1</sup>	Opium	Customs	Excise	Salt
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901	26,22,64 580	7,65,33 633	5 05,78,957	5 90 58,032	8,95,05,516
1907	29 62,06,851	8 49,07,922	6 52,75 384	8,84,73,289	6 54,40,591
1908	28,07 89 837	7 86,74 786	7 50,67,404	9,34,05,154	5,00 84 820
1909	29,53 85 893	8,82 71,824	7,24 83,965	9 58 44,411	4 91,42 387
1910	31 99,82 121	8 30 20 245	7,44 76 760	9,80 67 802	4,97,92,787
1911	31,31 62 808	11 28 29 433	9,92,85,188	10,54 54 715	4 76,39,253
1912	31,11,48 000	8 85 71 000	9,85,29,000	11,47,08,000	5,11 47,000

(Revised)

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation

The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, about one fourth of Madras and some districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the assessment was fixed permanently over one hundred years ago while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of about two thirds of a rupee per acre of cultivated land, and represents on an average about one fifth of the rental, or about one twenty fourth of the gross value of the produce. In the temporarily settled tracts the land revenue averages about  $\frac{1}{3}$  rupee per acre of cultivated land represents something less than one half of the actual or estimated rental and is probably about one tenth or one twelfth of the gross value of the produce. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India see the YEAR BOOK for 1886, p 799. See also under AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue was contributed in 1910-11 as follows —

Administrations	Rs.	Administrations	Rs.
India, General	11 09 800	Punjab	9 48 15 962
Central Provinces and Berar	1 81 31 128	N W Frontier Province	21 31 731
Burma	4 0 01 588	Madras	62 76 393
Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,02 12,914	Bombay	16,90 828
Bengal	3 08 69 31		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6 08 23 199	Total	31 31 62 808 (20 877 5214)

In British territory the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is only permitted in parts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. A limited amount is grown in the Punjab for local consumption and to produce poppy seeds. In the monopoly districts, the cultivator receives advances from Government to enable him to prepare the land for the crop, and he is bound to sell the whole of the produce at a fixed price to Government agents, by whom it is despatched to the Government factory at Ghásipur to be prepared for the market. The chests of manufactured opium are sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales for export to China. A reserve is kept in hand to supply the deficiencies of bad seasons, and a considerable quantity is used by the Indian excise departments. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rájputána and Central India. These Native

States have agreed to conform to the British system. They levy varying rates of duty on opium exported from their territories for the China market, and such opium pays the Indian Treasury a duty which is at present fixed at Rs 1,225 per chest when the pass is granted at Ajmere, and at Rs 1,200 when it is granted elsewhere.

The expenditure for the army for six years is given as follows —

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	Rs		Rs
1903	27,97,19,000	1912	29,41,56,000
1909	28,76,58,980	(Revised)	
1910	28,86,17,717	1918	28,62,76,000
1911	28,89,76,699	(Budget Estimate)	

The debt of British India, bearing and not bearing interest was as follows in the years stated —

At March 31	Total Liabilities		
	In India	In England	Total
	£	£	£
1901	90,407,865	133,435,379	223,843,244
1908	108,797,123	157,481,074	266,278,197
1909	111,419,849	166,973,363	278,393,218
1910	114,080,864	176,105,911	290,186,775
1911	116,452,480	182,998,335	299,450,815
1912	120,440,000	182,970,000	303,410,000

The revenue and expenditure of each Government in 1910-11 —

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs.
India (General)	29,58,59,763	35,41,60,200
Central Provinces and Berar	3,58,61,363	3,07,44,123
Burma	8,78,93,373	5,43,71,298
Eastern Bengal and Assam	4,89,84,588	2,91,99,008
Bengal	28,52,09,883	8,66,28,571
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	17,15,17,522	6,64,84,774
Punjab	6,95,47,882	5,07,14,204
North West Frontier Province	46,37,498	1,02,18,599
Madras	14,34,77,838	53,68,284
Bombay	10,33,14,580	8,84,10,148
In England	1,48,37,655	99,37,23,445
Total	1,21,02,57,006 (80,682,4731.)	1,15,11,92,779 (76,746,1864.)

The above excludes the receipts and charges of municipalities and of district and local boards. The income of the former is derived mainly from octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles, and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes, and of the latter from leases on land. The income for 1910-11 for all municipalities which bank with Government treasuries was Rs. 6,87,01,532, and expenditure Rs. 7,11,21,405, for district and local boards it was Rs. 5,11,11,778 and Rs. 4,92,55,059 respectively. The following table

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shows the amounts for the chief administrations (in thousands of rupees) —

	Income		Expenditure	
	Municipal polities	District Boards	Municipal polities	District Boards
Burma	78 39	33 17	70 38	34 31
Eastern Bengal and Assam	16 "1	47 52	16 34	4" 8"
Bengal	1 41 85	68 65	1 63 63	66 58
United Provinces	78 24	75 60	78 95	74 "4
Punjab	61 69	51 85	59 33	49 20
Madras	78 "	1 34 66	84 21	1 22 10
Bombay	1 98 11	67 97	1 99 58	6" 60

### Defence

The military forces in India consist in the first place of the British troops and of the Native army, there are also the volunteers and the Imperial service troops. The army, as a whole is divided into a Northern army and a Southern army. The Northern army comprises the Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut, and Lucknow divisions, besides the three independent Kohat, Bannu and Derajat brigades. The Southern army comprises the Quetta, Mhow, Poona Secunderabad, and Burma divisions, and the Aden brigade.

The British troops are made up of 9 cavalry regiments, 11 horse artillery batteries, 45 field batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 6 heavy batteries, 21 companies of garrison artillery, 52 infantry battalions, and a small proportion of engineers and departmental services. Units are supposed to be relieved after 14 years in India by units from home or the Colonies: they are maintained practically at war establishment. The total establishment is (1912-13), 75,886 of all ranks.

The Native army comprises 40 cavalry regiments, 12 mountain batteries, 8 regiments (19 companies) of sappers and miners, 140 battalions of infantry, besides departmental services. The superior officers are British. Service in the ranks is voluntary and lasts for 8 years, with the option of extending to 32 years, 35 per cent. of the men are Mahomedans, 63 per cent. Hindoos, the rest are Christians, Jews, etc. The infantry are for the most part formed into single battalion regiments, but there are 10 regiments of Gurkha rifles each of two battalions. 5 battalions are stationed in China, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, paid for by the home government. About a third of the cavalry and infantry units are "class regiments" i.e., regiments consisting of a particular race and religion—Maharatta, Sikh, etc. Units are kept practically at war establishment. The establishment is 159,144 of all ranks. There are 36,000 reservists.

The volunteers consist practically entirely of Europeans and Eurasians, the latter predominating. The establishment is 1,461 officers, 29,597 other ranks, and 5,982 cadets. They are organised as 7 regiments of cavalry, 8 regiments of mounted rifles, 7 batteries of artillery, 7 companies of engineers, and 45 battalions of infantry.

The Imperial service troops are raised and maintained by Native states, and are trained under the supervision of British officers. They number all told about 80,000 and consist of all arms of the service, but they provide a specially strong force of cavalry, about 8,600 all told. The two largest contingents of Imperial service troops are provided by the States of Gwalior and Kashmir.

On mobilisation a proportion of the military forces are to remain in cantonments, it is proposed to place 9 divisions and a proportion of cavalry brigades in the field. The mobilised divisions do not exactly correspond to the divisional commands existing in peace time which vary in strength and composition.

tion, the Secunderabad division, for instance, comprising two cavalry and five infantry brigades, while the Quetta division only comprises two infantry brigades.

A division in the field consists of 8 infantry brigades (1 brigade British infantry, 2 brigades Native infantry) and divisional troops, viz., 1 regiment Native cavalry, 1 battalion pioneers, 8 field batteries, 2 mountain batteries, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies sappers and miners, 1 signal company, 2 British field ambulances, 8 Native field ambulances, 1 printing section, 1 photolitho section, 1 field post office, divisional troops supply column, 1 divisional supply column. Its establishment consists of 8 708 British and 2 168 native troops, total, 12,876, with 80 guns.

A cavalry brigade consists of 1 horse battery, 1 British cavalry regiment, 2 Native cavalry regiments,  $\frac{1}{2}$  British field ambulance,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Native field ambulance, field post office, 1 supply column, 1 ammunition column.

A British infantry brigade consists of 4 battalions, 2 British field hospitals, 1 field post office, 1 supply column.

A Native infantry brigade consists of 4 battalions, 2 Native field hospitals, 1 field post office, 1 supply column.

The total strength of the field army would be about 150,000.

The military forces in India are administered by the headquarters staff and the army department, both under the supreme control of the commander in chief. The headquarters staff comprises the division of the chief of the general staff, the adjutant general's division, the quarter master general's division, the medical division, the ordnance division, and the military works division. The army department deals with supply and finance. The separation of the forces into the Northern and Southern army is chiefly for inspection and training purposes; the commanders of divisions and independent brigades deal direct with headquarters on most questions.

The estimated net charge for the military service for the year 1912-13 is 17,930,000.

### Production and Industry

The chief industry of India has always been agriculture. In every province of India there is a Department of Land Records and a Department of Agriculture, with one exception under separate heads. Both collect agricultural statistics, the former primarily for assessment purposes and the latter with a view to survey and improvement of agriculture. The latter also is concerned with the management of experimental and seed farms, the introduction of new appliances and new staples and the management and control of Colleges for teaching the science of agriculture. There are staffs of experts in the provinces and there is an Imperial staff of experts with a fully equipped central station, Research Institute and College for post graduate training of those who have proceeded to Land Agriculture in provincial colleges. There is also a Civil Veterinary Department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases and for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, horses, &c. There is an Imperial Laboratory for research and the preparation of sera and anti toxins.

In provinces where the *zamindari* tenure prevails (i.e., where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole, the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In provinces where the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails (i.e., where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue

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is separately assessed on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *rasyadwari* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *rassaddar* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table is for 1910-11 —

	Zamindari and Village Communities			Rasyatwari &c.		
	Area Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue £	Area Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue £
Upper Burma	—	—	—	58 804 486	4,821 585	947 106
Lower Burma	—	—	—	54,98 8 00	6 417 676	1 967 886
Assam	5 486 937	(a)	68 435	25 869 047	1 712,749	452,688
Eastern Bengal	28 715,854	24 666 878	887 850	—	—	—
Bengal	74 091,522	40 374 6 6	1 940 827	—	—	—
Agra	58 074 310	84 864 109	3 163 956	—	—	—
Oudh	1 342 035	12 812 670	1,169 711	—	—	—
Ajmer Merwara	1 270 921	61 395	24,117	—	—	—
Manpur	—	—	—	31 383	6 604	1,034
Punjab	62,215 355	19 974 100	2,197 254	—	—	—
N W Frontier	8 487 689	2,088 004	1,12 978	—	—	—
Hind	—	—	—	90 240 181	3 518 459	710 35
Bombay	3,770,202	(a)	(a)	44 950 495	15,183 597	2,051,577
Central Provinces	40 655 46	9 130 758	1,2 007	12 903 808	(b)	(b)
Borâr	—	—	—	11 327 443	2,34 016	540 102
Madras	29 178,904	10 995 018	118 680	61 177 420	27 218 418	3,745 164
Goorg	—	—	—	1 012 60	180 607	22 128

(a) included under Rasyatwari &c.

(b) included under Zamindari

1 Includes 10 483 250 Acres of Government Forest

The following table shows the total acreage under the chief crops and the production in three years —

	1900-11		1910-11		1911-12	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
Rice	58 119 000	Cwts. 17,136 000	58 029 000	577 988 000	56 443 000	521 982 000
Wheat	28,106,500	Tons 9 663 600	30 489 500	10 040,500	30 886 800	9 518 500
Cotton	20,545 000	Bales 4,998 600	22 100 000	4,363 000	20,333 000	4,325,000
Linseed, pure	2,591 100	Tons 307 800	2 101,300	421 600	4 100,400	501,800
" mixed	597 000	120 000	656 000	142 000	747 000	140,000
Rape and mustard	4,361 600	Tons 752 400	8,944 000	672 200	4 803,700	602 000
" pure	2,389 000	466,000	2 371 000	561 000	2 812,000	609,000
Sesamum, pure	4,516 000	Tons 470 800	4 306 000	421,800	3,726 200	301,400
" mixed	900 000	90 000	900 000	96 000	800 000	76 000
Groundnut	1 045,700	Tons 454 200	951,900	505 260	1 200 900	543,200
Jute	2,776 600	Bales 7,266 600	2,037,600	7 683,000	2,106 400	8 084,700
Indigo	229,160	Cwts. 39,506	976,400	46,000	271 100	48 700
Opium	2,112,800	Tons 1,197,100	2,114,800	2 217 800	2,231,700	2,266 400

1 The yield in bales represents the quantities exported from India and consumed in the country is and outside India, as the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption.

Note.—The figures for 1911-12 are subject to revision.

The total area sown in 1910-11 was 253,432,000 acres, and the net area (deducting areas cropped more than once) was 225,105 000

The following Table shows, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India in 1910-11 cultivated and uncultivated, so far as returns can be obtained

Administrations	Area according to survey	Net Area according to Survey	Cultivated			Uncultivated		Forests
			Net Area actually Cropped	Current Fallows	Cultivable Waste other than Fallow	Not available for Cultivation		
Bengal	93,196,199	74,024,999	36,666,600	5,460,174	10,986,188	15,225,744	6,286,393	
Eastern Bengal	31,409,461	28,794,421	15,404,278	2,682,466	2,691,599	6,654,551	1,861,497	
Assam	39,275,494	31,305,574	5,660,644	2,581,577	15,610,264	5,202,628	2,350,661	
United Provinces (Agra)	57,972,937	53,027,705	26,918,269	2,141,279	7,987,853	7,629,191	8,714,282	
United Provinces (Oudh)	15,306,720	15,306,720	9,831,767	565,668	2,735,489	2,222,707	618,184	
Punjab	86,726,737	62,216,356	24,808,111	4,676,378	16,452,211	12,579,202	3,908,841	
North-West Frontier Province	8,575,439	8,437,639	2,411,695	462,482	2,699,800	2,624,989	375,111	
Upper Burma	57,802,617	53,804,895	4,705,867	4,216,461	11,264,248	21,863,578	11,765,246	
Lower Burma	54,988,200	54,988,200	8,604,158	735,598	14,775,332	24,068,140	6,800,874	
Central Provinces	72,552,216	52,591,873	17,745,880	2,284,625	13,710,324	4,092,257	15,125,286	
Bihar	11,327,443	11,327,443	7,182,482	858,385	212,605	876,219	2,242,382	
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	1,770,921	358,753	123,123	408,083	890,280	90,732	
Coorg	1,012,280	1,012,280	141,128	149,691	20,460	943,288	367,849	
Madras	97,445,984	91,071,035	33,754,796	8,410,431	9,807,467	24,867,615	12,872,871	
Bombay	85,610,135	48,620,895	26,950,899	7,534,163	1,411,760	6,784,105	7,589,768	
Gujarat	34,121,981	30,240,981	4,112,828	5,066,787	5,702,846	14,584,102	783,418	
Sind	31,383	31,383	7,146	305	7,369	846	15,717	
Pargana Manipur								
Total	748,533,077	618,581,099	223,064,601	46,948,606	115,096,758	149,094,347	80,618,076	

1 A British District in Central India.



The following table deals with irrigation —

Years ended 31 March	Major works		Minor works		Total	
	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realised	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realised	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realised
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
1908	14,162,440	4 93 21 828	7 835 995	2,12,38,780	22 998 435	7 05 60 117
1907	14 606 554	5 74 40 896	8 134 898	2 23 41 674	22 281 453	8 08 82,370
1906	14 874 024	5 64 24 840	7 074 042	1 99 17 595	21 948 071	7 68,42 486
1909	14 664 281	5 75 21,847	7 785 928	2 08 40 951	22,849 450	8 89 52,598
1910	14 241,734	5 65 57 866	7 627 008	2,13 51,088	22 068 957	8 00 04 041

Irrigation works, for which capital accounts are kept, paid 7.79 per cent. in 1908-09 on their capital outlay. The estimated value of the crops irrigated by such works in 1908-09 was 61½ crores of rupees.

The following table shows the extent of reserved forests in 1910-11 —

	Sq. miles		Sq. miles		Sq. miles
Central Provinces including Berar	21 884	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3 148	Ajmer	142
Bombay	14 006	Eastern Bengal and Assam	6 491	Baluchistan	289
Burma	26 077	Punjab	1 952	Andamans	150
Bengal	4,264	Coorg	520	North West Frontier Province	10
Madras	20 080				

In 1910-11, there were in British India, 226 cotton mills, containing 78,884 looms and 5,961,850 spindles, employing a daily average number of 214,149 persons. Fifty-eight jute mills, employing 216,349 persons, with 33,169 looms and 682,527 spindles. Four woollen mills at work, employing 3,216 persons. Eight paper mills, employing 4,604 persons, paper made in 1910, 59 million-lbs., twenty-four breweries, the quantity of beer brewed during 1910 being 4,191,000 gallons.

In 1910-11 there were 2,251 joint stock companies registered under the Indian Companies Act and in operation with paid up capital of 42,488,119.

The following table refers to the principal classes of joint stock companies in 1910-11 —

Companies working	Number	Paid up capital
		£
Banking and Insurance	331	5 418 439
Railways and Tramways	31	3 479,280
Trading	779	3 810,907
Tea planting	141	2,355,123
Coal mining	123	2 892,617
Cotton mills	219	9 078 472
Jute mills	33	4 447 658
Mills for wool, silk, hemp &c.	14	678,564
Sugar	28	640,638

*Mineral Production.*—The values of the chief minerals produced in 1910 and 1911 are given as follows —

—	1910	1911	—	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Coal	2 455 644	2 602 616	Tin-ore and tin	18 578	24 931
Gold	202 486	2 228 148	Silver	4 668	11 675
Petroleum	835 827	884 898	Graphite	20 479	9 428
Manganese-ore	849 455	648 701	Chromite	2 315	3 072
Salt	555 078	469 385	Alum	2 989	2 792
Saltpetre	223 762	220 012	Garnet	1 842	1 846
Mica	16 182	185 642	Corundum	623	1 650
Lead-ore and lead	163 029	181 989	Magnesian	1,362	1 047
Tungsten-ore	88 873	99 280	Diamonds	590	478
Ruby sapphire and spinel	58 849	67 584	Amber	288	138
Iron-ore	9 811	44 487	Other	604	827
Jadestone	64 747	41 660	Total value	£7 626,939	£7 657,281

The quantity of coal produced was 12,715,534 tons in 1911, compared with 12,047,413 tons in 1910, of iron ore, 368,180 tons in 1911, against 54,626 tons in 1910, of petroleum, 225,792,094 gallons, against 214,829,647 gallons in 1910

### Commerce

The following table apphes to the sea-borne external trade of India, which in 1834-85 amounted to Rupees 14,34 22,900 —

Years	Average Annual Imports	Average Annual Exports	Increase or Decrease percent of Imports	Increase or Decrease percent of Exports
	Rupees	Rupees		
1861-62 to 1867-68	46,56,42,170	55,24,73 500	—	—
1868-69 to 1874-75	49,14,49 650	57,37,96,110	- 7 84	9 86
1875-76 to 1881-82	53,16,83,790	69,43,21,910	23 21	21 00
1882-83 to 1888-89	72,76 82,400	89,30,02,560	36 89	28 62
1889-90 to 1895-96	87,55,63,720	111,29 56 970	20 32	24 63
1896-97 to 1902-03	99,37 79,448	121,18,86,033	13 5	8 89
1903-04 to 1909-10	153,02,08,135	177,07 71,173	58 98	48 12
1907-08	178,82,25 441	182,93,39,031	10 46 <sup>1</sup>	0 10 <sup>1</sup>
1908-09	151 52,23,485	159,46,84,418	- 15 27	- 12 83
1909-10	160 17,47,407	194,36,72,279	5 71	21 89
1910-11	173,47,93,188	217 08,85,284	8 31	11 8
1911-12	197,52,62,694	232,27,53,231	18 86	9 76

<sup>1</sup> In each case in the succeeding figures the increase or decrease in the last two columns is as compared with the previous year

In the year ending March 31, 1912, the trade (private and Government) was as follows —

	Imports	Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
Merchandise	144,05 54 883	127,90,14,168
Treasure *	68,47 08 480	10,37,39 068
Total <sup>†</sup>	197 52,62,368	238,27 53, 231
	(131,534 1911)	(158,856 2151)

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure :—

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Years ended March 31	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1908	120,89 0 413	31,82,04 302	152,71 55 254
1909	1 1 38 57 281	23,69 18,81	143 80 75 790
1910	117 06 04 395	37 42 00 735	154,48,05,080
1911	1 9 8 40 184	39 70 4 928	169 05 88,096
1912	152,57 49 483	3 42,20 933	191 99 09,766

  

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908	177 55 20 254	5 44 03 781	182,90 43,540
1909	153,02,79 942	5 95 06 736	158 98 46 676
1910	187 86 40 449	6 39 33 808	194 27 83 752
1911	200 88 20 189	7 11 9 909	217 60 00 096
1912	22 73 73 446	10 36 16 193	238,11 89 730

Of the exports of merchandise in 1911-12 Rs 221 73 10 933 represented the product of the country Rs 5 02 82,613 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The returns of quantities and values of imports and of exports are based on the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively but the declarations contained in these documents are subject to scrutiny in all cases and penalties may be inflicted where they are found to be false. The value is the wholesale value at the place of import or export less trade discount, duty not being included in the value of dutiable goods. Up to the year ended March, 1911 the published returns showed not the prime origin of imports and ultimate destination of exports but only the countries whence the goods were shipped to India and to which they are shipped from India, as disclosed by the shipping documents. But beginning with the official year 1911-12 imports have been classified with reference to the countries whence they are consigned to India and exports credited to the country of final destination as declared by the exporters in the shipping bills whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. A retrospective record from the year 1907-08 was also specially constituted under the stated system of registration and the figures given in this article for the year 1907-08 and succeeding years relate to countries of consignment and countries of final destination. No distinction is maintained between general, special and transit trade but goods of foreign origin when re-exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin. Apart from the comparatively insignificant imports and exports by parcel post, of which only the total values are known there are no special circumstances which affect the value of the statistical results.

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1911-12 was Rs 9 14 53 2 1 and export duty Rs 1,86,25,202. The largest import duty is derived from cotton goods Rs 1,50,10,401 and from salt, Rs 1 41 87 555 in 1911-12 the export duty is entirely on rice.

The imports and exports, excluding Government stores and Government treasure were distributed as follows in five years—

Years ended March 31	Bengal	Eastern Bengal and Assam	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—						
1908	60,60,48 196	52,50 658	11 34 11 408	11,18 79 823	68 30 48,513 11,40,00,706	
1909	47,81,10 471	61 83 904	14 19 10 847	12,28,68,464	53,14 90 591 11,60 48 429	
1910	52,06 74,166	60 03 106	11,02 41 778	10,70 34 905	64 23,14 0 1,10 79 98 230	
1911	58,00 07 084	56 26,840	10 98 12 554	11 85,64 63	70 04 11 606 13 04,40 276	
1912	60,33,75,947	66 40 778	12,24 08 775	12 11,53,538	92 87 43 776,14,21 47,088	
Exports—						
1908	70,45,50 291	8 79 47,023	17 78,88 144	10 22 47 990	58 26 04 163,18,34 08,968	
1909	64,83,80,833	4 73,07,764	13 97,25 264	18 07,28,036	47 03,21 701,8 67,97 090	
1910	70,48,84,081	4,54,48,750	18 07,87 865	30 37 06 042	60,09,36,282 22,40 23 870	
1911	78,76,64,194	4,40,88,989	20 56,21,724	21 76,60 867	68 68,00 968 22,60,53,481	
1912	84,30,37,036	5,24,31,483	25 44,06,569	23,53,86,713	72,53 66 181 24,95,83,088	

Imports and exports of bullion and specie were as follows—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold Rs	Imports of Silver Rs.	Exports of Gold Rs	Exports of Silver Rs
1908	20 75 20,467	21 58 15,570	8 88 40 127	2 06 85,874
1909	8,40 42,810	14,88 99,867	4 04 87 6,8	2 27 14 812
1910	25 08 10 318	12,49 24,516	8 85,16 110	7 04 75 293
1911	27 89 25 184	11 48 10 596	8 91 88 609	8 21 80 652
1912	41,49,58,057	11 97 72 423	8 78,88,399	6,64 00,764

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows (merchandise alone) in years ending March 31, 1911 and 1912 —

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1910-11 Rs.	1911-12 Rs	1910-11 Rs.	1911-12 Rs.
United Kingdom	79 08 4 211	88 40,8 720	51 1, 2 690	57 64,15 545
France	2 5 08 850	2 14 08 70	15 15 41 09	13 74,01 140
Germany	8 89 46 884	8 95 31 060	19 70 75 910	22,68 71 785
Austria Hungary	2 49 5 444	2 06 61 386	7 29,6 500	7 56,91 78
Italy	1 28 47 835	1 25 65 300	7 29 83 320	6 25 58 835
Belgium	2 71 57 970	2 31 85 500	11 04 28 4	13 32 49 060
Holland	1 06 71 496	1 20 59 220	85 7, 615	5 81 03 39
Japan	14 15 160	16 85 580	9 81 61 603	1 78,69 740
Russia	91 29 845	11 47 105	1 55 900	1 73 73 090
China	42,14 740	2 46 97 050	10 07 17 650	16 22 20 455
Japan	1 27 19 025	8 47 78 400	13 49 43 70	16 67 85 915
Ceylon	70 17 915	68 56,6 4	7 70 12 685	8,29 47 398
Straits Settlements	3 10 35 916	2 97 78,525	7 81 25 090	5 60,19 870
Java	9 06 09 595	9 47 09 925	3 58 2 425	4 26,80 400
Arabia	49 44,880	47 29 500	83 6, 425	89 84 225
Peru	62 08 085	60 70 145	50 43 680	46 91 885
Egypt	4 87 50	4 33 000	1 83 17 040	1 70 00 010
British East Africa	8 70 640	40 49 820	6 06 390	6 23,615
Other E. African ports	10 58 915	5 00 450	10 05 085	1 38,65 795
Mauritius	3 02 40 87	1 71 51 460	1 24 3 21	1 40 68,920
United States	3,48 70 4	5 09 09 360	13 52 01 570	15 58,01 040
South America	4 435	6 810	78 73 120	56 69 275
Australia	1 13 43 045	1 09 60 655	8 17 68 395	7 17 4 310

<sup>1</sup> Including Zanzibar and Pemba.

The value of the different classes of goods (private merchandise only) was as follows —

	Imports		Export of Indian Produce	
	1910-11 Rs	1911-12 Rs	1910-11 Rs.	1911-12 Rs.
Animals living	5 140 587	4 87 462	4 21 0	27 41 613
Articles of food and drink	20 87,47 894	10 06 53 406	55 36 12	69 21 68,960
Metals & manufactures of				
Hardware & cutlery	3 34 60 118	8 36 51 832	4 20 982	5 25 092
Metals	14,48 87 850	14 50 61 758	1 40 73 720	1 67,43,700
Machinery	4 79 04 605	4,25 74 040	26 031	47 777
Railway plant and stock	4 24 53 214	4 38 80 549	958	91 801
Chemicals drugs &c.	3 09 95 419	3 98 80,623	15 02 86 092	15,17 90 887
Oils	3 60 80 769	4 44 07 947	1 41 08 200	1,00,84,782
Raw materials	4 62 00 94	6 80 87 205	9 16 68 003	26,45 59 257
Articles manufactured or partly so				
Yarns & textile fabrics	61 05 06,002	6 18,22 261	38 35 60 560	26 18,34,18
Apparel	3 09 6,764	3,33,37 882	19 12 870	19 68,308
Other articles	15 00 10 030	16 59 34 268	9 43,14 444	8,9,84,850
Total	179,25 40,168 (86,229,0114)	185,57 48,833 (92,385,2252)	305,02,09 594 (137,080 4462)	321,72,10 838 (147 820,7292)

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The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1911-12

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1911-12 Rs.		1911-12 Rs.
Cotton manufactures	47,57,03,012	Rice	29,05,17,072
Metals, hardware and cutlery	1,87,48,070	Wheat and wheat flour	14,14,47,886
Silk (raw & manufactured)	5,11,35,939	Cotton (raw)	29,48,96,017
Sugar (refined & unrefined molasses & confectionary included)	11,93,1,630	Cotton (manufactured)	9,77,84,016
Woolen goods	8,40,73,405	Opium	13,98,90,897
Liquors	1,13,35,094	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	26,94,08,247
Railway plant and rolling stock	4,43,09,549	Hides and skins	13,92,84,898
Oils	4,44,07,947	Jute (raw)	2,55,86,010
Machinery and Mill work	4,13,72,040	(manufactured)	16,00,00,758
Coal	51,29,421	Tea	12,94,64,234
Provisions	8,19,08,901	Indigo	87,56,024
Apparel (excluding hosiery)	3,43,31,88	Other dyes and tans	78,58,757
Salt	4,14,510	Coffee	1,84,61,793
Spices	1,54,82,604	Wool (raw)	1,58,03,138
Glass	54,37,019	Spices	83,90,598
Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	2,67,40,048	Lac (excluding lac dye)	81,40,406
Paper	1,17,76,651	Sugar (refined & unrefined)	14,60,960
Umbrellas and Sticks	40,95,681	Silk (raw and cocoons)	4,58,858
Grain and Pulse	12,74,644	(manufactured)	6,31,461
Dyeing & tanning materials	1,29,17,886	Oils	1,80,84,782
		Wood	95,16,950
		Wool (manufactured)	27,90,968
		Provisions	1,08,49,540
		Saltpetre	82,10,000

The share of each province in certain exports of Indian produce in 1911-12 —

	Bengal	Eastern Bengal & Assam	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	8,47,50,188	1,05,038	26,38,114	5,68,570	1,71,75,906	20,22,12,904
Wheat	1,82,50,080	—	1,49,09,718	10,23,28,751	478	—
Opium	6,71,48,000	—	6,37,42,091	—	—	—
Indigo	30,57,200	—	47,194	1,89,581	4,29,100	870
Cotton raw	51,14,864	4,57,300	1,62,06,440	63,87,000	3,90,20,402	30,59,840
Seeds	1,78,83,190	—	18,87,08,797	2,72,53,009	2,53,83,758	0,74,938
Jute, raw	19,90,81,620	2,48,00,101	2,414	—	7,40,714	80
Tea	2,85,20,120	12,77,08,934	89,020	1,714	1,25,07,000	3,138

The trade between India and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is as follows —

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports (Consignments) into U.K. from India	28,684,167	55,480,771	2,706,715	45,428,818	61,104,500
Exports of British produce to India	40,418,713	43,881,501	45,996,300	52,245,064	47,020,499

\* Excluding stores shipped for Indian Government, which amounted in the years 1906-11 to £,520,626, £,461,703, £,501,751, £,617,882 respectively

The staple articles of import from India into the United Kingdom —

Year	Cotton (Raw)	Wheat	Jute	Seeds	Tea	Rice <sup>1</sup>	Indigo
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	1 414,882	1,997 188	5 817 191	2 582,057	5 752,864	1 505,780	117,868
1909	1,477,401	8,944 408	4,662,826	8 180 796	8 811 102	1 486 748	14 112
1910	2,746 649	7 404,549	4 658 400	6,497 628	6,221 885	1,986 009	26 563
1911	2 197 917	7 894,578	6,348 882	6 681 664	7 098 684	1,752,727	66,730
1912 <sup>2</sup>	1 899,000	10 946 000	—	—	7 084 000	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Including Rice Meal and Flour  
<sup>2</sup> So far as information is available

Other imports (1911) were leather, 2,752,798<sup>1</sup> untanned goat skins, 475,515<sup>1</sup> coffee, 444,762<sup>1</sup>, teak wood (hewn), 620,945<sup>1</sup>, jute manufactures 1,931,251<sup>1</sup>, lac, 335 112<sup>1</sup>, wool, 1,553 035<sup>1</sup> myrobalsams (dye stuff), 137 670<sup>1</sup>, manganese ore, 286,672<sup>1</sup>

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows —

Year	Cotton Manufactures	Cotton Yarn	Iron and steel manufactures thereof	Copper and Copper work	Machinery	Woollens
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	2,098 719	1 338 946	5 648 181	746 466	5 803,800	960,408
1908	25 064,390	— 895 664	5 467 191	1 234,188	4 248 815	1 009 112
1909	19 992 842	1 878 887	5 411 286	857 192	4 345 297	760,940
1910	23 371 783	1 661 881	5,100 760	1 379 468	8 141,858	1 104 844
1911	27 318 708	2 190,812	6,686 149	1 188 448	8 054 642	1 280 943

Also (1911) railway and other carriages, 1 095,461<sup>1</sup> new ships, 67 262<sup>1</sup>, printed books, 282,382<sup>1</sup>, chemicals, 500,136<sup>1</sup>

The foreign trade of the six largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports, in five years —

	1907-08	1908-09	1909 1910	1910-11	1911 12
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	122,55 74 479	110 47,98,568	116 50,85 514	126 58 80,187	187,84 94 400
Bombay	98 00 82,075	88 30 60,557	94 07 42 098	110 37 70 287	118 42,69 406
Rangoon	24,99 63 518	22 02,56 777	22,71 81 662	27 31 65 982	81,78,48,481
Madras	14 85,47 476	15 80,33,289	13,74,45 679	16 31 62 585	16,34 73,984
Karachi	33,71,89 555	19,58,07 125	22,06 06 972	38 63,08 588	27 84 25 628
Tatloorn	4,48,61,848	4,69,98,878	5 25 68 764	5 91 15 640	6,30,46,874

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The trans-frontier land trade (excluding treasure) was during three years —

—	Rs. Imports	Rs. Exports	Rs. Total
1910	7 25 26,043	6 01 90 538	13,27 26 581
1911	7,99,47,099	6,48,86 845	14,48 33 945
1912	9 34 96,104	7 91 02,777	17,26,01 881

The trade (excluding treasure) with the leading trans frontier countries was as follows —

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Las Bela	6 17 825	7,74,556	6 84 424	2,73,996	2,49 117	1 78,799
Khelat	4,56,813	6,55 706	4 93 867	7 02,882	8 83 709	8,22 371
Perak	4,90 032	2,92,660	8,07,739	7 59 254	9 42,564	16 82,550
S. W. Af- ghanistan	65 14,066	59 60,028	64,40 943	56 05,954	58 52,360	60 27 421
N. E. Af- ghanistan	80 52,331	27,29 215	81,00,257	56,43,861	87 24,393	66 24,098
Dir, Swat, & Bajaur	51,12,412	67,30 142	71 19 791	63 81 4 9	70 99 223	78 15 865
Buner	1,96,731	2,44,851	2,66,931	2,68,061	4,56 074	6,50,401
Kurram Valley	2,06,667	2,69 212	2,93 777	9 71 851	13,71 190	16 25 642
Ladakh	1 22,559	1 64,670	1 78 820	2 086	1,23,632	1 20 733
Tibet	16 22,375	22,52 649	26,12 203	10 47 806	11 20 290	14 58,422
Nepal	2 01,73 801	2,49 74 079	4 26,70,942	1,56 14 609	1 66,40 065	2 21 81 912
Kashmir	21,80,179	20 86 465	1,42,803	2 38 440	2,06,019	4 25 848
Shan States	1,52,37 905	1 71 87 518	1 76 29 813	1 43 53 070	1 41 70 226	1,77,73 898
Siam	27 98 580	24,25 280	31,82,470	24 43 556	21 91 493	23 49 569
W. China	16,12,117	18,30 944	18 15 053	40,61 165	46 56,184	35,95,116

The total value of the coasting trade in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure in 1909-10 was Rs 106,56,82,001, in 1910-11 was Rs. 104,94,09,276, in 1911-12 was Rs. 104,84,34,727

## Shipping and Navigation

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India —

Nationality of Vessels	1907-08				1908-09				1909-10				1910-11				1911-12			
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
<b>Entered</b>																				
British	2,597	4,875,833	2,144	4,936,832	2,395	5,693,708	2,412	5,916,694	2,582	6,870,217										
British Indian	396	306,668	325	293,389	365	142,716	301	161,446	325	204,512										
Foreign	548	1,349,049	496	1,247,612	540	1,376,921	541	1,444,149	628	1,707,557										
Native	1,884	87,529	1,117	79,400	780	62,731	1,087	70,056	946	72,591										
<b>Total</b>	4,725	7,119,079	4,082	6,460,582	4,080	7,275,071	4,291	7,592,845	4,481	8,954,877										
<b>Cleared</b>																				
British	2,388	5,419,334	2,094	4,896,545	2,327	5,680,314	2,393	5,798,567	2,535	6,347,838										
British Indian	478	349,808	386	247,387	408	200,952	314	186,723	322	208,836										
Foreign	517	1,271,628	493	1,242,780	546	1,411,950	505	1,340,572	608	1,693,939										
Native	1,204	79,838	946	67,579	681	48,804	992	66,921	922	71,451										
<b>Total</b>	4,587	7,120,101	3,919	6,444,241	3,962	7,322,020	4,144	7,392,183	4,387	8,261,558										
<b>Total entered and cleared</b>	9,312	14,239,180	8,001	12,910,823	8,042	14,597,091	8,435	14,984,528	8,868	16,616,485										



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The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was in 1908-09, 103,809 of 16,334,169 tons, in 1909-10, 104,089 of 16,385,222 tons, in 1910-11, 101,074 of 16,924,284 tons, in 1911-12, 100,483 of 16,438,427 tons, and cleared in 1908-09, 89,312 of 16,885,686 tons, in 1909-10, 84,001 of 16,486,721 tons, in 1910-11 84,172 of 16,161,168 tons, in 1911-12, 88,835 of 16,741,828 tons.

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for six years —

	1906-07		1907-08		1908-09		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Built	134	5,583	113	4,761	179	7,854	108	5,841	98	4,691	112	4,482
Registered	185	27,571	158	13,646	240	14,766	183	16,119	124	10,893	161	21,265

## Internal Communications

### I ROADS AND CANALS

The following table shows approximately the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country —

		Mettalled Miles	Unmettalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal.	(1910-1911)	4,861.51	35,223.51	40,085.02
Eastern Bengal and Assam	(1910-1911)	536.82	18,530.11	19,066.93
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	(1910-1911)	6,043.07	26,861.05	32,904.12
Punjab	(1910-1911)	2,567.24	19,794.11	22,361.35
Burma.	(1910-1911)	1,989.17	9,820.11	11,809.28
Central Provs. and Berar	(1906-1910)	2,357	4,683	7,040
Madras	(1910-1911)	22,071	3,934.0	26,005.0
Bombay	(1910-1911)	6,176.91	21,080.34	27,257.25
N W F Provs	(1910-1911)	803.41	3,052.47	3,855.88
Coorg	(1910-1911)	100	507	607
Rajputana	(1910-1911)	305	468	773
Central India	(1909-1901)	1,904	468.25	2,372.25
Baltichistan	(1910-1911)	810.25	407.93	1,218.18
Military works	(1910-1911)	1,218.00	806.31	2,024.31

1 Exclusive of Bridle Roads of which 2,301.93 miles were maintained by the P W D and 619.15 miles were maintained by local authorities.

2 Includes 2,577.66 miles of roads maintained by local authorities but it is not known whether they are metalled or unmetalled.

3 Exclusive of serviceable fair weather roads (189.66 miles) and bridle paths (1,090.18 miles).

4 Exclusive of serviceable fair weather and temporary roads (191.00 miles) and bridle paths (1,322.50 miles).

The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, and the Irawadi, with some of their branches, are largely used for inland traffic. In Southern India, especially, canals are an important means of communication.

### II RAILWAYS.

Miles open		Miles open		Miles open		Miles open	
1895	19,547	1903	26,956	1906	23,067	1909	31,490
1900	24,752	1904	27,858	1907	30,010	1910	32,099
1902	25,931	1905	28,395	1908	30,576	1911	32,839

The railways open on December 31, 1911, were as follows —

	Miles
State lines worked by companies	17,949
State lines worked by the State	6,874
Companies lines guaranteed under modern contracts	82
District Boards' lines	155
Branch Line Companies' railways assisted by Government under rebate terms	1,171
Companies lines —	
(a) Subsidized by the Government of India	417
(b) „ Local Governments	137
(c) „ District Boards	265
(d) receiving land only from the Government of India	1,346
Unassisted Companies lines	66
Leased lines	79
Native State lines	3,974
Foreign lines	74
Total	32,839

The gauges of the Indian railways are (1) The Standard or 5ft 6in (2) The Metre, or 3ft 3½in, and (3) The Special gauge of 2ft. 6in and 2ft. The total capital expenditure on Railways to the end of 1911 including lines under construction and survey, &c, was as follows —

	Rs
State lines worked by companies	2 84 81 78,000
State lines worked by the State	1,22 58 51 000
Companies lines guaranteed under modern contracts	30 11 000
District Boards' lines	70,40,000
Branch Line Companies' railways assisted by Government under rebate terms	7 53,60,000
Companies lines —	
(a) Subsidized by the Government of India	3 32,02,000
(b) „ Local Governments	1 41,58,000
(c) „ District Boards	1,23,63,000
(d) Receiving land only from the Government of India	12,07 63,000
Unassisted Companies lines	37,97 000
Leased lines	1 19 77,000
Native State lines	23 07 94 000
Foreign lines	1 00,34,000
Unclassified expenditure, including collieries, &c	1,30 12,000
Total	4 60,92 40,000 (307 280,000)

Gross earnings on railways during 1911, Rs. 55 27,92,000 against Rs. 51,14,23,000 during 1910, passengers carried 1911, 389,862,600, passengers carried 1910, 871,576,000. Aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock in 1911, 71,268,000 tons in 1910, 63,603,000 tons. Working expenses in 1911 Rs. 28,83,92,000, or 52.17 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with Rs. 27 15,72,000, or 53.10 per cent. in

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1910 Net earnings Rs. 26,44,00,000 against Rs. 23,98,50,000 in 1910 average return on the capital expenditure 5.87 per cent against 5.48 per cent in 1910

### III POSTS AND TELEGRAPH

In 1912 there were 66,923 post offices and letter boxes, against 753 in 1856 In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, the number of letters, post cards and money orders passing through the post-offices was 876,768,765 of newspapers 52,612,161, of parcels 7,346,519 and of packets 55,908,694 being a total of 992,636,139 The following table gives statistics for five years —

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters Newspapers, &c	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
				£	£
1908	949,714,801		142,1	1,821,999	1,772,710
1909	875,255,832	16,49	43,77	1,874,513	1,867,608
1910	919,624,127	16,64	45,743	1,927,765	1,919,499
1911	945,147,612	16,813	47,884	1,990,921	1,950,890
1912	992,636,139		66,923	2,136,034	2,008,661

The following are telegraph statistics for five years —

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			£	£	
1908	271,944	68,940	890,605	752,411	12,749,923
1909	280,595	70,065	890,208	783,022	13,006,778
1910	287,266	72,746	807,948	807,519	12,084,697
1911	287,940	74,413	849,517	791,833	13,090,228
1912	299,343	76,578	951,618	821,624	14,671,819

There were 7,584 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1912.

### Money and Credit

The total value of the silver, nickel copper, and bronze coined in British India from 1835-36 to 1911-12 inclusive has been Rs. 5,60,68,77,346, including Rs. 43,50,52,684, the value of 213,765,192 British dollars, Rs. 8,02,68,091, the value of 35,374,555 Straits dollars, Rs. 5,05,520, the value of 497,639 Straits fifty cent pieces, Rs. 9,40,002 the value of 3,084,865 twenty cent pieces, Rs. 19,41,928, the value of 12,745,414 ten cent pieces, Rs. 9,57,410 the value of 12,367,433 five cent pieces, and, Rs. 67,72,867 representing the value of cents and fractions thereof, the heaviest coinage in any one year being Rs. 24,87,52,443, during 1906-07 The value of the money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay mints was as follows in five years —

Year ended March 31	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Bronze	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908	18,55,71,561 <sup>1</sup>	23,28,600	80,045	88,89,171	19,17,69,278
1909	4,41,26,252	14,08,600	1,35,338	11,03,858	4,67,74,048
1910	3,72,04,862 <sup>2</sup>	15,50,000	85,000	5,98,720	3,93,88,582
1911	3,63,88,739 <sup>3</sup>	25,12,500	50,000	9,46,124	3,98,76,363
1912	11,31,56,039 <sup>4</sup>	26,10,000	41,881	9,25,625	11,67,88,555

<sup>1</sup> Includes Rs. 44,15,021 on account of the manufacture of British dollars.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Rs. 1,55,90,338 on account of the manufacture of British dollars.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Rs. 1,35,10,075 on account of the manufacture of British dollars and Rs. 10,58,021 on account of the manufacture of ten cents and five cents.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Rs. 1,26,00,062 on account of the manufacture of British dollars and Rs. 18,43,564 on account of the manufacture of twenty cents, ten cents, and five cents.

<sup>5</sup> Includes Rs. 6,50,93,964 on account of the manufacture of British dollars, and Rs. 57,765 on account of the manufacture of ten cents and five cents.

An Act providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public was passed in 1898. Notifications were issued simultaneously providing (1) for the receipt of gold coin and gold bullion at the Mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1s 4d. per rupee, (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight at treasuries, in payment of Government dues, at the rate of fifteen rupees for a sovereign and seven and a half rupees for a half-sovereign, and (3) for the issue of currency notes in Calcutta and Bombay in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion at the rate of one Government rupee for 1s 4d. By a Notification of the 11th September, 1897, sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight are also received at the Reserve Treasuries, at the rate of Rs. 15 for the sovereign.

An Act (XXII of 1899) declared the sovereign legal tender, 15 rupees to the sovereign. It was, however, decided not to coin gold in India, a proposal to coin gold is now under consideration.

The Coinage Act of 1906 provided for the introduction of a subsidiary nickel one-anna piece and the substitution of a bronze currency for the existing copper coins. The coinage of copper was accordingly discontinued with effect from August 1, 1908. The issue of the nickel one-anna piece was commenced with effect from August 1, 1907.

Since 1900 rupees have been coined as required to meet public demands, the Government purchasing the silver and paying for it mainly with the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. The entire profit accruing to Government on the coinage up to March 31, 1907, and half such profit for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 have been placed to the credit of a separate fund termed the Gold Standard Reserve, with the object of ensuring the stability of the currency policy of Government. Any profit arising from this source in future will be credited entire to the Gold Standard Reserve until such time as the gold and gold securities in the Gold Standard Reserve shall attain to a total of 25 millions sterling.

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. Subsequent

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legislation has relaxed the rigidity of the circle system. Notes of the values of five, ten, fifty, and hundred rupees are now legal tender throughout British India, and the limitation of currency to the circle of issue is confined to notes of higher denominations.

There are now seven circles of issue: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore, and Karachi.

Total values of notes in circulation on March 31 in six years —

	Rs.		Rs.
1906-7	46,95,19,260	1909-10	54,40,84,250
1907-8	46,88,50,345	1910-11	54,99,05,815
1908-9	45,48,79,505	1911-12	61,86,25,095

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

Statistics of the Post Office Savings banks for five years —

—	Banks	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
			Rs.
1906-07	8,048	1,190,220	14,77,11,449
1907-08	8,828	1,262,703	15,18,15,000
1908-09	8,501	1,318,632	15,28,50,022
1909-10	8,767	1,378,916	15,86,72,164
1910-11	8,929	1,480,451	16,91,94,257

### Currency, Weights, and Measures

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are as follows —

The Pie		= $\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing
3 "	= 1 Pice	= 1 Farthing
4 Pie, or 12 Pice	= 1 Anna	= 1 Penny
16 Annas	= 1 Rupee	= 1s 4d
16 Rupees		= 1l

The rupee weighs one tola (a tola = 180 grains) 916 fine.

The sum of 1,00,000 rupees is called a 'lac' and of 1,00,00,000 a 'crore' of rupees.

The Maund of Bengal of 40 <i>seers</i>	= 82½ lbs. avoirdupois
" " Bombay	= 23 lbs. nearly
" " Madras	= 25 lbs. nearly
" Tola	= 180 gr
" Guz of Bengal	= 86 inches.

An Act to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art. 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *seer*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme, = 2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.' Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *seer*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *seer* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum. 'Unless it be otherwise ordered, the subdivisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.' This Act, however, has never been brought into operation.

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## BALUCHISTÁN

A country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire, approximately between lat. 24° 54' and 32° 4' N, and between long 60° 56' and 70° 15' E. extreme length from E to W about 550 miles, breadth about 450, area, 184,638 square miles. population (1911 census), 834,703. Bounded on the N by Afghanistan and the North West Frontier Province, on the E. by Sindh the Panjab and a part of the Frontier Province, on the S by the Arabian Sea, on the W by Persia, the boundary disputes with which were settled in 1905. The main divisions are (1) British and administered territory in the north of the Province, (2) the native States of Kalát and Las Bela, the former consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khán of Kalát, and stretching westwards to Persia, while the latter occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Hálá ranges from the sea to Bela, (3) tribal areas occupied by the Marri and Bugti tribes semi independent, but subject to the control of the Political Agent in Sibi.

1 *British and Administered Territory*—British Residents were appointed to the courts of the Kháns of Kalát from the middle of the nineteenth century, and British expeditions passed through the Bolán on their way to Kandahár and Afghanistan, but up to 1876 the country was considered independent. In 1875 Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Baluchistán Province, first entered the country, in 1877 the cantonment of Quetta, which is now the head quarters of the Administration was occupied by British troops, and in 1878 the administration of the district was taken over on behalf of the Khán of Kalát. After the Afghan war 1878-81 the districts of Pishin, Shorarád, Dukri, Sibi, and Sháhriq were assigned to the British and in November, 1887, were formally constituted as British Baluchistán. In 1889 the districts of Quetta and Bolán were made over by the Khán to the British on an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively. In 1886, the Bori valley, in which is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied. In 1887 the Khetrán country, now known as the Bárkhán tahsil, was brought under British control, in 1889 British authority was established in the



Zhob valley and Kákar Kharidán, in 1898 Chágas and Western Sinjáran were included in administered territory, in 1899, the Nuskhí Niabat was made over by the Khán of Kalát on an annual quit-rent of 8,000 rupees, and in 1903 the Nasirábád tahlil was acquired from the Khán on an annual quit rent of 117,500 rupees. The area of British and administered territory is 46,960 sq. miles, and the population (1911) 579,646. The head of the civil administration is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General. Next in authority is the Revenue Commissioner, who is also the Judicial Commissioner, and as such exercises the powers of a High Court, except in cases of Europeans for whom the Chief Court of the Punjab is a High Court. The area under the direct administration of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, is divided into 6 districts, each in charge of a Political Agent as follows: Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Bolán Pass, Chágas. The Political Agents are also the Collectors, District Magistrates, and Sessions Judges, and are assisted by European Assistant Political Agents and either native or European Extra-Assistant Commissioners and a staff of subordinate revenue and judicial officials. The Political Agent in charge of the Bolán Pass is also Political Agent for Kalát and Las Bela.

In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are Land revenue, excise, court fees and stamps, and judicial fines &c. In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind. This is usually one-sixth of the crop, but in the Sibi tahlil it is two ninths, and on the lands of the Shebo and Khushdíl irrigation canals, constructed by the Government, the proportion is one-third. In Nasirábád the assessment per acre of the cultivated area varies from 8 annas to Rs 4 according to the crops raised and means of water supply. For revenue purposes each district is divided into tahsils, each of which is in charge of a native official known as a Tahsildar, who has a Naib-Tahsildar, Kanungos and Patwáris subordinate to him. The revenue from all sources averages approximately Rupees 18,74,000.

Regular troops are cantoned at Quetta, Chaman, Fort Sandeman and Loralai, and detachments are stationed at different places, principally in the Zhob and Loralai Districts, for the preservation of law and order. There is also a police force, supplemented by levies and the Zhob militia, Makrán and Chágas Levy Corps. The latter are recruited from the local tribes, and have their own leading men as officers.

The medical work of the Province is under the Chief Medical Officer, and there are Civil Surgeons at Quetta, Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Chaman, and Civil Assistant-Surgeons at Sibi, Shahrig, Mach, Kalat and Panjgur.

2. *The Native States of Kalát and Las Bela.*—The leading chief of Kalát is Sir Mir Máhmúd Khán, G C I E, Beglar Bégi Khán of Kalát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father the late Mir Khudásád Khán in November, 1898.

#### KHÁNS OF KALÁT

Mir Ahmad I, C	1667	Mir Muhammad Nasir Khán	
Mir Mehráb I, C	1696	I, C	1751
Mir Samandar, C.	1698	Mir Máhmúd Khán I, C	1794
Mir Ahmad II, C.	1714	Mir Mehráb Khán II	1817
Mir Abdullá, C	1716	Mir Sháh Nawáz Khán*	1839
Mir Mubabat, C	1731	Mir Nasir Khán II	1840
		Mir Khudásád Khán	1857

From March, 1883, to May, 1864, the Máhmád (Throne) was usurped by Khudásád Khán's cousin, Shedad Khán.

The power of the Khána of Kalát was founded by the Mirwáris about the fifteenth century. Authentic history begins with Mir Ahmad I, whose successors gradually made themselves supreme from Kalát to the Arabian Sea, and rose to the height of their power in the time of Mir Nasir Khán I, who was the first to take the title of Khán. The districts of Quetta and Mastung were granted to him by Ahmad Sháh, the Durrani king of Afghanistan. Nasir Khán's grandson, Mehráb Khan, was killed in the storming of Kalát by a British force in 1839. His son, Nasir Khán II, was acknowledged by the British Government in 1840, and in 1854 a treaty was executed with him, under the terms of which he received a yearly subsidy of 50,000 rupees. In 1857 Nasir Khán was succeeded by his brother, Khudádád Khán with whom a fresh treaty was concluded in December 1876, by which the subsidy was raised to 100,000 rupees a year. Owing to the state of anarchy which prevailed in the State, and which reacted on British interests in India, it became essential that a settlement should be effected and Major (afterwards Sir Robert) Sandeman was deputed to Kalát for this purpose, in 1876, with most successful results. Mir Khudádád Khan died in May, 1909.

The Khan of Kalát is the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but the extent of his control has now been considerably reduced. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs. The area of Kalát State is 73 278 square miles, and the population 359,036 (1911 census).

The Khan's revenue, including the subsidies and rents for the leased areas paid by the British Government, amounts to 8,00,000 rupees annually. The Khán has an irregular force of 461 cavalry and artillery. The chief towns in the State are Kalát, Mastung, Bhág, Gandawa and Dadhar.

The ruling chief of Las Bela has the title of Jam. Jám Mir Khán, the grandfather of the present chief, succeeded in 1840, Jám Ali Khán his father, succeeded in 1889, and Jám Mir Kamal Khán, the present chief, succeeded in 1896. The area of the State is 7 132 square miles, population, 61,205 (1911 census), revenue varies from 2 to 3 lakhs, military force, 330 infantry, 35 cavalry, and 4 guns, military police force, 100 men. Before the British occupation the ruler of Las Bela was a feudatory of the Khan of Kalát, but in recent times the connection has almost entirely ceased. The State is under the control of the Political Agent in Kalát.

3 *The Tribal Areas*.—These territories comprise 7,268 square miles, with a population of 84,766 (1911 census), chiefly Marri and Bugtis, under the Sibi agency.

*General*.—The most numerous races in Baluchistán are the Brahú, Pathan and Baloch, 554,800. The Brahús occupy the centre of the country stretching through Chagai to meet the Baloch of Western Sanjrám, and southwards to the Lásis and the Baloch of Makrán. The Pathans are chiefly contained within British and administered territory. The Baloch are distributed through the southern regions in the Marri and Bugti country, the Kachhi plain, the Nasirabad tahsil, the Dombki, Umráni, and Kesheri country, and Makrán. The Lásis (27,779), are almost wholly confined to Las Bela, the term Lási being of modern invention. The other inhabitants are either scattered, as the Chuttlis and Saiads, or are subject races and occupational groups such as the Jat cultivators of the Kachhi plain, the Dehwar cultivators of the uplands, the Dardahs and Naqibs of Makrán, and the Gbúdmás who are of servile origin. There are also indigenous Hindus (14,923) living under the protection of the tribes and carrying on the trade of the country.

The religion of the native population is either Musulmán, in general of the Sunni sect, or Hindu. The Musulmán number (1911) 782,648, Hindus, 87,602, Christians, 5,085, Sikhs, 8,390, others, 978. In 1904 a joint Inspector General of Education (now designated Director General of Public Instruction) was appointed for Baluchistán and the Frontier Province, and an Assistant was posted to Quetta. At the close of 1911-12 there were 59 Government and aided schools in the province. 9 of these were for girls and 2 for Europeans. Of the 2,896 pupils 449 were girls. Nearly half the pupils were Hindus, children of men from Sind and the Panjab in trade or in Government service. Besides these there were 130 private schools with 1,224 pupils on the rolls.

The country consists largely of barren mountains, deserts and stony plains, its climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and the rain fall is uncertain and scanty. Here and there the mountains are tree-clad, and cultivation is carried on wherever water is found. The agricultural products are wheat, barley, millet, lucerne, rice, maize, and potatoes, while grapes, apricots, peaches, apples, and melons are grown in abundance. Panjgur in Makian is famous for its dates. Among wild animals are the markhor, urial (wild sheep), Sind ibex, ravine-deer, bear, and panther, and the chief domestic animals are the camel, horses, oxen and cows, and donkeys.

Little is yet known of the mineralogy of the country. Iron and lead are found near Khuzdár, coal is worked at Khost on the Sindh Pishin railway, and in the Sor hills near Quetta. Asbestos and chromite have been found in Zhob, and chromite also in the Quetta Pishin district. There are oil springs at Khatian in the Marri country, but these are not now worked. Sulphate of iron has been found in Kalat and sulphate of aluminium in Chagái. Salt is manufactured in Pishin, in the Zhob district, and in the Kalat State. Local manufactures are unimportant. A few matchlocks and other weapons are made, and various kinds of ironwork for agricultural purposes. The nomad tribes make felts, rough blankets, and rugs. Brahmí women are famous for their needle work. Leather work and pottery are manufactured in Kachhi. There is a brewery as well as a government distillery for the manufacture of country spirit at Quetta, and also mills for grinding flour, pressing chaff, and manufacturing patent coal fuel. A museum at Quetta was opened in 1906. The Indian Staff College was opened at Quetta in 1907.

The land traffic with India passes either by railway or by the routes from Kalát and Las Bela to Sind, and through the Loralai district to the Punjab. The value of the trans frontier imports (exclusive of treasure) from Kalat and Las Bela into India in 1911-12 was Rs 11,80,291, and of the exports from India to Kalát and Las Bela, Rs 10,01,070. The chief exports from the Province are mustard and rape, raw wool and food grains. Imports consist of piece goods, chiefly of Indian manufacture, ghee, fruits, hay and grass and other articles carried mostly by rail.

Over sea trade is carried on through ports on the Makrán coast with India, the exports consisting of dates, mutton and dried fish, and the imports chiefly of piece-goods and food grains. The greater part of this trade is with the Bombay Presidency.

The principal imports into Baluchistán from foreign countries, viz., Afghanistan and Persia, are fruit, ghee, wool, sheep, horses and ponies. Piece-goods in large quantities, indigo, sugar and metals are sent to these countries through Baluchistán.

Good roads connect the more important centres in the directly administered places. There are 810 miles of metalled and partly metalled roads and

1,921 of unmetalled roads and paths. The road *via* Nushki to Persia was opened during 1896.

The North Western railway, which has the standard gauge of 5ft 6in., enters Baluchistan near Jhatpat and crosses the Kachhi plain to Sibi, where it bifurcates, one branch going by Harnai and the other by Quetta, and re-unites at Boistan, whence the line runs to Chaman. A line of railway to Nushki 82½ miles long, which cost about 7,000,000 rupees, was opened for traffic in 1905. A survey for a short line from Khanai to Hindubagh, a distance of about 45 miles was carried out during 1908-09.

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory extending to Kalat and through Nushki to Seistan in Persia.

A network of telegraph wires covers the north eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalat, and westwards *via* Nushki to Killa Robat, where it connects with the Indo European system, while a further line laid down in 1907 connects India with Persia and Europe, *via* Las Bela, Panjgur, and Nok Kundi.

*Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan*—The Hon. Lieut. Col. J. Ramsay, O.S.I., C.I.E.

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#### SIKHHIM

An Indian feudatory State in the Himalayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet proper, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbi, and by Bhutan, on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and on the W. by Nepal. Extreme length from N. to S. 70 miles, extreme breadth, 50 miles, area 2,818 square miles.

In March 1890 a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The British Government has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of Sikkim. The Maharaja, after having declined to comply with the conditions, lived for some time under surveillance in British India, and in 1895 was allowed to return to Sikkim. The members of the council carry on the administration, with the assistance of the British Political officer.

Population in 1911, 87,920. The people are known to their Gurkha neighbours as Lepchas, but call themselves Bongpa. Principal towns are Gangtok, the capital, Rhenok, Pakyong, Lachen, and Lachung. The religion is Lamaism.

The gross revenue now averages 14,500L. The Kama exercises a

limited jurisdiction within their districts, important cases being referred to the council

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, millet, oranges, apples, and two or three kinds of cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State. There are extensive forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste. A few copper mines are worked. The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim. Imports into Bengal from, and exports from Bengal to Sikkim :—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Imports	£ 56,508	£ 68 8 2	£ 64 078	£ 72,906	£ 88 084
Exports	£ 35,122	£ 31 085	£ 62 830	£ 55 800	£ 73 894

The chief imports into Sikkim were cotton piece goods, oils, provisions, salt, manufactured silk, sugar, tea, tobacco, and rice. The chief exports from Sikkim food grains and vegetables, hides and skins, raw wool, and timber.

Political Officer —C. A. Bell

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#### ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The **Andaman Islands** lie in the Bay of Bengal, 590 miles from the mouth of the Hughli, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland. Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman. There are some 200 islets, the two principal groups being the Andaman Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. The Great Andaman group is about 219 miles long and, at the widest, 32 miles broad, the total area being 2,508 square miles. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, the best known of which is the *padouk* or Andaman redwood (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*). The islands are hilly, the highest point, Saddle Peak, being 2,402 feet, and Mount Harriet, 1,198 feet in height. The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably, Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Stewart Sound, the last being most favourably situated for forest trade. The aborigines, 1,882 (1,036 males and 846 females) in 1901, live in small groups over the islands; they are savages of a low Negrito type. The total population of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1911 was 35,459 (19,570 males and 6,889 females). The climate is tropical, the rainfall irregular and often excessive. In 1911 the forest sales, the result of convict labour, amounted to 4,16,773 rupees. Tea, the coconut, Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), and Bahamas aloes (*Agave rumicoides*) are successfully cultivated. In 1911 there were 11,374 head of cattle. Wireless telegraphy with Burma was established in 1904. A mail steamer connects Port Blair with Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras. The islands are used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts. The settlement possesses about 36,800

acres of cleared land and 156 square miles of reserved forest. There were in 1912, 11,828 convicts (including 600 women) in the place, of whom some 2,100 were on ticket-of leave in the settlement supporting themselves. Of the women, about half are on ticket-of leave, and married to convicts. The Andaman Islands are under the Government of India, and the Officer in Charge is the Superintendent of Port Blair. The Civil, Military and convict population of Port Blair in 1912 was 15,619.

The **Nicobar Islands** are situated to the South of the Andamans, 75 miles from Little Andaman. There are nineteen islands, seven uninhabited, gross area, 685 square miles. The islands are usually divided into three groups, Southern, Central and Northern, the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nancowry, and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nancowry, known as Nancowry Harbour. The Nicobarese inhabitants, numbering 8,310 (3,836 males and 2,974 females) in 1901, are a variety of the Malay race. This people are known to have eagerly pursued the cocoanut trade for at least 1,600 years. English and Hindustani are understood in most villages. The cocoanut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 5 million are sold by barter and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra. The climate is tropical and unhealthy for Europeans. A permanent agent, a native of India, is maintained as sole representative of Government in the Nicobar Islands. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars.

*Chief Commissioner and Superintendent at Port Blair*—Lieut Col H A Browning, I A

*Annual Administration Reports by the Chief Commissioner*—Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Home Department) Nos XXV and LXXVII  
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### LACCADIVE ISLANDS

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west of Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kanara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1901) 10,274 (4,971 male and 5,303 female), all Muhammadans, except 9 Hindus and 2 Buddhists. The language is either Malayalam or Mahl. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

**Keeling Islands** See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

**Kuria Muria Island** See ADEN

## THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

### Constitution and Government.

THE Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore (with which is incorporated Labuan) Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements in 1886, and Christmas Island in 1889. Christmas Island was annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, and the Cocos Islands in 1903.

By a proclamation dated October 30, 1906, the boundaries of the Colony were extended so as to include the Colony of Labuan with effect from January 1, 1907. Labuan has been incorporated for administrative purposes in the Settlement of Singapore.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the general officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor of Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Colonial Engineer. There is a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, of ten official and eight unofficial members, six nominated by the Crown and two by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang, but confirmed by the Crown.

**Governor**—Sir Arthur Henderson Young K.C.M.G.

The governor is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, *High Commissioner* of Brunel, and *British Agent* for British North Borneo and Sarawak.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers, and partly appointed by the Governor.

### Area and Population.

Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 217 square miles, separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a strait three-quarters of a mile in width. A number of small islands adjacent form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 198 square miles, off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, distant from two to ten miles, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian, total area 280 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a strip of the mainland, is British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, it is a strip of territory 42 miles in length, and from eight to 24 miles in breadth.

The population, inclusive of the military, according to the census of 1911, is as follows—

	Singapore <sup>1</sup>		Penang <sup>2</sup>		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans	4,166	1,637	792	470	221	82	5,179	2,189
Northern Asians	2,375	2,459	856	948	789	547	3,288	4,284
Indians	214,601	87,618	159,983	104,984	72,928	42,989	456,512	247,579
<b>Total (1911)</b>	<b>221,142</b>	<b>91,114</b>	<b>171,621</b>	<b>110,402</b>	<b>74,938</b>	<b>44,118</b>	<b>467,601</b>	<b>244,856</b>
Males (1912) Estimated	221,142		171,621		74,938		467,601	
	221,142		171,621		74,938		467,601	
Females (1912) Estimated	91,114		110,402		44,118		244,856	
	91,114		110,402		44,118		244,856	

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, and Laysan Islands.

<sup>2</sup> Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings.

In 1911 there were in the Settlements 240,206 Malays, 369,843 Chinese, and 83,665 natives of India.

The births and deaths in 1911 were as follows —

—	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births	6 580	3,871	193	3,760	3 942	165	16,009
Deaths	11 499	1,863	860	3,379	7 122	183	26,075

In 1911, there were 269,854 Chinese immigrants, 216,321 in 1910, Indian immigrants, 108 471 in 1911, and 83 723 in 1910. The number returned to India in 1911 was 46,464 adults, and 1,639 minors.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands, a group of about twenty small coral islands, lie about 790 miles S W of Sumatra and 1,200 miles S W of Singapore. Population in 1911, 749, of whom 39 were Europeans.

Christmas Island is 200 miles S W of Java and 700 miles E of the Cocos Islands. It is 9 miles long and about 9 miles wide. In December, 1911, the resident population numbered about 1369, all the inhabitants, except the District Officer and his staff, being employed directly or indirectly by the company which works the enormous phosphate deposits which the island contains.

The island of Labuan lies about 6 miles from the north west coast of Borneo and since January 1, 1907, it has been incorporated with Singapore. Area 28½ sq miles, population in 1911, 6,546, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders and about 30 Europeans. Capital, Victoria, which has about 1,500 inhabitants.

## Instruction

Instruction, not yet compulsory throughout the colony, is partly supported by the Government in the case of grant in aid schools, and wholly in the case of Government English and Government Vernacular Schools. In Malacca, Penang, Island of Andaman Islands, and Province Wellesley, there is compulsory attendance of boys within a certain radius of a school where free instruction is given in their own language.

The numbers of schools and pupils were as follows in 1911 —

	Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools	8	2 618	2,457
Grant in aid English schools	29	9,780	8,990
Government vernacular boys and girls schools	106	11,933	10,361
Grant-in-aid vernacular boys schools	3	62	58
Total	216	24,393	21,766

There is a training college for Malay teachers in Malacca.



### Justice and Crime

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds sittings at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, district courts, police courts and marine magistrates' courts. Convictions before the Superior Courts in 1911 were 619, before the other courts 34,128. Police force 2,544 in 1911, of whom 120 were Europeans. Criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1911, 4,353.

### Finance

Public revenue and expenditure for six years (1 dollar = 2s. 4d.) —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1906	1,128,724	1,027,105	1907	1,028,088	966,037
1907	1,100,350	1,168,297	1910	1,080,238	878,762
1908	1,046,385	1,147,723	1911	1,881,076	1,050,761

The estimated revenue for 1912 was 1,128,620*l*. The leading items of revenue for 1911 were—licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 1,006,941*l*; posts and telegraphs, 78,364*l*; fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 64,124*l*; rents of government property, 57,951*l*; government railway, 35,567*l*; and of expenditure—salaries and other charges, 555,046*l*; military expenditure, 221,861*l*; charge on account of the public debt, 94,147*l*; public works, extraordinary, 63,191*l*; public works, recurrent, 44,890*l*; pensions, 42,463*l*.

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1912, amounted to 1,166,017*l*, and liabilities 308,650*l*. The debt amounts to 7,943,452*l* borrowed for public works.

### Defence, Production, and Industry

The harbour and roadstead of Singapore are defended seawards by forts armed with heavy and medium guns.

The garrison in Singapore is composed of the following regular troops—2 companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, 1 company of Asiatic artillery, 1 company of Royal Engineers, 1 battalion of British infantry, 1 battalion of native infantry, and a few details of R.A.M.C. and A.S.C., etc. The Singapore Volunteer Corps consists of 1 company Coast Defence Artillery, 1 Maxim company, 1 company Engineers (all Europeans), 1 company Chinese infantry, 1 company Malay infantry, 1 bearer company.

In Penang there is a Volunteer corps consisting of 2 companies of infantry (one company composed of Europeans and one company of mixed races).

There are Cadet corps and rifle associations in Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.

Twenty per cent of the revenue of the Colony (exclusive of land sales) is contributed to defence.

## Commerce.

The Straits ports are free from duties, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is a transit trade. Import duties are levied only on wine (1 dollar and 1½ dollars per gallon), malt liquors (24 cents per gallon), spirits (2 40 dollars per gallon) and petroleum (5 cents per gallon). The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta percha, india rubber, gambier, gum, copra, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, Para rubber, &c.

Imports and exports for five years (inclusive of treasure and inclusive of trade with the Federated Malay States) Since 1908 the trade of Labuan and Christmas Island is included —

Yrs	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	From U.K.	From Colonies &c	From Foreign Countries	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies &c	To Foreign Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	5,76,400	10,006,600	10,126,800	40,899,800	8,828,000	9,679,800	17,122,800	25,618,600
1908	4,28,800	17,630,700	14,090,400	36,012,000	7,684,000	10,632,300	14,296,500	22,612,800
1909	5,892,141	17,472,616	15,193,740	38,558,482	4,488,700	9,962,200	16,553,800	21,004,700
1910	4,568,615	22,008,041	15,141,920	41,718,576	10,190,123	10,631,821	16,950,197	27,872,141
1911	4,750,064	23,802,434	10,775,811	40,328,309	10,022,181	11,870,050	17,983,283	29,875,141

These exports do not include coal supplied to ships bunkers ships stores telegraph cables &c materials for building and repairing vessels nor opium sent to Johore for consumption there prior to 1910

Trade of the Straits Settlements during two years (inclusive of inter colonial trade and treasure) —

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Singapore	31,674,663 <sup>1</sup>	33,272,400 <sup>1</sup>	37,408,654 <sup>1</sup>	28,082,741 <sup>1</sup>
Penang	1,062,642 <sup>1</sup>	15,803,404 <sup>1</sup>	11,724,998 <sup>1</sup>	13,819,281 <sup>1</sup>
Malacca	776,299	904,858	787,248	671,689
Labuan	167,600	14,869	141,905	126,848

<sup>1</sup> Imports into Christmas Island 3,680 in 1910 and 6,063 in 1911. Exports from, 413,244 in 1910, and 383,486 in 1911. Imports into Dindings 44,831 in 1910 and 1,783 in 1911. Exports 86,970 in 1910 and 10,152 in 1911, are included under Singapore and Penang respectively

The most important imports and exports in 1911, exclusive of inter-settlement trade, were —

1911	Imports	1911	Exports
	£		£
Machinery Hardware and Ironware, &c.	833,050	Tin	10,787,716
Rice	5,372,472	Spices	1,600,089
Opium	1,786,150	Gambier	562,618
Flax	1,678,477	Gums	4,279,999
Tobacco Cigars, & Cigarettes	1,203,259	Tapioca and Sago	1,007,640
Sugar	531,230	Rattans	515,140
Cotton Piece Goods	1,803,471	Copra	1,964,111
Coal	851,717	Preserved Pineapples	228,802
Petroleum	202,318	Hides	442,304

Most of the imports are re-exported.

There may be said to be three classes of trade—*passive, transit, actual*; *passive* trade being goods in vessels merely passing through Singapore for China, &c., *transit* trade, goods changing bottom at Singapore, or landed and stored awaiting re-shipment. These two classes of trade are not included in the import and export statistics, except as regards Para rubber from the Malay Peninsula which is treated as imports and included in the export figures when sent out. *Actual* trade may be defined as goods brought for sale into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for sale to other places whither they are said to be exported. The trade is a transit trade in the sense only that what is imported is exported without undergoing any process of manufacture. Exchange fluctuations affect the value of past statistical results, in times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries being enhanced, the same probably holding good to a less extent in the case of produce exported, but the dollar value having been fixed early in 1906 at 2s. 4d. this is the rate adopted since.

The Board of Trade Returns give the trade with Great Britain for five years, the imports including produce from Borneo, Sarawak, and other eastern places, transhipped at Singapore, which is thus entered as the place of export—

	1905	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports (consignments) (into U.K. from the Straits)	£	£	£	£	£
Exports of British pro- duce to the Straits	7,802,708	9,071,981	11,684,717	12,909,048	14,982,943
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits	8,831,219	9,370,060	4,142,632	4,396,010	4,026,301
	88,388	65,673	102,919	105,688	217,061

The principal imports into the United Kingdom in 1911 were tin, 7,565,630*l.* (in 1909, 8,864,718*l.*), rubber, 8,354,761*l.*, sago and sago meal and flour, 251,245*l.*, Cassava powder and tapioca, 185,577*l.*, gutta percha, 191,290*l.*, spices, 190,670*l.* The principal exports from the United Kingdom were—cottons and cotton yarn, 1,571,757*l.*, iron and iron and steel manufactures, 556,452*l.*, machinery, 245,049*l.*

### Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of the Colony during 1911, exclusive of native craft, was 9,849, with a tonnage of 12,047,991 tons. The number of native craft was 20,026, with a tonnage of 812,352 tons. The number of merchant vessels cleared at the ports of the colony and dependencies was 9,849, with a tonnage of 12,038,913 tons, and the total number of native craft was 20,072, with a tonnage of 825,321 tons.

### Communications

There is a railway from Singapore to Woodlands on the Johore Straits, communication between Woodlands and Johore being maintained by steam ferries. The Perak State Railway extends from Port Buntar in Krai to Kuala Prai in Province Wellesley, whence are steam ferries to Penang. There is a railway from Malacca to Tampin in the Negeri Sembilan. All the railways have a gauge of one metre, and connect with the Federated Malay States Railway system, a continuation of which through Johore was opened in 1909. There are electric tramway systems in Singapore and Penang. There are cables connecting Singapore, Malacca and Penang, and land lines from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur and Penang, and from Malacca to Tampin.

In 1911, 3,157,949 letters and articles of all kinds were posted, and 6,951,721 delivered.

In Labuan there is a railway 14 miles long, used chiefly for the transport

of coal from the mines to Victoria Harbour. From Labuan there are telegraph lines connecting with Hong Kong, Singapore, Sandakan, and the Continent.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

There are eleven banks with establishments in the Colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1911, was 744,533 dollars, equivalent to 88,263*l*.

The dollar, value 2*s* 4*d*., is the standard coin of the Colony, and with the half-dollar and the British sovereign is legal tender for the payment of any amount. Subsidiary silver coins are 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, copper coins are cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents. On December 31, 1911, Government currency notes to the value of 4,300,252*l* (\$38,860,310) were in circulation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.

The measure of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are —

1 Kati	= 16 Tahl	= 14 lb avoirdupois
1 Pikul	= 100 Kati	= 133½ lbs     "
1 Koyan	= 40 Pikul	= 5,334     "     "

The kati of 14 lb is known as the Chinese kati. Another weight, known as the Malay kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9,984 grains. This gives 142 628 lbs as the weight of the pikul, and 5,765 143 lbs as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the Colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

## THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

The Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection. The officer administering the Government of the Straits Settlements is *ex officio* H. M. s High Commissioner for these States and the other Malay States in the British sphere.

*High Commissioner* — Sir A. H. Young, K. O. M. G.

*Chief Secretary for the Federated Malay States* — Sir E. L. Brockman, K. O. M. G.

*Resident of Perak* — W. P. Hume (acting).

" *Selangor* — R. G. Watson, C. M. G.

" *Negri Sembilan* — A. H. Lemon (acting).

" *Pahang* — E. J. Brewster.

In Perak, Selangor, and Sungai Ujong, which State was subsequently amalgamated with other States to form the Confederation of Negri Sembilan, Residents were appointed in 1874, with a staff of European officers whose duty was to aid the native rulers by advice, and to exercise executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the Sultan, the Resident, the Secretary to the Resident (if there is one), and some of the principal Malay chiefs and Chinese merchants. The Residents are under the control of the Chief Secretary and the High Commissioner.

In 1888 the relations of the Straits Settlements with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca were consolidated. These States were confederated in 1899, under the name of Negri Sembilan (signifying Nine States). In January, 1906, Sungai Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungai Ujong

since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident, and in July, 1896, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan, comprises the states of Sungai Ujong, Sri Mananti, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and Tampin. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situated on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. In July, 1896 the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Chief Secretary is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The areas of these States, in square miles, are approximately—Perak, 7,800 sq. miles, Selangor, 3,156 sq. miles, Negri Sembilan, 2,560 sq. miles, Pahang 14,000 square miles, total, 27,506 sq. miles. Perak, by recent agreement with Siam, has been extended by about 1,000 square miles (included in the figures given above).

Population census 1911. Perak, 494,057 (344,288 males and 149,819 females), Selangor, 294,035 (220,939 males and 73,096 females), Negri Sembilan, 180,199 (87,651 males and 42,548 females), Pahang, 118,708 (72,284 males and 46,474 females), total 1,086,999, (725,062 males, and 311,937 females). The population contained 420,640 Malays, 433,244 Chinese, 172,465 natives of India, 3,284 Europeans and Americans and 2,649 Eurasians. The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese immigrants. The largest town in the States is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with about 47,000 inhabitants.

The military force of the States consists of a battalion of Sikhs and Pathans known as the Malay States Guides, to which is attached an artillery corps armed with field guns. The strength on Jan. 1, 1912 was 853, commanded by 11 European officers. The police force comprised 2,882 men, including 70 European officers and inspectors, besides 141 detectives. The Malay portion of the force included 1 assistant commissioner, 286 non-commissioned officers, and 955 constables, while the Indian establishment comprised 2 native officers, 182 non-commissioned officers and 1,241 constables.

In Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in 1911, there were 27 English schools maintained or assisted by Government, and 322 Malay Vernacular schools with 17,007 scholars. The total number of schools was 369, with 22,568 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 18,384.

The laws in force in each State of the Federation are contained in enactments passed by the State Councils up to December, 1909, and from that date, where more than one State is affected, by the Federal Council. This Council consists of the High Commissioner as President, the Chief Secretary, the Sultans of Perak, Selangor, and Pahang, the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan, the four British Residents and four unofficial members, and in addition to legislation deals with the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. All legislative enactments are submitted to the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The courts in the States are—(1) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of a Judicial Commissioner and the Court of Appeal. (2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class. (3) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class. (4) The Court of a Kadhi and the Court of Assistant Kadhi. (5) The

Court of a Panghulu. The Court of Appeal consists of two or more Judicial Commissioners, the chief Judicial Commissioner being President. There is a final appeal in civil matters to the Privy Council.

The number of cases of murder, homicide, robbery &c., reported in 1909 was 943, with 808 discoveries, in 1910, 799 with 208 discoveries, in 1911, 898, with 280 discoveries. The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1911, was 1,259.

Efficient Government hospitals are established in all districts with separate hospitals for Europeans. A very complete Institute of Medical Research has been established at Kuala Lumpur.

The revenue and expenditure of the States were as follows for 1910 and 1911

	Revenue 1910	Expenditure 1910	Revenue 1911	Expenditure 1911
	£	£	£	£
Perak	1,080,143	1,407,066	2,228,509	1,525,287
Selangor	1,077,865	918,710	1,525,227	1,017,000
Negeri Sembilan	241,100	227,689	293,116	205,838
Pahang	118,743	204,765	182,341	182,194
Total	8,097,831	2,758,171	4,177,092	2,940,807

Leading items of revenue in 1911 were—customs, 1,819,870<sup>1</sup>; land revenue (excluding land sales), 206,653<sup>1</sup>; railway receipts, 821,308<sup>1</sup>; licences, 1,117,017<sup>1</sup>; forests, 70,485<sup>1</sup>; and of expenditure—railways, 880,893<sup>1</sup>; public works, 684,724<sup>1</sup>. Public debt nil. Estimated revenue in 1912 was 4,678,606<sup>1</sup>. Estimates 1913—revenue 4,280,000<sup>1</sup>; expenditure, 5,720,000<sup>1</sup>.

The staple cultivations of the Federated Malay States may be said to be coconuts, rice, rubber, sugar, tapioca, coffee, pepper, gambier, and nipah palms. The Krian irrigation works in Perak irrigate 70,000 acres of rice (padi) land and supply drinking water to the district. The canal is 21 miles long with 16½ miles of branches and 188½ miles of distributory channels. The total area planted with rubber at the end of 1911 was 352,974 acres, and with coconuts, 142,774 acres. The forests produce excellent timber, besides gutta percha, oils, resins, and caoutchouc. In 1911 the total quantity of timber and firewood taken from the forests, on which royalty was paid, was 412,568 tons of firewood free of royalty, for use of mining, 295,048 tons. The gross revenue of the Forest Department for 1911 amounted to 70,485<sup>1</sup>. The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast. In 1911 the tin export amounted to 45,363 tons, to the value of 8,182,872<sup>1</sup> sterling. In 1911, 9,228 ounces of gold were produced in the Federated Malay States. Besides gold and tin, many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, bismuth, mercury, arsenic, manganese, plumbago, silver, zinc, and coal.

The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1911 —

	Perak	Selangor	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	8,424,645	8,523,651	549,880	263,783	7,768,368
Exports	6,480,292	5,534,583	282,684	570,069	12,866,368

Chief items of import, 1911 :—rice, 1,607,259<sup>1</sup>; opium, 801,852<sup>1</sup>; live animals, 297,790<sup>1</sup>; tobacco and cigars, 343,515<sup>1</sup>; cotton piece goods, 283,832<sup>1</sup>; sugar, 150,759<sup>1</sup>; spirits, 152,189<sup>1</sup>; petroleum, 138,650<sup>1</sup>; iron ware, 210,207<sup>1</sup>; cycles, motor cars, &c., 164,542<sup>1</sup>; machinery, 213,827<sup>1</sup>.

Chief exports, 1911, cultivated rubber, 4,858,831<sup>2</sup>, copra, 151,062<sup>1</sup>, sugar, 37,456<sup>1</sup>, rice, 67,847<sup>1</sup>, and tin and tin ore, 8,132,372<sup>1</sup>. Bullion and specie imported, 1911, 392,010<sup>1</sup>, exported, 86,449<sup>1</sup>. Imports (excluding bullion and specie), 1911, from U.K., 788,036<sup>1</sup>, other British possessions,<sup>1</sup> 184,338<sup>1</sup>, foreign countries, 292,434<sup>1</sup>. Exports to U.K., 2,870,934<sup>1</sup> (largely rubber); other British possessions, 282,582<sup>1</sup>, foreign countries, 311,842<sup>1</sup>.

Shipping, 1911 (excluding native craft) entered, 4,838 vessels, 1,924,763 tons, cleared, 4,831 vessels, 1,923,566 tons. Native craft, entered, 6,590 vessels, 125,251 tons, cleared 6,896 vessels, 126,040 tons.

There were in the 4 States in 1911, 1,998 miles of metalled cart roads and 1,540 miles of bridle roads and paths. Length of railways open in 1911 559 miles 2 chains, including the line (21 miles) to Malacca. Branch lines connect the principal mining centres with the sea and river ports. The Johore State Railway (Gemas-Johore Bahru) 120 miles and 72 chains, which connects the Federated Malay States trunk line with the Singapore Government Railway, was opened on July 1, 1909, thereby making through communication from Penang to Singapore. The whole cost of railway construction has been met from revenue. All the lines have a gauge of 1 metre. There are 63 post offices and 38 other places for postal business. In 1911, 12,715,876 postal packets (excluding parcels and registered letters) were received and delivered. In 1911 there were 1,711 miles of telegraph and telephone line (4,162 miles of wire) under the Post Office department. The post and telegraph receipts (including stamp sales) amounted to 82,213<sup>1</sup>, and expenditure to 83,968<sup>1</sup>. The current money consists of Straits Settlements dollars with subsidiary silver and copper coins. In February, 1906, the value of the dollar was fixed at 2s 4d or 60 dollars = 71. Currency notes and bank notes also circulate, and the sovereign is legal tender for any amount at the above rate. Weights and measures (as well as currency) are as in the Straits Settlements.

#### OTHER BRITISH PROTECTED MALAY STATES

By the treaty between Great Britain and Siam signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909, Siam transferred to Great Britain the rights of suzerainty and such rights of protection, administration and control, as she had possessed over the tract of territory lying to the north of the Federated Malay States and embracing the whole of Trengganu, all but the north east corner of Kelantan, the greater part of Kedah, together with Palit or Perlis, parts of Rahman and Legoh and adjacent islands. Great Britain agreed to an extension of the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts till the new Siamese codes come into force, when the system shall cease. Great Britain undertook to facilitate railway construction so that Siamese Railways may be connected with lines in the Federated Malay States. A mixed Siamese and British Commission is delimiting the new frontier. These new territories comprise an area of about 15,600 square miles, and contain a population of about 720,000.

Kelantan, on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula, has an area estimated at 3,500 square miles and a population of 282,769 including 15,000 Siamese and 10,000 Chinese. Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of about 16,000. The State has a headquarter Rajah. Most villages have its own head man who is responsible to a circle head man, the circles being in turn grouped into districts, each in charge of a district officer. The prevailing religion is Islam. Mohammedanism, the State being divided into 250 Mukim or parishes. A Government elementary school exists at Kota Bharu with an average daily attendance in 1911 of 117 pupils; also a Government-aided school and a Chinese

<sup>1</sup> Including Singapore, Penang, and Malacca.

school where English is taught. Five new schools were opened during 1911. The Court of the Rajah, and a central Court are at Kota Bharu and other Courts in different parts of the State. There is a police force of 377 men (1911), commanded by a Malay Raja assisted by a British officer. Offences discovered during 1911, 3,786, convictions, 2,381 admitted to prisons during year 487. The revenues of the State in 1911 amounted to 497,574 dollars, and the expenditure to 574,350 dollars. Public debt, 148,986 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture. About 137,000 acres are under cultivation. Chief products rice, coconuts (and copra), betel nuts, rubber, resin and gharu, rattan, bamboo, pepper, tapioca, sugar-cane and maize. A large part of the State is covered with jungle comprising numerous kinds of serviceable timber. The State supports cattle (estimated at 120,000 head), buffaloes (25,000), sheep, goats, and poultry. The mineral resources comprise gold, galena, pyrites and tin. Extensive planting and mining concessions are held by British companies. The principal manufacturing industries are silk weaving, boat-building and brick-making. In 1911 total exports, 1,565,705 dollars, total imports 2,432,871 dollars. Chief exports 1911. Cattle, sheep and goats, 300,516 dollars, betel nuts 175,581 dollars, fish, 128,162 dollars, gold, 117,390 dollars, copra, 553,967 dollars. Para rubber 106,513 dollars. Chief imports, 1911. Opium, 87,173 dollars, silk, 65,115 dollars, gambler 30,195 dollars, kerosene 51,160 dollars, cotton goods, 278,574 dollars, silk goods, 147,216 dollars, silver specie 410,537 dollars, Machinery 55,746 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1911 122,467 tons.

Over 6,000 craft are registered. There is regular steamship communication with Bangkok and Singapore. Roads extend only a few miles from the capital communication inland is by the rivers. Kota Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang and possesses a telephone service. There are (1911) 4 post offices in the state, 115,958 letters, postcards, parcels, &c. and 5,068 telegrams were received and despatched in the year. The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar.

*British Adviser*—J. S. Mason

Trengganu, with an area of about 6,000 square miles has a population as recorded at the census 1911 of 164,078. Capital Kuala Trengganu, population, 14,000. There are no main roads, railways, or telegraphs. Communication with the interior is by rivers; and good native paths. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. The industries are similar to those of Kelantan and the country is of the same general character. Chief exports, 1911. Fish, 577,956 dollars, tin ore, 457,836 dollars, padi 265,406 dollars, copra, 225,798 dollars, black pepper 169,851 dollars. Chief imports, rice 380,194 dollars, cotton piece goods 76,164 dollars and opium 84,120 dollars.

*British Agent*—W. D. Scott.

Kedah, on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, and north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 3,800 square miles. The population (census 1911) is 245,286 of whom 194,411 were Malays, 33,740 Chinese, 8,130 Siamese and 5,074 Indians. The capital is Alor Star on the Kedah River about six miles from Penang by sea. The Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, who succeeded in 1887, is assisted in administering the country by a State Council of five members, of whom the Adviser appointed by the British Government, is one. There are 17 Europeans in the Government service. The police force is distributed in 39 stations, has a strength of 452 men (principally Malays) including 50 Sikhs. There are 29 Government Vernacular schools (2,481 pupils), 7 telegraph offices, and 11 post offices. An excellent telephone system extends throughout the State. A metalled road connects Alor Star with Perlis, a road, partly metalled only, connects it with Singora (Siem), and a metalled road is being made to connect it with Province Wellesley. Another metalled road is being made connecting Baling with Upper Perak in one direction and with Province Wellesley in the opposite direction. Earth and metalled roads are also being made in South Kedah. Arrangements have been made for the extension of the Federated Malay States railway system from Province Wellesley to Alor Star, with possibly a later extension to Perlis. The construction of the line, which should be completed within three years, has already begun. The revenue of the State for the Mohammedan year 1929 (since 1911) was 1,888,152 dollars, and the expenditure, 1,704,944 dollars. The revenue is mainly derived from opium (42%), land rents (21%), and customs (15%). The principal produce of North Kedah is rice and over 500,000 bushels of rice and 2,800,000 bushels of padi were exported in 1911 to Penang for consumption in the Malay Peninsula. There are large rubber, coconut and tin mines in South Kedah. From the mines in North Kedah 756 tons of tin and 16 tons of wolfram were exported in 1911. About four or five steamers ply daily between Penang and the various parts of Kedah.

*British Adviser*—W. George Macdonald

Perlis, on the western side of the Peninsula and north of Kedah has an area of about 800 square miles and a population (1911 census) of 53,744. Malays numbered 52,097 of the population, Chinese 1,567, and Siamese 1,358. Police force, 36 a.s.o's and men. The principal agricultural produce is rice. There are valuable tin and muscovado deposits. The Raja, Raja Alwi, is assisted by a State Council and an adviser appointed by the British Government. Revenue year 1,225 (1911), 181,301 dollars; expenditure, 189,242 dollars.

*British Adviser*—W. Macdonald Fraser.



The State of Johore (area 9,000 square miles, population 180,412), at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula is, in the foreign relations, controlled by Great Britain, in virtue of a treaty in 1884. The Sultan is H.H. Ibrahim, M.C.M.G. In 1918, at the request of the Sultan a British officer was appointed adviser to the Johore Government. The revenue is chiefly from import and export duties. Imports are opium, spirits, tobacco, rice, hardware, Manchester goods, &c. Exports are rubber, gambier, pepper, sugar, tea, coffee, galls-percha, &c. Chief town Johor Bahru, 15 miles N. of Singapore.

British Adviser—D G Campbell C.M.G.

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### WEIHAIWEI

Weihaiwei, in the Chinese province of Shantung, with the adjacent waters was by a Convention with the Chinese Government, dated July 1, 1898, leased to Great Britain. The territory leased comprised, besides the port and bay, the island of Lin Kung, all the islands in the bay, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The boundary has been demarcated and regulations settled for the management of frontier affairs. The area of about 385 square miles contains (1911 census) 147,177 inhabitants, including 3,000 on the island of Lin Kung. The native city of Weihaiwei is a walled town with about 2,000 inhabitants. Within the limits of the territory Great Britain has sole jurisdiction, except that within the walled city Chinese officials may exercise such jurisdiction as is not inconsistent with the defence of the territory. In addition, within a zone extending east from the meridian 121° 40' east of Greenwich, and comprising an area of 1,500

square miles, Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications or take any measures necessary for the defence of the territory, and to acquire sites necessary for water supply, communications and hospitals. There Chinese administration is not to be interfered with, but only Chinese or British troops shall be allowed. Chinese war vessels retain the right to use the waters, and within the territory such lands as may be required by Great Britain for public purposes shall be bought at a fair price.

Under an Order in Council of July 24, 1901, the territory is administered by a Commissioner. Legislation is by Ordinances. The seat of government is at Port Edward on the mainland. There is a High Court for both civil and criminal cases, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, and provision is made for courts of district magistrates. There are 3 European inspectors of police: one on the Island of Lau King and two on the mainland. There are 3 Chinese sergeants and 52 constables (1911). In the numerous villages the headmen system is maintained. At the Government Free School there were in 1911 about 70 pupils, and about half a dozen Mission schools have 180 pupils. There is also a private school in which the sons of Europeans are educated. There are many Chinese schools within the territory. About 6 per cent. of the inhabitants can read and write.

Revenue is derived from (1) a land tax and a road tax, (2) junk registration, shipping dues, wine monopoly (3) fines and miscellaneous sources. For 1911-12 the actual revenue was \$74,671 (8,845L),<sup>1</sup> and the actual expenditure was \$153,690 (14,088L). The grant in aid for 1910-11 amounted to 5,000L, for 1911-12 to 6,000L for 1912-13, 6,000L.

The station has not been fortified, but is used as a flying naval base and as a dépôt, exercising ground, and sanatorium for the China squadron, which assembles at Weihaiwei during the summer. No troops are stationed in its territory, the Chinese regiment having been disbanded.

The leased territory, consisting of rocky hill ranges with fertile valleys, is most picturesque, it is well populated, and the inhabitants are in general well-to-do. Cereals, vegetables and fruits (apples, grapes and apricots) are grown, and oak fed silk is produced. Seedlings of fir trees, acacias, willows, and plane trees have done well. Those of the inhabitants who are not farmers are mostly fishermen. Some rope and line making, boat building, and stone-cutting are carried on. The territory contains gold, and a mining company worked for more than three years, but operations are not now carried on. The trade is carried on by junks and steamers. In 1911, 615 steamers of 519,399 tons entered the port exclusive of Admiralty colliers and government transports. 422 were British, and 193 small Japanese and Chinese coasting boats. The imports are kerosene, flour, cottons, sugar, timber, beverages, provisions, coal. The chief exports are ground nuts and ground nut seeds (in 1911, 181,132 cwts. exported) and salt fish. Weihaiwei is a duty free port.

Good roads have been made round the coasts and into the interior of the Territory. The value of land is rising, which is a sign of the increasing prosperity of the place. There is a regular weekly mail service to and from Shanghai. Many Europeans visit the place in summer on account of the excellence of the climate, which is unsurpassed in the Far East.

*Commissioner*—Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.

*Secretary to Government*.—R. Walter

*District Officer*.—R. F. Johnston

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<sup>1</sup> One dollar = 1s. 10d.

## AFRICA.

## ASCENSION ISLAND

**Ascension** is a small island of volcanic origin, of 34 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N W of St Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is fortified. There is an excellent sanatorium up Green Mountain (2,979 ft.) for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There are 10 acres under cultivation, producing vegetables and fruit for the garrison. The population was estimated (1 September, 1912) at about 186, consisting of officers, their wives and families, seamen and marines, kroonmen, members of the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co., and servants. Garrison station, Georgetown, on north west coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand annually between January and May. In 1912, 116 were taken from 500 to 800 lbs. in weight, they are stored in ponds, and eventually killed and distributed among the people, a few being sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Rabbits, wild geese, and partridges are more or less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of the sooty tern or "widowwake," these birds coming in vast numbers to lay their eggs about every eighth month. The island is included in the Postal Union, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Company with St. Helena, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires, with England and with the Cape of Good Hope by telegraph.

Commandant—Captain G. Carpenter, R.M.L.I.

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## BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland (including the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate), under the immediate control of the Colonial Office, together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, still governed through their Arab Sultan by the Foreign Office. For details as to international agreements, &c., with regard to the British sphere in East Africa, see the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1907, pp. 216 and 217.

## The East Africa Protectorate

**Government.**—The East Africa Protectorate extends from the Umbo to the Juba River, and inland as far as the borders of Uganda. It includes certain mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, viz.—a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the German frontier to Kipini, the islands of the Lamu Archipelago, and an area of 10 miles round the fort of Kismayu, these territories having been leased to Great Britain for an annual rent of 17,000*l.* On April 1, 1906, it was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. By an Order in Council dated November 2, 1904, the Protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief. An Order in Council of October 22, 1906, constituted an Executive and a Legislative Council, the former consisting of 4 members, in addition to the Governor, the latter

of 8 official and 4 unofficial members. In 1908 foreign consular jurisdiction in the Zanzibar strip of coast was transferred to the British Court, and the whole Protectorate is now virtually a British Crown Colony. It consists of 7 provinces and a tract of territory partially organised lying to the north. The provinces are each under a provincial commissioner, and are divided into districts and sub-districts, as follows: Seyidie (capital Mombasa), comprising the districts of Vanga, Mombasa, Malindi and Mwatate, and the sub-districts of Rabai and Taveta; Ukamba (capital Nairobi), including the districts of Kitui, Kiambu, and Machakos; Tanaaland (capital Lamu), with districts of Lamu and Tana River; Jubaland (capital Kiismayu), consisting of the districts of Kiismayu and Gorba; Kenya (capital Fort Hall) with districts of Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embu, and Meru; Naivasha (capital Naivasha), including the districts of Naivasha, Eldama Ravine, Rumuruti, Baringo, Turkhana, Uasin Gishu, and Southern Masai Reserve; the Nyanza Province (capital Kisumu), including the districts of Kisumu, Lambwa, Nandi, and North and South Kavirondo and the Northern Frontier District with headquarters at Marsabit and posts at Kulal and Movale.

**Area and Population.**—The Protectorate has an area of about 250,000 square miles, population estimated at 4,085,000, including 25,000 Asiatics and 2,000 Europeans and Eurasians. On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate, further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes such as the Massi, the Somalis, and the Gallas. Mombasa is the largest town, population about 30,000, of whom 180 are Europeans. The harbour is situated on the eastern side of an island of the same name, and is the terminus of the Uganda Railway. Kilindini harbour on the south western side of the island is the finest land locked and sheltered harbour on the east coast of Africa and is accessible to vessels of deep draught. There is good warehouse accommodation and a pier connected with the Uganda Railway. The two principal rivers in the North are the Tana and Juba which flow into the Indian Ocean. They are both navigable for about 400 miles by shallow draught steamers. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate and the headquarters of the Protectorate administration, has 14,000 inhabitants, of whom about 800 are European and 3,000 Indian. There are also 400 European farmers and 50,000 natives in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

**Religion, Instruction, Justice.**—The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan, but on the coast Mohammedanism has made great progress. There are many Christian mission societies, British, French, German, Italian, Swedish, and American, two being Roman Catholic. There are Government schools at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Uasin Gishu. Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. The High Court is at Mombasa and sessions are held at Nairobi, Naivasha, Kisumu, and other places. District Courts presided over by magistrates are held in each district. In native cases local ideas and customs are considered. The legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout East Africa. In the rest of the Protectorate slavery is non-existent.

**Defence.**—The military force consists of 20 officers and 1,000 men forming the 8th battalion of the King's African Rifles, also two companies of the 2nd battalion. There are 1,500 police under 25 European officers and non-commissioned officers.

**Finance.**—Revenue, 1911-12, 729,078*l.*, expenditure, 772,354*l.*, which included 27,720*l.* for Special Expenditure for Mogadi, grant-in-aid, 190,000*l.*, which included 15,000*l.* special grant for Mogadi. Of the revenue for

1911-12, customs inland accounted for 161,088*l.*, licences and internal revenue 173,617*l.*, Government railways, 346 359*l.*, rents, 23,209*l.*, posts and telegraphs, 26,594*l.* fees of court and other fees, 21,142*l.*

**Agriculture and Mining**—The agricultural products of the lowlands are essentially tropical, and include rice, maize, various native grains, cassava, coconuts, etc. The cultivation of sisal hemp and Ceara rubber is now being undertaken on an extended scale. Cotton growing is receiving attention on the banks of the Juba River. Other plants of economic value are being experimented with. In the highlands almost all crops of the temperate zone are grown, viz. oats barley, wheat, potatoes, all European vegetables, beans, peas, linseed, etc. There is now a large acreage under wheat. Maize culture is rapidly extending, and a large export in this commodity is likely to be developed. Many coffee plantations are established. The growing of black wattle is becoming one of the principal industries of the country and suitable land commands a high price in the market. Ostrich farming has practically become an established industry. Sheep farming is proving very profitable, and many pure bred merinos have been imported. Dairying is also proving a profitable branch of farming.

The forest area of the Protectorate extends over 3 200 square miles, of which the tropical forest covers about 183 square miles, the remainder being upland or highland containing valuable timber trees. Near the coast are mangroves, and various rubber trees, besides ebony, copal, and other trees. The Taveta forest, on the German boundary, is supposed to contain useful timber. The Scrub forest which covers a large lowland area is capable of being turned to useful purposes. The Tana and Juba rivers are bordered by trees of tropical growth, and the Witu forest timber trees and furniture woods. But the valuable forests are within the highland area to the west and north of Nairobi. The Kenia forests of about 625 square miles contain cedar, yellow woods, camphor jarrah, cork iron wood, pillar wood, olive, and many other useful species. The Aberdare forests (about 750 square miles) contain abundance of similar trees. The Mau forest (about 1,200 square miles) is incompletely surveyed, but is known to contain many excellent timber trees. The forest on Mount Elgon (about 50 square miles) is little known.

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored but do not appear to be very extensive. There are large deposits of natron in the Rift Valley, particularly at Lake Magadi, near the border of German East Africa. Diatomite also occurs in large quantities in the same region. Gold has been discovered in S. Kavirondo but not in sufficient quantities to warrant mining. Graphite and marble are found in the metamorphic rocks in various localities, and limestone is worked at various places for building purposes. Manganese is found in the sandstones near the coast, opals have been found in some of the streams on the west side of the Rift Valley but up to now have not been considered of commercial importance.

In five years land was disposed of as follows:—

Year	Freehold	Leasehold	Total	Agriculture	Grazing	Fibre	Forest	Fuel
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1897	82,795	663,579	671,369	26,123	379 219	214 400	—	1,639
1908	15,036	386,656	445,782	7,228	574,311	66 694	—	554
1909	10,848	263,323	274,170	12,604	250,968	2,062	—	674
1910	6,134	266,372	272,506	12,357	349,746	—	—	—
1911	4,941	332,311	337,252	7,276	661,661	—	—	—

**Commerce, Shipping, Communications, &c**—Imports (excluding government stores and treasure) and exports (including those also of Uganda, German East Africa and the Congo), and the gross tonnage entered and cleared (excluding coasting trade) —

Years	Imports	Exports	Customs	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	
1907-08	799,717	424,710	78,718	1,756,300
1908-09	797,158	409,994	81,655	1,762,242
1909-10	775,246	590,057	84,289	1,996,891
1910-11	1,000,846	962,911	99,508	2,566,739
1911-12	1,330,487	1,016,893	122,940	2,886,381

In 1911-12 the chief imports were cotton goods, 394,715*l*; grain, 100,903*l*; provisions, 76,878*l*; machinery, 50,892*l*; sugar, 42,571*l*; wearing apparel, 40,982*l*; iron and steelware, 26,517*l*; agricultural implements, 24,416*l*; spirits and liquors, 20,406*l*; other articles 552,707*l*.

Of imports 649,274*l* came from the United Kingdom, 278,090*l* from British Possessions, 132,618*l* from the United States of America, 123,768*l* from Germany, and 85,035*l* from Holland. Of exports, 408,944*l* went to the United Kingdom, 104,966*l* to British Possessions, 148,304*l* to Germany, and 146,132*l* to France.

The vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company under a four weekly mail contract, tranship passengers and mails to the P and O at Aden *via* Marseilles and the Suez Canal, the Clan Ellerman and Harrison joint service steamers have a four weekly service of cargo steamers from Liverpool, the Società Anonima Nazionale have a four weekly service between Genoa and Mombasa calling at the ports of Italian Somaliland. The vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company and of the Messageries Maritimes, call monthly at Mombasa, of the German East Africa line every three weeks, and the Union Castle line have a four weekly service from Southampton *via* the Suez Canal. Vessels from Bombay call once a fortnight. Communication between the ports of the Protectorate is kept up by small steamers, owned by Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros. at Aden.

The Mombasa Victoria (Uganda) railway is a State railway of the Protectorate, length 588 miles, gauge 39.33 inches. The construction cost to March 31, 1912, was 5,734,335*l*. There is a telegraph along the line, and four steamers on the Lake in connection with the railway. In 1911-12, 116,787 tons of goods, exclusive of railway material, and 442,479 passengers were carried, revenue, 860,224*l*, expenditure, 228,852*l*.

The Post Office of the Protectorate (exclusive of the Uganda Post Office, which is worked by the Protectorate Post Office) received and despatched 2,710,593 letters, packets, &c., and 116,781 telegrams during the year 1911-12. The telegraph system has 2,284 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda). The lines connect Mombasa with Lamu (200 miles), with Kisumu (584), and Kilindini (2 miles) (double line), Kisumu with Entebbe (226) (76 miles double line in East Africa and rest in Uganda), Landiani with Eldama Ravine (22), Lumbwa with Kericho (18½), Nairobi with Fort Hall and Nyeri (81); Kibigori with Nandi and Eldoret (48), and Ruero with Juja (11½), Mazoe and Rabai (2 miles). A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*—H. C. Belfield, C.M.G.

*Chief Secretary to the Government*—C. O. Bowring, C.M.G.

*Secretary to the Administration*—W. J. Monson.

### The Uganda Protectorate.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are as follows — On the north, the 6th degree of north lat., on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the north boundary of the East Africa Protectorate and the N E shores of Lake Victoria, on the south, by the German frontier and by the 1st degree of south lat., and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Albert Edward, nearly all Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, half of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Lado or Gondokoro, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area 117,681 square miles. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 provinces: (1) the Eastern Province, comprising the districts of Karamoja, Busoga, Bukedi, Lobar Toso and Lango, (2) the Rudolf Province, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (this province is at present unadministered), (3) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Nimule, Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and Gondokoro, (4) the Western Province, comprising the districts Toro and Ankole, and (5) the Kingdom of Buganda with islands. Owing to sleeping sickness the islands of Lake Victoria have been entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants, numbering about 20,000 settled on the mainland in 15 free districts. Most of the districts and the whole of the Kingdom of Buganda are more or less directly under British administration, but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in most cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a "Kabaka," with the title of "His Highness." The present Kabaka, H H Daudi Chua, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa, is a minor, and under a regency of three native chiefs. He is assisted in the government by a Lukiko, or native assembly. In the Kingdom of Buganda, and in Ankole and Toro, purely native matters are dealt with by the Lukiko, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts, an abridgment of the Indian Penal Code is being prepared. For Europeans and non natives justice is administered by his Majesty's courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The appeal court consists of the judges of the courts for Zanzibar, Uganda, and the East Africa Protectorate. In 1911, there were 331 criminal cases tried, 87 of which were cases of serious crime. There is a battalion of the King's African Rifles, 350 rank and file, and 1,024 armed constabulary, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of 101 efficient Europeans.

The total population of Uganda (year ending March 31, 1911) is given as 2,448,235, distributed as follows: Natives, 2,840,400, Asiatics, 2,216; Europeans, 440 (including 155 females). Of the Europeans, the majority (343 males and 122 females) are British, the French come second in order. Of the white population 208 are Government servants. Among the natives 650,000 (rapidly diminishing in number) belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries, the Church Missionary Society having 1,124 church

<sup>1</sup> Nyman-Uganda equivalent of Lake.

buildings, 46,000 baptized Christians, and about 200,000 adherents. Two Catholic missionary societies have 36 churches, about 114,400 baptized Christians and 290,000 adherents, besides 806 places of worship with native teachers. There are Protestant schools with about 57,000 children, and Catholic with about 26,000 (1911-12). The various Missionary Societies receive grants amounting to 1,250*l.* towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages, there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river, the rest of the natives belong to the Massai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups. The soil is very fertile except in the Rudolf region. Commercial products are cotton, the output of which is rapidly increasing, sugar, chillies, ghee, ground nuts, coffee, ivory, hides and skins, and rubber while arrowroot and cocoa are being experimentally cultivated. Iron is found abundantly in Bunyoro, and Buganda, copper in the Central province gold in unworkable quantities in a few places. Alum, graphite, coalshale, mica are found. Concessions have been granted for prospecting and for collecting rubber in specified districts. In 1910-11, imports 655,358*l.*, exports, 340,326*l.*, in 1911-12, imports, 624,537*l.*, exports, 392,591*l.* (inclusive of specie). The imports are chiefly provisions, yarns and textiles (204,500*l.* in 1911-12), ironwork and hardware, and apparel. The exports are chiefly goat skins, hides, rubber, chillies, ivory, and about 230,850*l.* worth of cotton (5,247 tons). The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Belgian Congo, and India. The revenue and expenditure for 2 years (ending March 31) were 1910-11, revenue, 191,094*l.*, expenditure, 252,374*l.*, 1911-12, revenue, 203,492*l.*, expenditure, 288,689*l.* Grant-in-aid, 1910-11, 98,000*l.*, 1911-12, 65,000*l.* (not included in the preceding revenue figures).

The Fleet of the Marine Department consists of three steamers and a number of subsidiary craft. One steamer on Lake Victoria (the rest of the traffic there being under the Uganda Railway Administration), another, with a steam launch, lighters and dug out canoes constitutes the Lake Kioga service, while the third sails between Butiaba on Lake Albert and Nimule.

The British headquarters are at Entebbe (population, 9,569), the administrative capital of Uganda, the native capital of Uganda is at Mengo Kampala (population, 32,441). Nile steamers from Khartum ply to Gondokoro, on the northern boundary of the Protectorate. The railway steamers visit Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja weekly, and make fortnightly voyages round the Lake. Vessels also ply on Lake Albert and the Nile to Nimule. A short railway, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, of 52 miles in length, has been constructed from Jinja to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids. It was formally opened for business on January 1, 1912. This railway is known as the Busoga Railway and was built to deal with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga.

In June, 1912, East Africa received a loan of 500,000*l.* from the Imperial Government. Uganda's share amounts to 125,000*l.* and will be devoted to a railway connecting Kampala with Port Bell, its port on Lake Victoria (a distance of some 7½ miles), and to the improvement of communication in the Eastern Province, with a view to bettering the conditions of cotton transport.

A mail service by relays of runners radiates from Entebbe, and is being extended. Money and postal orders and parcel post exchange systems are working in several districts. The Sudan Egyptian telegraph and telephone system is established to Gondokoro. The telegraph line is extended to Wadelai and to Nimule, 110 miles from Gondokoro. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is 691 miles, with 14 telegraph offices and 7 telephone stations.

The currency is based on the Indian rupee, and consists of silver rupees



with nickel cent. and half cent. pieces. There are also in circulation nickel 10-cent pieces, and silver 50 and 25-cent pieces. British sovereigns and E. Africa Government currency notes of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 rupee circulate. New cental coins were issued during 1907-08. The 4 and 2 anna silver, and quarter anna copper coins have been called in. The Savings Bank had 8,597 deposits and 396 depositors on March 31, 1912. The National Bank of India (Limited) has branches at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and the Standard Bank of South Africa has opened a branch at Kampala.

*Governor and Commander in Chief*—Sir Frederick John Jackson,  
K C M G, C B

*Chief Secretary*—H R Wallis, C M G

### Zanzibar Protectorate

**Sultan and Government.**—The Sultan, or, more correctly, the Seyyid, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub (born 1879) succeeded on the abdication of his brother-in-law, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, December 2, 1911. Six of his predecessors in the Sultanate were—Burghash, Khalifa bin Said, Ali bin Said (1890) Hamed bin Thwain (1898), Hamoud bin Mahomed (1896), and Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed (1911).

Zanzibar dominions were gradually acquired by the Imams of Muskat at various dates between 1698 and 1807, partly by conquest from the Portuguese and partly from native chiefs. They were held as an appanage of Muskat until the death of Seyyid Said, when, on a dispute as to the succession arising between his sons Seyyid Thwain, of Muskat, and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar the dominions in Africa were made independent and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration of Lord Canning (dated 1861), then Governor General of India. Besides the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and smaller islands, the Sultan authority nominally extended along the coasts and indefinitely inland, from Warshekh, in 3° N lat., to Tungi Bay, in 10° 42' S lat. The Sultan's dominions were, however, gradually restricted until (1890) they included only the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, the coast of the British East Africa Protectorate up to ten miles inland, of which his Highness is still the titular sovereign. The more important ports on the Somali (Benadir) Coast, which were leased to Italy, have been purchased outright by that Government.

In October, 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar with a British representative as First Minister. In 1908 Captain Barton was appointed First Minister. A 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty is imposed on all imports.

**Area, Population, Religion.**—Area of Zanzibar 640 square miles, Pemba 380 square miles. Population of Zanzibar 1911, 115,477, Pemba 82,457. The Arabs, about 10,000, are the principal landlords and employers of labour. The black population is mostly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. There are about 230 Europeans, comprising 121 Englishmen, 35 Germans, a few Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, and Rumanians, about 10,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of East Africa passes. Zanzibar town has a population of 32,000.

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi school), the Sultan and relatives are of the Ibadhi sect. There are 3 Christian Missions: The Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Catholic Mission (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission.

There is a hospital at the Universities Mission.

**Justice**—For the administration of justice in Zanzibar, one Court, His Britannic Majesty's, consisting of a Judge and one or more Assistant Judges, deals with all actions to which a British, or British protected, person or the subject of a foreign Power is a party, and others, the Sultan's Local Courts, deal with cases in which the subjects of the Sultan are alone concerned.

Appeal lies to the High Court of Bombay, many of the cases tried being cases affecting British Indians in whose hands is a large proportion of the trade of Zanzibar. The British Court has also certain Admiralty jurisdiction by virtue of the Zanzibar Order in Council 1906. Since 1902 the three British Judges sitting at Zanzibar have acted as the Appeal Court for all appeals from the High Courts of East Africa, Uganda and Nyassaland. The Judges of these Courts are also members of this Appeal Court, and sit when required.

The Sultan's Courts under the general superintendence of the Legal Member of Council administer justice in the town of Zanzibar by two European Magistrates assisted by Arab Kathus. In Pemba, and the country districts criminal or civil cases are tried by a Magistrate or a Collector or Assistant Collector. The final appeal, in all cases lies to the British Judge sitting as Sultan's Judge.

**Defence**—The regular army was disbanded in October 1906 and a police force 400-500 strong was established in its place under the command of a British officer. A detachment of two companies of the King's African Rifles was at the same time drafted to Zanzibar from British East Africa.

**Finance and Commerce**—The revenue is mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, chiefly cloves, copra and ivory. The Sultan's privy purse is kept separate from the general revenue, and the remainder of the revenue is devoted to the administration and improvement of the country. All the public expenditure must receive the sanction of the British Agent and Consul General.

	Revenue from Customs £	Total Revenue (excluding loans) £	Expenditure £
1907	153,308	347,518	188,687
1908	97,818	190,058	219,685
1909	127,950	304,868	189,014
1910	167,077	161,705	182,925
1911	100,657	237,429	207,061

Public debt at end of 1911, 72,270/

The chief product of the island is cloves, of which 180,905 cwt were exported in 1911. The preparation of copra is extending. Tea and coffee have not been successful, but rubber shows good results.

Imports, exports, and shipping —

Years	Imports (Including bullion and specie)	Exports (Including bullion and specie)	Shipping entered <sup>1</sup>	
			British	Total
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1907	1,322,957	1,070,967	121,890	404,084
1908	989,841	877,728	82,687	445,350
1909	994,353	1,011,804	107,650	496,673
1910	898,081	1,083,487	228,675	697,973
1911	1,170,699	1,188,189	262,090	710,416

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the very considerable dhow traffic.

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	Imports (1910)	Imports (1911)	Exports (1910)	Exports (1911)
	£	£	£	£
Cloves	—	—	252,470	426,091
Piece goods	180,979	209,495	138,281	112,924
Rice	163,089	183,813	48,480	87,255
Ivory	85,773	83,686	98,844	83,711
Groceries	87,007	60,068	12,410	88,387
Petroleum	16,938	29,013	22,790	21,871
Grain and Copra	27,815	57,548	269,784	208,946
From or to—				
United Kingdom	110,128	111,609	64,472	115,994
British India	587,738	490,468	170,757	271,246
British East Africa	68,242	103,216	112,022	94,194
Germany	94,902	44,713	67,812	111,754
German East Africa	165,216	187,442	216,840	183,487
Netherlands	33,580	61,719	80,118	2,785
France	6,541	6,413	220,242	209,929
U.S. America	55,657	0,923	38,297	64,193

Imports into the United Kingdom from Zanzibar (Board of Trade Returns) 1911, 142,401 including 43,452 ivory, 73,010 spices, 9,095 rubber, and 8,364 gum. Exports of British domestic products, 81,815, including 21,115 cottons, and 8,713 iron and iron and steel manufactures.

Zanzibar is visited regularly by the vessels of the Union Castle Steamship Co. the British India Steam Navigation Co., the Ellerman Harrison Lines, the Deutsch Ost Afrika Line, the Messageries Maritimes, and the Società Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi. There are also lines of steamers between Bombay, Zanzibar, and Durban. There is direct cable communication with the United Kingdom.

Sixty five miles of roads are completed and 50 more are under construction. A light railway of 8 ft gauge from Zanzibar town runs northwards to Bububu (7 miles). The telephone system is fairly widespread, and there is wireless telegraphy between the islands. There were, at the end of 1911, 7 post offices. Received and despatched 1911 635,213 letters, 187,982 newspapers and circulars, and 5,727 parcels.

The British Indian rupee is universally current, currency notes of 5 to 500 rupees are in circulation. A frasila (or frasila) of cloves is equivalent to 35lbs av.

*British Agent and Consul-General*—Edward Clarke (also Consul General for German East Africa)

*Judges*—Lindsey Smith, J. W. Munro and T. S. Tomlinson

*Consul*—J. H. Sinclair *Vice-Consuls*—R. M. Kohan and S. E. Kay

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**Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos.** See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

**Madagascar, Matsabaisland** See RHODESIA.

## MAURITIUS.

## Constitution and Government

Mauritius, acquired by conquest in 1810, was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. Under Letters Patent of 1885, 1901, 1904, and 1912, partially representative institutions have been established. The government of the Colony, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diégo Garcia, &c., is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of the officer in command of His Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver General, and of such other persons holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony as the Governor through instructions from the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty seven members ten being elected under a moderate franchise, eight ex officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the four Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, the Director of Public Works and Surveys, and the Director of the Medical and Health Department.

*Governor of Mauritius* —Major John Robert Chancellor, C M G, D S.O., R.E., salary Rs. 50,000 (one Rupee = 1s 4d)

## Area, Population, &amp;c

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the island, including Dependencies (6 690), Military (1,602), was 377,083, consisting of —

General population	115,146
Indian        ,,	253,261
Chinese       ,,	5,689
Total	377,083

Birth rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1911, 35.6, Indian birth rate, 41.1 per thousand, death rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1911, 31.4, Indian death rate, 38.5 per thousand. Immigrants in 1911, nil, emigrants, 596. Population of Port Louis, the capital, 50,060 (1911) with its suburbs.

In 1911 there were 122,424 Roman Catholics, 8,946 Protestants. State, aid is granted to both Churches, amounting in 1910-11 to 10,180*l*, the Indians are mostly Hindus.

The greater part of Port Louis has in recent years passed from European to Indian or Chinese hands. In 1911 land to the value of Rs 1,749,874 (116,646*l*) was purchased by Indians.

Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. At the end of 1911, there were 60 Government and 88 aided schools. Average attendances at Government schools, 1911, 8,080 (9,421 on roll) at State-aided schools, 7,972 (11,569 on roll, of whom more than three-fourths in Roman Catholic schools). For secondary education there is a Royal College (with many scholarships and exhibitions) and its 2 schools with altogether (1911) 565 pupils, and 15 associated schools. There are 23 girls schools affiliated to the Royal College in connection with the higher education of girls. The total Government expenditure in 1910-11 on education was Rs. 594,687 (39,444*l*).

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1911 was 16,297 and at the Supreme Court 31.

## Finance, Defence, Commerce

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£ 581,515	£ 588,806	£ 719,861	£ 741,999	£ 695,710
Expenditure	656,870	641,480	639,950	638,550	656,295

Principal sources of revenue 1911-12 — customs, 256,073*l*, railway, 155,655*l*.

The debt of the Colony on June 30 1911, was — Government Debt, Inscribed Stock Debt, 1,296,080*l*, mainly for public works. Municipal debt of Port Louis 127,314*l* and 74,384 rupees.

Port Louis is fortified. The garrison of Mauritius consists of 2 companies of garrison artillery, 1 company of engineers and 1 battalion of infantry, establishment 1,375 all ranks. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is about 32,000*l*.

Year	Total Imports <sup>1</sup>	Total Exports <sup>1</sup>
	£	£
1907	2,105,614	2,987,609
1908	2,039,157	2,258,855
1909	1,954,258	2,186,809
1910	2,503,018	2,478,945
1911	2,643,274	2,747,976

<sup>1</sup> Including bullion and specie, of which the imports in 1911 were 21,907*l*. and the exports 24,278*l*.

The values of imports and exports are declared by importers and exporters both being exclusive of charges and of exchange. They are given in rupees at the value of 16*d* per rupee. The countries where the goods are shipped are taken as the countries of origin, unless the goods themselves or the bills of lading and invoices show a different origin in which case the country so disclosed is declared in the bill of entry.

Imports in 1911 from United Kingdom, 809,533*l*, exports to United Kingdom, 893,161*l*.

Staple exports, unrefined sugar, 2,575,944*l* in 1911, also fibre, 40,270*l*, coconut oil, 10,733*l*, molasses, 19,531*l*. The trade is largely with the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, India, and France.

Chief imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (Board of Trade Returns) 1911 unrefined sugar, 649,941*l*, refined sugar, 183,970*l*, hemp, dressed or undressed, 41,202*l*. British exports to Mauritius cotton goods, 64,271*l*, coal, 15,895*l*, machinery, 98,245*l*, ironwork, 62,640*l*, manures, 84,805*l*, carriages and parts, 42,416*l*, soap 19,988*l*.

The registered shipping January 1, 1912, consisted of 53 sailing vessels of 4,278 tons, and 4 steamers of 2,108 tons, total 57 vessels of 6,386 tons. Vessels entered in 1911 217 of 438,081 tons (157 British of 380,543 tons), and cleared 215 of 439,610 tons (155 British of 392,600 tons).

There are railway lines of 129½ miles, 10 miles narrow gauge. Railway receipts in 1911, 173,908*l* including work done for Government Departments valued at 13,983*l*, expenditure, not including charge on debt, 108,485*l*.

Of telegraphs and telephones there are (1911) 359 and 110 miles of line respectively, there is a cable to Zanzibar, cables to Australia Reunion, and to Madagascar. In 1911 the Post Office dealt with 1,329,574 letters, 544,417 postcards, 1,200,678 newspapers, 15,101 parcels, and 255,684 telegrams.

**Money, Weights, and Measures**

On June 30, 1911, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 8,254,195 (816,946*l.*) belonging to 28,032 depositors.

All accounts are kept in Indian rupees. The metric system is in force.

**Dependencies**

**RODRIGUES** (under a Magistrate) — 18 miles long, 7 broad. Area, 40 square miles. Population (census 1911) 4,828, revenue (1911), 969*l.*, expenditure, 2,817*l.*, imports (1911), 18,864*l.*, exports, 8,176*l.* Two Government schools had (1911) 158 pupils in average attendance. Savings Bank (June 30, 1911), 46 depositors and Rs. 22,322 (1,488*l.*) deposits.

Other dependencies are the St. Brandon or Cargados Islands, 16° 32' S lat., and 59° 37' E long., mostly sandbanks, the Chagos Islands, and the Trois Frères, or Eagle Islands.

Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos group, in 7° 20' S lat., 72° 26' E long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide with 517 inhabitants (census 1911), a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 274,800 gallons of cocoa nut oil were exported in 1911 from the Lesser Dependencies.

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**NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).**

The Nyasaland (until 1907 British Central Africa) Protectorate, constituted on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It is administered under the Colonial Office by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, both consisting of nominated members, and the Governor having the right of veto (Order in Council of September 4, 1907). Area, 82,901 square miles, divided into fourteen districts, each administered by a Resident and his assistants. Population, 1912, 273 Europeans (mostly in the Shire province), 463 Asians, and about 1,000,000 natives. The chief settlement is Blantyre, in the Shire Highlands, others are Zomba (the seat of Government), Chiromo, Port Herald, Fort Anderson, Limba, Idwende, on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Komkoto, Bandawa, Chintsechi, Mkata, Likanga, and Karonga. Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe. Eleven Christian missions are at work; 1,517 schools, with 160 European teachers, 114,000

enrolled pupils and 83,000 in average attendance. Eight of the missions divide 1,000L Government aid for their schools. In 1911-12, 4,080 offences were reported, 40 being cases of serious crime. Within the Shire province coffee is cultivated, in 1909-10, 748,410 lbs., in 1910-11, 384,161 lbs.; and in 1911-12, 788,804 lbs., were exported. Tobacco exported, after local demands were supplied, in 1908-10, 1,084,757 lbs., in 1910-11, 1,704,657 lbs., and in 1911-12, 2,146,615 lbs. Cotton cultivation is very promising. Crop in 1909-10, 858,296 lbs., in 1910-11 1,786,995 lbs., and in 1911-12, 1,356,804 lbs. Tea-growing is tried on estates aggregating 508 acres, in 1909-10, 88,281 lbs., in 1910-11, 42,042 lbs., and in 1911-12, 43,876 lbs. were exported. Cattle (1912), 59,758, sheep, 22,131, goats, 188,318, pigs, 18,640, horses, mules, and asses, 266, mostly belonging to the natives. The trade ports are Port Herald and Chiromo (Lower Shire), Kotakota, Karonga, and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa).

—1	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports <sup>2</sup>	109,541	140,916	112,620	199,710	247,548
Exports <sup>2</sup>	68,604	122,644	110,686	183,911	198,677
Revenue <sup>4</sup>	71,197	80,254	76,647	94,980	117,346
Expenditure	105,647	108,032	108,728	112,864	118,070

<sup>1</sup> For years ending March 31, of those stated

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of goods in transit. These amounted in the five years to 98,284L in 1907, 20,559L in 1908, 31,000L in 1909, and 43,926L respectively

<sup>3</sup> Including specie

<sup>4</sup> Excluding Imperial Grant-in-aid

Direct imports from Great Britain 1909-10, 78,901L 1910-11, 150,680L 1911-12, 194,783L, direct exports thereto, 76,172L in 1909-10, 140,651L in 1910-11, and 179,011L in 1911-12. These figures exclude the transit trade.

The imports consist chiefly of textiles, hardware and provisions, the exports are coffee, cotton, tobacco, *strophanthus*, bees' wax, rubber, chillies, maize and ground nuts.

Annual grant in aid 30,000L for 1909-10 for 1910-11 31,500L, and for 1911-12, 31,500L. Local revenue is derived from Customs, tolls, licences, &c., and from a hut tax of 9s (in some cases 6s) on each hut, yielding in 1909-10 41,590L, in 1910-11 46,534L and in 1911-12, 50,984L. The hut tax for 1912-13 has been raised to 4s and 8s, and a revenue of 65,000L is anticipated.

There are military volunteer reserve, and civil police forces. There is a Marine Transport Department on the Upper Shire River and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of three vessels. For ordinary traffic there are small steamers, besides small sailing vessels.

There is communication with the coast at Chinde by river steamers. Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the 'British Concession,' where goods in transit for British Central Africa are free of customs duty, and in addition a large area for residential purposes styled 'the Extra Concession.'

There are 24 post offices through which, in 1911-12, 1,454,864 postal packets passed. A postal savings bank was opened on July 1, 1911. Depositors at end of 1911, 5,140, deposits, 2,576L. A railway, of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, from Port Herald, near the Portuguese boundary on the western bank of the Shire, to Blantyre has been constructed (113 miles) and negotiations are in progress for its extension to the Coast and Lake Nyasa. There is a telegraph line



through the Protectorate to Tanganyika and Ujiji connecting with Cape Town, with a branch to Fort Jameson. At Zomba there is a water power electric light installation which provides for the whole settlement.

At Blantyre there is a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

*Governor and Commander in Chief*

*Deputy Governor*—Major F B Pearce, C M G

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### ST HELENA

*Governor*—Captain Harry Edward Spiller Cordeaux, C B, C M G

St Helena, of volcanic origin, is about 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land, and 1,200 from the west coast of Africa. Area, 47 square miles. Population, 1911 Census, 3,520 Births, 1911, 95, deaths, 89, marriages, 20 Emigrants, 186, immigrants, 122 Four Episcopal, 8 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 8 schools, with 770 pupils in 1911, the schools receiving a Government grant of 570*l*, excluding 35*l* to non Government schools. Police force, 5, convictions, 1911, 142. A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed on the island. The port of the island is called Jamestown

The following tables give statistics for St. Helena —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	7,907	7,434	8,778	9,306	11,122
Expenditure	8,057	8,104	9,046	9,590	9,129
Exports <sup>1</sup>	4,704	6,685	7,892	9,234	9,069
Imports <sup>2</sup>	55,614	56,216	20,308	57,570	42,412

<sup>1</sup> Including specie 2,197*l* in 1907, 500*l* in 1908, 2,704*l* in 1909, 5,300*l* in 1910, 7,600*l* in 1911.

<sup>2</sup> Including specie, 3,250*l* in 1907, 500*l* in 1908, 3,652*l* in 1910, 5,810*l* in 1911, but excluding government stores.

#### Public debt nil.

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1911, 12,570*l* belonging to 126 depositors. Fruit trees, Norfolk pines, eucalyptus, and cedars flourish in St. Helena, potatoes were formerly exported to the Cape, but a prohibitive duty has been imposed on their importation by the Cape Colony. Cattle do well, but there is no outside market for the meat. The flux

(~~phormazin~~) industry is now established, and a Government mill commenced operations in December, 1907. Large areas of land are now under flax. A lace making industry has been started and is making very satisfactory progress. The total and British tonnage entered (the same tonnage also cleared) —

Tonnage	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total	160 655	156 482	159 760	172 358	187 441 1
British	160 655	156 482	158 682	171 718	184 725

<sup>1</sup> The total tonnage cleared was 181 697 due to destruction at port of British S.S. *Papagan* by fire.

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1911, 48,375 letters and post cards, besides books, papers and parcels. The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable connects St. Helena with Cape Town and with St. Vincent. There are telephone lines, with 40 miles of wire.

St. Helena is an Admiralty coaling station. About two of the three cruisers of which the Cape of Good Hope Squadron consists visit St. Helena every year.

**Tristan da Cunha**, a small group of islands in the Atlantic, half way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 6' S lat 12° 1' W lon. Until the death of Napoleon I they were occupied by a garrison. Besides Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. The population consists mainly of the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St. Helena, and numbered 75 (36 males and 39 females) in February, 1903. There is no form of government among them. All can read and about half can write. On the island potatoes grow well, but grain crops are destroyed by rats. Apple and peach trees are productive. There are over 600 head of cattle, 700 sheep a few pigs, and 100 donkeys. Fish are plentiful in the waters. An annual visit has long been paid to the island by one of His Majesty's ships, but this seems likely to be discontinued.

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## SEYCHELLES

Seychelles and its Dependencies consist of 90 islands and islets with a total estimated area of 160 square miles. The principal island is Mahé (56½ square miles) smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. Among dependent islands are the Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St. François, St. Pierre, the Commoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, the Aldabra Islands, Providence Island, Coëtivy, and Flat Island. The Seychelles were formerly administered from Mauritius, but in 1888 the office of Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 8 *ex-officio* members was appointed and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 8 unofficial members the Administrator being president of both.

Owenoids and having an original and casting vote in the Legislative Council. In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and in November, 1903, he was raised to the rank of Governor.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*—Lt. Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G.

Population, census of May 31, 1901, 19,237 (9,805 males, and 9,432 females), census of April 2, 1911, 26,090 (13,146 males and 12,944 females). The death rate for 1911 was 15.79 per 1,000, the birth rate 31.94, marriages, 140. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour and a coaling station. There are 24 schools, with 2,374 pupils; grants in aid 5671. In addition, 1,500l. is expended in the upkeep of a secondary school for boys with a preparatory branch and a free branch with an annual scholarship of 100l. a year tenable for 5 years. There is a Catholic secondary school for boys (176) and one for girls (175). In 1911, 244 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court. The police force numbers 72 of all ranks.

Revenue 1911, 36,357l., expenditure 1911, 34,151l. Debt (1911), 14,465l., surplus funds invested, December 31, 1911, 12,311l.

Chief products, coconuts and vanilla, about 150,000 plants of Para rubber are growing, on some islands mangrove-bark is collected and phosphate deposits are worked. Fishing is actively pursued, chiefly for local supply, but will probably be extended.

Imports, excluding specie, 1911, 80,121l., specie, 1,000l. Exports, excluding specie, 123,261l., specie, nil. The chief exports are coprah, vanilla, coconut oil, soap guano, salt fish, tortoise-shell, coffee, drugs, and cacao. Coconuts and coconut products exported 1911, 52,078l., vanilla, 8,212l. Total imports from United Kingdom, 1911, 31,160l., exports to United Kingdom, 20,483l.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1911, 413,240 tons, of which 188,856 tons was British, 140,316 German, and 112,192 French. The tonnage includes that of 4 men-of-war (1 British). The Messageries Maritimes Steamers between Marseilles and Mauritius call monthly, subsidy 2,800l. a year, paid by the Colony. The steamers of the German East Africa Company (D.O.A.L.) call regularly on the voyages from Bombay to and from Zanzibar and South African ports. There is regular communication between the islands.

There is a good road system in Mahé, and further road making is in progress in Mahé and in Praslin and La Digue. In 1911 the post office despatched and received 212,500 letters and postcards, 108,500 news papers, &c., and 2,709 parcels. There is telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe, but no internal telegraph service.

On December 31, 1911, the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 5,121l. to the credit of 857 depositors.

A branch of the Bank of Mauritius was opened in 1911.

Current money in the islands consists of rupees.

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**SEE ALSO.** *See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.*

**SEE ALSO.** *See AFRICA.*

## SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

The Somali Coast from Lahadu, west of Zeila, to Bandar Ziyada 49° E long., is administered by a Commissioner. After 1884, when Egyptian control ceased, the territory was administered by the Government of India, but was taken over by the Foreign Office on October 1, 1898 and was transferred to the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905. The area is about 88,000 square miles, population about 800,000 Mohammedan, and entirely nomadic, except on the coast, where considerable towns have sprung up during the British occupation. By an arrangement with Italy in 1894 the limits of the British Protectorate were defined, but in 1897, by an arrangement with Abyssinia, a fresh boundary as required by that country was determined, and about 15 000 square miles were ceded to Abyssinia. An agreement for the regulation of Anglo Italian relations in Somaliland was concluded on March 19, 1907. The chief town, Berbera had, at the 1911 census, 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season, Zeila, 7,000, and Bulhar, 7,300. At these three ports there are British officers. There are 3 Government schools average attendance 1911-12, 153. Police, 191 officers and men on March 31, 1912. Convictions in 1911-12, 848. The revenue in 1911-12 was 32,572½, the expenditure, 74,845½, the deficiency being met by unexpended balance of previous year. The grant in aid for 1911-12, nil. Imports (1911-12), Zeila, Berbera, Bulhar, Karam, and Heis, 266,511½, exports (1911-12), 340 636½. Bulhon and specie are included. The imports are chiefly rice, piece goods, shirtings, and dates, the exports, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, gum, cattle and sheep. Tonnage entered and cleared in 1911-12, 141,851 tons, of which 111,717 tons were British. The rupee is of the same value as in India. Transport is by camels, there are no porters. In 1908 the length of telegraph line was 200 miles, but since the withdrawal to the coast the Protectorate maintains only 40 miles length of telegraph line from Berbera to Bulhar, and has established one radio telegraph station at Berbera and one at Aden.

The protection of the coast towns of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeila is entrusted to small garrisons of Indian troops supplemented by a native police force. In March, 1910, British posts were withdrawn from the interior, and administration is now confined to the coastal region.

*Commissioner and Commander in-Chief*—H. A. Byatt, C.M.G.

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## SOUTH AFRICA.

## Basutoland.

Basutoland, an elevated but rugged plateau, forms an irregular parallelogram on the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope Province, The provinces of the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope form its boundaries. Area, 11,716 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear large herds of cattle.

Basutoland has been directly under the authority of the Crown since 1884. The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. The country is divided into seven districts, namely Maseru, Leribe, Moshale's Hoek, Berek, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qutha's Nek. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, mostly presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

In 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives. The census of 1911 gave a total of 404,507 natives and 1,396 Europeans. European settlement is in general prohibited, and is more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of (approximately) 1,200 natives and 300 Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts. Stock, &c. (1911) 433,000 cattle, 86,600 horses, 22,800 ploughs, 1,722 waggons.

There are 259 schools with about 17,410 pupils, expenditure in connection with education amounted during the nine months ended March 31, 1912, to 9,864*l*. There are some Normal and Industrial schools (aided). There is also a large and well fitted Government native industrial school at Maseru.

The police force numbers 15 white officers and 287 men (natives), also 231 special native police for Border work. Total convictions (1911-12), 567. Prisoners in gaol, on 31 March, 1912, 188.

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports of stock, grain, wool, &c. Basutoland is in the South African Customs Union, and separate statistics are not available.

The currency is exclusively British. The revenue arises from the Post Office, native tax, the sale of licences, and customs rebate from neighbouring territories. Under the new Native Tax Law every adult male native pays 1*l*. per annum, and if he has more than one wife by native custom he pays 1*l*. per annua for his wives up to a maximum of 3*l*.

—	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	111,903	116,520	108,637	119,974	145,500	133,865
Expenditure	108,632	126,803	126,921	127,437	134,888	111,958

<sup>1</sup> For nine months ending March 31, 1912.

Chief items of revenue, 1911-12 (nine months) native tax, 92,069l., customs, 32,169l. Chief items of expenditure: public works, 88,458l., police, 14,521l.; establishments, 11,166l.; agriculture, 10,699l.; education, 8,894l.

There is no public debt.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. Bridges have been built over the Caledon river at Masera and Ficksburg, over the Hlotse river in Lamber district, over the Little Caledon river near Masera, over the Makhbalang river near Mohale's Hoek, over the Phitlatlana River near Teyateyaneng, over the Khomokhoana River near Hlotse Heights, and over the Tlamethu and Tsoaing rivers. The roads in the country are now in fair condition for any kind of transport. There are telegraph offices at the various magistracies in connection with the systems of the Cape Province and Orange Free State.

A railway built by the C S A R., 18 miles, connects Masera with the Bloemfontein Modderpoort line at Marseilles Station.

*Resident Commissioner*—Sir H. C. Stoley, K C M G

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### Bechuanaland Protectorate

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the east to German South West Africa. Area is about 275,000 square miles, population, according to the census taken on the 7th May, 1911, 125,950 of whom 1,682 were Europeans. The most important tribes are the Bamangwato (85,000), under the chief Khama, whose capital is Serowe (population 17,000) 40 miles west of the railway line at Palapye Road, the Bakhatla (11,000) under Lenchwe the Bakwena (18,000) under Sechele, the Bangwaketse (18,000) under Gasatlwe, the Batwana under Mathib, and the Bamaliti (4,500) under Bantlotle, who is acting during the minority of Seboko a boy about seventeen years of age, the eldest son of the late chief Mokgosi. In 1835 the territory was declared to be within the British sphere, in 1889 it was included in the sphere of the British South Africa Company, but was never administered by the company, in 1891 a Resident Commissioner was appointed, and in 1896, on the annexation of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland to the Cape of Good Hope, new arrangements were made for the administration of the Protectorate, and special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards from Mafeking. Each of the chief tribes has its own people as formerly under the protection of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner acting under the High Commissioner. The headquarters of the Administration are in Mafeking, in the Cape Province, where there is a reserve for Imperial purposes, with ample buildings. There are assistant commissioners at Gaborone in the southern, and Francistown in the northern portion of the Protectorate.

There is a tax, of 14, on each hut, yielding about 30,000*l*. Licences for the sale of spirits are granted only at certain railway stations.

Cattle-rearing and agriculture (production of mealies and Kafir corn) are the chief industries. Cattle numbered on the 7th of May, 1911, 323,900 head, sheep and goats, 358,000. During the year 1911-12 nearly 15,000 head of cattle were exported for slaughter, the majority going to the Johannesburg market. The police force consists of 68 Europeans and 133 Basutos. Education is provided, with Government assistance, in the London Missionary Society and the Dutch Reformed Church schools. There are schools for Europeans subsidised by the Government at Francistown, Serowe and Uagabapye. Government grant for education 1911-12, 1,169*l*. Revenue 1911-12, 59,805*l*. (mainly hut tax, 34,865*l*, and customs, 13,287*l*), expenditure 65,936*l* (mainly police, 34,748*l*), grant-in-aid, 1911-12, 10,000*l*. There is no public debt. The Protectorate was within the South African Customs Union and when the Union of South Africa was completed, an agreement was made with the Union Government under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into the Union Treasury, a lump sum representing a certain portion of the Annual Customs Revenue of the Union being paid over to the Protectorate. Under this arrangement figures relating to imports and exports are no longer available.

The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate and is owned by the British South Africa Company. Similarly the railway extending northwards from the Cape of Good Hope traverses the Protectorate. It is the property of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited. In the Protectorate are 16 post offices, receipts, in 1911-12, 5,073*l*, expenditure, 2,631*l*.

The currency is British money. There is no bank in the Protectorate.

*Resident Commissioner*—Lt. Col. F. W. Panzera, C.M.G.

*Government Secretary*—James C. Macgregor.

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#### Rhodesia.

UNDER the title of Rhodesia is included the whole of the region extending from the Transvaal Province northwards to the borders of the Congo State and German East Africa, bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and German East Africa and on the west by the Congo State, Portuguese West Africa, and Bechuanaland. The whole territory is under the administration of the British South Africa Company, which holds a Royal Charter dated October 29, 1889. The region south of the Zambezi is called Southern Rhodesia, that north of the Zambezi, formerly divided into two parts, called, respectively Barotseland or North-Western Rhodesia, and North-Eastern Rhodesia, is now one territory known as Northern Rhodesia.

The administrative system of the Company is Southern Rhodesia,

is prescribed by the Orders in Council of 1898 1902, 1909, and 1911. To assist the Company's Administrator there is an Executive Council consisting of not less than three members appointed, for three years, by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator (president), five nominees of the Company approved by the Secretary of State, and seven members elected by the registered voters.<sup>1</sup> The duration of each Legislative Council is three years, unless it be sooner dissolved. Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council when assented to by the High Commissioner take effect immediately but within a year may be disallowed by the Secretary of State. There is a Resident Commissioner (who is also Commandant General) appointed by the Secretary of State, he has a seat on both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. For the administration of justice there is a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In the districts there are Magistrates Courts. There is a secretary for Native Affairs, two chief Native Commissioners, with subordinate Native Commissioners and Assistant Native Commissioners, and, except with respect to arms, ammunition, and liquor, natives and Europeans are under the same conditions. Land has been set apart for tribal settlements, the mineral rights being reserved to the Company but, if the native occupation is disturbed, new land must be assigned, disputes being ultimately referable to the High Commissioner. There is in Rhodesia about 100 million acres of unalienated land (excluding native reserves), about half being in Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia has an area of 148 675 square miles, and is divided into two provinces, Matabeleland and Mashonaland. According to the census taken on May 7 1911 the European population of the former was 11,039, and of the latter 12,548. The native population of Southern Rhodesia on the same date was 743,640 (Mashonaland 497,165, and Matabeleland 246,475). There were also 2 249 Asiatics and other coloured persons. Both tracts of country are rich in gold reefs and other minerals, and are well adapted for agriculture and European settlement. Unimproved land in Southern Rhodesia can at present be obtained from the British South Africa Company from about 4s an acre, and, subject to the fulfilment of a simple occupation condition, it can be purchased outright or leased with option of purchase.

A Land Bank has been established which makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment for the purpose of improving and developing their agricultural holdings.

The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital of Southern Rhodesia), Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melssetter, Rusapi, Hartley, Selukwe, Tuli, Gwanda, and Gutuoma.

Southern Rhodesia is widely mineralised, and gold bearing deposits have been discovered in many districts. Numerous companies have been formed with the purpose of developing land and minerals in the country, while the principal feature of the gold mining industry of recent years has been the large increase in the number of properties worked on tribute on a small scale. The number of separate properties actually producing gold during October, 1911, was 162. The total output of gold from 1890 to 31st October, 1911, was 4,963,299 ounces, valued at 19,240 263<sup>1</sup>. The output of minerals in 1912 was gold, value, 2,707,869<sup>1</sup>; silver, 176,582 oz.; chrome ore, 69,260 tons; lead (1911), 689 tons, value, 7,821<sup>1</sup>; coal (1911), 212,529

<sup>1</sup> It is under consideration to increase the Council to 20 members, 11 elected and 9 nominated.



tons, asbestos (1911), 460 tons, value, £,296*l*. Small amounts of wolframite, scheelite, and antimony have also been produced.

The total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia in 1911 was 2 975 112*l*. The value of merchandise was 2,599,976*l*, of which 1,525,604*l* came by the Cape route and 1 422,887*l* by Beira. The gross duties collected in 1911 amounted to 816,139*l*. The value of the exports of South African produce during the year 1911 was 8,098,400*l*, the chief being gold, 2,544,677*l*; gold concentrates, 52,980*l*; chrome ore, 118,064*l*; tobacco, 84,749*l*.

The Rhodesian Railway system begins at Vryburg in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and extends northwards to the Congo State border, a through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,149 miles). At the Victoria Falls the river is crossed by a bridge 650 feet long and 30 feet wide, the structure, which is about 420 feet above the water, was commenced in October, 1904, from both sides of the river linked up on April 1, 1905, and formally opened on September 12, 1905. Salisbury is connected by rail with Bulawayo (via Hartley and Gwelo), a distance of 301 miles. There is a railway from Salisbury to the Ayrshire Mine, a distance of 84 miles, and a branch, 11½ miles long, from the 67th mile-post on this line to the Eldorado mine. The total mileage of the Rhodesia Railway Systems (including the Beira Railway) at the end of 1912, was 2,406 miles.

On December 31, 1911 there were in Southern Rhodesia 86 post offices, 25 of which are money order offices. In Southern Rhodesia during the year ended December 31, 1911 4 952 272 letters and post cards were despatched. The total number of newspapers, books and parcels despatched was 1,908,296, and registered articles 54,618. The postal revenue for the year ended December 31, 1911, was 47,521*l*., and the expenditure 31,547*l*. Telegraphic revenue 56,197*l*., expenditure 42,722*l*.

On January 1, 1906, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1911, the deposits amounted to 110,751*l* to the credit of 4,214 depositors.

On December 31, 1911, the mileage of the Rhodesia telegraph system was 1,289 miles. There were 104 telegraph offices open. In Southern Rhodesia during the year 1911, 404,068 telegrams were received and 326,488 were despatched. There is, besides, an extensive telephone system in operation.

Administrative revenue of Southern Rhodesia, 1911-12, 817,854*l*., administrative expenditure 737,948*l*.

**Northern Rhodesia**—By an Order in Council, dated May 4, 1911, the two provinces of North Eastern and North Western Rhodesia were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia. The amalgamation took effect as from August 17, 1911. The limits of the territory, as defined by the Order in Council, are 'the parts of Africa bounded by Southern Rhodesia, German South West Africa, Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State, German East Africa, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa.'

Northern Rhodesia has an area of about 290,000 square miles, and consists for the most part of high plateau country, covered with thin forest. Much of the country is suitable for farming and contains large areas carrying good arable and grazing land. In May, 1911, the European population numbered 1,484. The native population is approximately 1,600,000. The territory is divided into ten magisterial districts. The administrative headquarters are at Livingstone, on the Zambezi. The most important centres are Fort Jameson, Fife, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Broken Hill, Ndola, and Lealui, the chief residence of Lewanika, Paramount Chief of the Barotsa. The police force, called the Northern

Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives with European officers and non-commissioned officers.

In most parts of the country cattle thrive. Pure-bred animals have been introduced into the country by several of the farmers in the East Lusanga and Batoka districts.

Rubber, cotton, and tobacco are grown. Altogether over 1,000 acres have been planted with cotton by white farmers. The indigenous rubber of Northern Rhodesia has been strictly protected since 1903, with the result that the number of young vines shows a great increase. It is estimated that five rubber forests alone cover upwards of 21,000 acres, and contain about 800,000 vines. There is plenty of timber of various kinds in Northern Rhodesia. Wheat and European fruits are grown and fibre plants provide material for a new industry which promises satisfactory results. There are gold, copper, zinc, and lead mines in the territory, and coal has been discovered.

The trunk line of the Rhodesian railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi, and other rivers of Northern Rhodesia are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent.

In Northern Rhodesia there are 35 post offices, 6 being money order offices. There is a telegraph line alongside the railway from Livingstone to the Congo border.

The Northern Rhodesia Order in Council (May 4, 1911), provides for the appointment of an Imperial officer, styled the Resident Commissioner, who may be the officer holding the same position in Southern Rhodesia, and of an Administrator appointed by the British South Africa Company with the approval of the Secretary of State. The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l.*, in 1908 it amounted, by successive additions, to 9,000,000*l.*, amount issued and paid up at September 30, 1911, 8,056,865*l.*, debentures (5 per cent.) 1,250,000*l.*, (5½ per cent.) 2nd mortgage debenture stock authorised March, 1908, amount issued September, 1911, 20,154*l.*

For the year ending March 31, 1911, the revenue from the three territories (including the head office receipts) was 1,183,874*l.*, and the expenditure, 993,264*l.*

*Administrator of Southern Rhodesia*—Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

*Administrator of Northern Rhodesia*—L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

*Resident Commissioner and Commandant-General*—Colonel R. Burns Begg (Salisbury).

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### Swaziland.

Swaziland, at the South-eastern corner of the Transvaal, was, by the Convention of 1894, placed under the administration of (but not incorporated with) the South African Republic, the British Government has now the control of the territory. The paramount chief, Sobhuza, son of the late paramount chief Bunu, is a minor about fourteen years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandini. On June 26, 1908, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of December 1, 1908, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa. The numerous mineral and land concessions and mining police granted by Mbandini, many of which carried exemption from customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of Government difficult. A Proclamation, therefore, provided for the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of these concessions. Under this Proclamation the High Commissioner has exercised the power to appropriate monopolies conferring exclusive rights, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits, base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output in addition to any rentals now payable.

The agricultural and grazing rights of natives have been safeguarded, and delimited, a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims has also been carried out. A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Assistant Commissioners' Courts have been established. A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907. Authorized strength (1911-2), 24 Europeans and 171 natives. During the year ended March 31st, 1912, 1,789 persons were summarily convicted, while 8 persons were convicted before the Superior Court.

Native chiefs are allowed to continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane altitude 4 300 feet.

Area, 6,536 square miles population (1911), 99,959, of whom 98,733 are natives (of Zulu type), 143 other coloured persons, and 1,083 whites. The Government maintains 6 European Schools at different centres, and 1 native school at Zombode the kraal of the Regent, at which the young paramount chief attends. Average European attendance, 1911-12, 120, at Zombode, 42. The Government also subsidises other native schools to the extent of 300*l* per annum. Total expenditure on education, 1911-12, 1,704*l*.

	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Revenue	46 484	44 669	55,728	57,507
Expenditure	91 127	54 317	62,258	62,191

Since 1904 a sum of 175 735*l* has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies and in connection with the Swaziland Concessions Commission and the Partitions of Concessions. 6,197*l* was spent during 1911-12 on eradication of cattle disease. The excess of expenditure over revenue is accounted for by the costs of the Swaziland Concessions Commission, the Partition Concessions, and of the expropriation of monopolies. The public debt of Swaziland amounts (1912) to 100,000*l*, on which interest at 8½ per cent. per annum is payable.

The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown only in sufficient quantities for local supply. Attempts are being made to introduce cotton growing. Stock in 1912 numbered approximately horses, 550 cattle, 59,000, native sheep and goats, 170,000 pigs, 9,000. The territory is reported to be rich in minerals, but it has not yet been systematically prospected. Alluvial tin is being mined and shipped. In 1911-12 the output of tin was 313 tons, valued at 32,397*l*. Several gold mines are worked on a small scale, and during the year 1911-12 the output was 14,781 ozs. of fine gold, valued at 62,783*l*. By arrangement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union and receives a *pro rata* share of the Customs dues collected. During the year 1911-12 Swaziland's share of the Union Customs dues amounted to 7,175*l*. Separate returns of Swaziland imports and exports are not shown.

There is bi weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Brayton on the Springs Ermelo Extension. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bramersdorp, and Eulweni. Post Office Savings Banks deposits, 2,323*l*. on March 31, 1912, belonging to 113 depositors.

*Resident Commissioner* — R. T. Coryndon, C M G

*Government Secretary* — D. Honey

## THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

### Constitution and Government.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1902 (2 Edw. 7, Ch. 9) passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on September 20, 1902. In terms of that Act the self governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, these Colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State province, respectively. Under the Act constituting the Union, the Sovereign appoints a Governor-General, who, with an Executive Council (of which the members are chosen and summoned by him), administers the executive government of the Union as the Governor General in Council. Departments of State have been established, the Governor-General appointing not more than ten officers to administer them. Such officers are King's Ministers of State for the Union and members of the executive Council.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Assembly. The Governor General has power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone, but the Senate may not be dissolved within 10 years of the establishment of the Union. There must be a session of Parliament every year.

The Senate consists of forty members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight (four being selected mainly for their acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races) are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty two are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs. The Constitution of the Senate after ten years may be provided for by Parliament, but if no such provision is made the arrangements made in the South Africa Act are to hold good. Each senator must be a British subject of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as a voter in one of the provinces, and resident for five years within the Union, an elected senator must be registered owner of property of the value of 500*l.* over any mortgage.

The House of Assembly consists of 121 members chosen in Electoral Divisions in numbers as follows — The Cape of Good Hope, 61, Natal, 17, Transvaal, 36, Orange Free State, 17, provision being made for increases of representation proportional to increase of European population. Parliamentary voters must have the qualifications as existing in the several colonies at the time of the Union. Each electoral district in each province returns one member. A member of the House of Assembly must be a British subject of European descent, qualified as a registered voter, and resident five years within the Union.

A House of Assembly is to continue five years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved. Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other; but a Minister of State may sit and speak, but not vote in the House of which he is not a member. To hold an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions) is a disqualification for membership of either House, as are also insolvency, crime, or insanity.

The House of Assembly, not the Senate, must originate money bills, but may not pass a bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the Governor-General during the Session. Restrictions are placed on the amendment of money bills by the Senate. Provision is made for adjusting disagreements between the Houses, and for the Royal Assent to bills to be given, reserved, and for laws assented to by the Governor-General being disallowed.

The first Parliamentary election under the South Africa Act was held on the 15th September, 1910, since when there have been several by-elections. The position of the various parties towards the end of 1912, was:—South African Party, 78, Unionist Party, 84, Labour Party 5, Independents, 4.

Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union, and Cape Town is the seat of Legislature.

The Right Honourable Viscount Gladstone of Lanark, P.C., G.O.M.G. (salary £10,000 per annum), was sworn in as the first Governor-General of the Union on 31st May, 1910. The executive council is constituted as follows—

His Excellency the Governor-General.

*Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture*—General the Right Honourable Louis Botha, P.C.

*Minister of Railways and Harbours*—Honourable Henry Burton, K.C.

*Minister of Finance and Minister of Defence*—Honourable J. C. Smuts.

*Minister of Justice and Minister of Native Affairs*—Honourable J. W. Sauer.

*Minister of Education and of Mines*—Honourable F. S. Malan.

*Minister of Interior and Minister of Lands*—The Right Honourable A. Fischer, P.C.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Minister of Public Works*—Honourable Sir T. Hall.

*Minister without Portfolio*—Hon. Sir D. P. de Villiers Broeff, Bart.

In each province there is an Administrator appointed by the Governor-General for five years, and a provincial council elected for three years, each council having an executive committee of four (either members or not of the council), the administrator to preside at its meetings. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. The number of members in each Provincial Council is as follows—Cape of Good Hope, 51, Natal, 25, Transvaal, 36, Orange Free State 25. The provincial committees and councils have authority to deal with local matters such as provincial finance, education (elementary), agriculture, charity, municipal institutions, local works roads and bridges, markets, fish and game, and penalties for breaches of laws respecting such subjects. Other matters may be delegated to these Councils. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor-General-in-Council.

The first Provincial elections for the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal were held on the 15th September, 1910, those for Natal and the Orange Free State on the 12th October, 1910.

There is a provincial Revenue Fund in each province. The old colonial capitals are the capitals of the provinces.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court of South Africa and other courts within the Union and in the provinces.

There is a Railway and Harbour Fund for the Union and into it are paid revenues from the administration of railways, ports, and harbours, and such Fund will be appropriated by Parliament. Into a Consolidated Revenue Fund is paid all other money received for the purposes of the Union. On this fund the interest on debts of the colonies forms a first charge.

To the Union is transferred the public property, real and personal, of the colonies. A Harbour and Railway Board of not more than three commissioners appointed for five years, with a Minister of State as chairman have the management of the railways, ports, and harbours.

Compensation is to be given to colonial capitals which are injuriously affected by the Union. The English and Dutch languages are both official. The administration of native affairs and affairs specially or differentially affecting Asiatics vests in the Governor General in Council. It is provided that the British South Africa Co's territories may be received into the Union, and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

*Governor General.* — H. E. The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, P. C., G. C. M. G.

*Chief Justice of South Africa* — The Rt. Hon. Baron de Villiers, P. C., K. C. M. G.

*High Commissioner in London.* — Sir Richard Solomon, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., K. C. V. O., K. C., 82, Victoria Street, S. W.

*Secretary* — T. S. Nightingale

### Area and Population

Statistics of the Provinces of the Union are given as follows. For other and more detailed statistics reference should be made to the sections dealing with the Provinces separately.

	Area square miles	Population Census, May, 1911
Cape of Good Hope	270,995	2,584,965
Natal	35,290	1,194,048
Transvaal	110,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,389	528,174
Total	<u>478,100</u>	<u>5,978,394</u>

Of the total 5,978,394 persons (1911), 3,069,892 were males and 2,904,002 females.

The increase for the Union (1904-1911) was 15.41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6.44 per cent., Natal, 7.69 per cent., Transvaal, 32.78 per cent., Orange Free State, 36.37 per cent.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or whites (591,078 females), 4,019,906 natives (1,896,067 females), and 678,148 other coloured races (316,367 females). In 1904 the figures were —Europeans, 1,118,806 (increase 1904-11 of 14.28 per cent.), natives, 3,491,056 (increase 1904-11 of 15.12 per cent.); and other coloured races 567,962 (increase 1904-11 of 19.40 per cent.) The total non-European increase (1904-11) was 15.72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21.58 per cent., in 1911, 21.37 per cent.

Some of the principal urban centres in the Union, with over 10,000 inhabitants in 1911, had a white population as follows —

Cities	Census 1904	Census 1911	Cities	Census 1904	Census 1911
Johannesburg	88 868	119 959	Germiston	9 128	16 879
Durban	81 802	91 738	Maritzburg	16 086	14 787
Cape Town	44 209	59 961	Bloemfontein	15 501	14,720
Pretoria	21 114	29 618	Kimberley	18,565	18 598
Port Elizabeth	21 987	16 190	Krugersdorp	6 948	18 182
Woodstock	21 630	17,901	East London	14 886	12,379

### Instruction

In the South Africa Act, section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education other than higher education for a period of five years and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils. For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education.

The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with —

(1) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown, established in 1873. It is empowered to grant degrees but it has no attached teaching institutions. (2) The South African College, Capetown, founded in 1829. (3) Victoria College, Stellenbosch, incorporated in 1881. (4) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, incorporated in 1904. (5) Huguenot College, Wellington, incorporated in 1907. (6) Grey University College, Bloemfontein, incorporated in 1910. (7) Transvaal University College, Pretoria, incorporated in 1910. (8) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg, incorporated in 1910. (9) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, incorporated in 1909.

The total number of students at the above Colleges in 1912 was 1,238, and the State expenditure on Higher Education during 1911-12 was 107,888*l*.

### Finance.

Years ended March 31	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Revenue	14 014 000	17,284,847	18 283,000
Expenditure	19,587 000	16,608,698	17 129,851

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The Public Debt of the Union (1912) is 1,7,260,584*l* composed as follows — 54,112,446*l* at 3 per cent., 2,000,000*l* at 3½ per cent., 35 788,648*l* at 3¾ per cent., 22 906,639*l* at 4 per cent., 1,871,888*l* at 4½ per cent., and 581,118*l* at 5 per cent.

### PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Under Section 118 of the South African Act a Commission was appointed to enquire into the financial arrangements between the Union Government and the Provincial Councils. The Commission made certain recommendations which were embodied in a Bill and presented to Parliament but the Bill was dropped. Consequently the only Provincial Revenue is the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of



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the services and duties assigned to the Provinces. The following table shows the amounts for each year ending March 31st —

Provinces	1910-11 <sup>1</sup> Revenue	1910-11 <sup>1</sup> Expenditure	1911-12 Expenditure	1912-13 <sup>2</sup> Expenditure
Cape of Good Hope	789 071	662,868	952,697	1,049 068
Natal	364,448	338,284	477 166	610 644
Transvaal	1 244 765	1 057,340	1,867 075	1 892,900
Orange Free State	269 264	206 874	469 889	632,660
Total	2,633,188	2,271,800	3,266 827	3,685,107

<sup>1</sup> 11 months from May 31st, 1910, when Union took effect

<sup>2</sup> Estimates.

The provinces have no debts at present

### Defence.

The defence forces at present consist partly of the garrison of regular troops maintained in the country and paid for out of the Imperial Exchequer, and partly of local forces.

The garrison consists of 4 cavalry regiments (2,368 of all ranks), 2 horse artillery batteries, 6 field batteries, 2 companies of garrison artillery (1,572 of all ranks), 5 engineer companies (599 of all ranks) 6 battalions of infantry, 8 companies of mounted infantry, and a due proportion of departmental services, total establishment 11,485 of all ranks. These troops are distributed in various stations in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Cape Colony. Headquarters is at Pretoria.

The local forces are at present in a transition state. Under the new defence act (which became law 14th June, 1912), service is made compulsory on all citizens but as this would provide an unnecessarily large force, only a proportion, of young men will annually be enrolled, and it is hoped to get these to volunteer, men who do not undergo training will be liable to pay 1*l* a year for twenty four years, if sufficient volunteers do not come forward the ballot will be resorted to. The period of training is for four years between the ages of 17 and 25, there is to be a preliminary recruits training, followed by annual trainings of from 8 to 15 days. This forms the Active Citizen Army. It is to be from 20,000 to 25,000 strong. After completing the four years period, the men join the Citizen Reserve Force till they are 45.

In addition to the Active Citizen Army there will be a Coast Garrison Force which will be partially paid, the men being voluntarily enlisted. It will consist of the South African Garrison Artillery, organised from existing corps of the same class, and the South African Defence Corps—an engineer and electric light corps. There will also be a Permanent Force formed by converting existing mounted police forces into 5 regiments called the South African Riflemen, which will include batteries of artillery as well as mounted rifles; the establishment of this force will be about 2,500. The Coast Defence Force and the Permanent Force will both have their own reserves, formed from the men who have passed through their ranks.

Finally there will be the National Reserve comprising all citizens between 17 and 80 who do not belong to any of the above. The annual cost of the scheme is expected to be 1,172,000*l*.

Boys between 13 and 17 will be compulsorily enrolled in cadet corps where this is practicable, but the law admits that such enrolment end

training cannot be enforced in rural districts. Trained cadets will enjoy certain advantages when they are enrolled in the Active Citizen Army

## Production and Industry

Until recent years, South Africa was almost entirely dependant on overseas markets for the supply of foodstuffs and other necessities, but great progress is now being made towards the supply of its own domestic wants

Slight increases have taken place in imports of sugar, butter, cheese, milk, meat, and several other agricultural products. Nevertheless, in actual fact, local production in these articles has increased very much. Creameries are extending in all provinces. Farms are being fenced and improved by the making of dams and by the erection of farm buildings, etc., moreover, live stock is increasing in numbers and improving in quality, and far greater care is now taken of stock than formerly. Perhaps the truest indication of progress lies in the greatly enhanced prices of agricultural land, which in some parts has doubled in value during the past year or two.

Maize was exported to the value of 419,581*l* in 1911. The production of wheat and oats last season was probably the greatest ever known in South Africa, and the area of land under cultivation is rapidly extending, while the improved methods of farming are very noticeable. Drills and steam threshing machines are being more largely employed and much more interest is being displayed in other labour saving appliances. As regards wool, the quantities and values exported were 121,671,354 lbs valued at 3,830,903*l* in 1910, and 132,222,285 lbs valued at 3,900,142*l* in 1911. Ostrich farming is carried on on a large scale.

The chief source of the country's wealth lies in the Gold Mining and Diamond Mining Industries the former of which in 1911, was responsible for no less than 65.28 per cent. of the total exports of the country, and the latter for 14.35 per cent., while the total export of all minerals accounted for over 84 per cent. of the total exports of South Africa.

The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1911 was 47,679,294*l*, the main items being gold 35,049,041*l*, diamonds, 8,746,724*l*, coal, 1,935,153*l*, copper, 552,145*l*, tin 411,871*l*, lime, 135,193*l*, silver, 98,507*l*, salt, 61,160*l*, asbestos 20,839*l*.

In the Transvaal 23,388,258 tons of gold ore were milled during 1911, an increase of nearly two and-a-half million tons on the previous year.

## Commerce

The total value of the Imports and Exports exclusive of Species, was as follows —

Year	Imports £	Exports £
1907	26,541,517	46,635,375
1908	24,532,620	43,910,461
1909	27,356,877	44,796,678
1910	25,123,674	53,606,840
1911	26,422,529	57,034,000

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT AND EXPORT, 1911

Imports.	£	Exports.	£
Apparel	2,722 426	Asbestos	25 210
Arms and Ammunition	201 832	Bark Wattle	280 567
Bags	885,016	Buckn Leaves	29 647
Cotton Manufactures	2,992,720	Coal	1 068 080
Drugs and Chemicals	980 283	Copper	573 787
Electrical Wire and Fittings	480 620	Diamonds	8,193,907
Food and Drink	6 836 202	Dynamite	19 987
Furniture	694 956	Feathers, Ostrich	2 258 149
Glycerine	531 611	Fish	51 556
Haberdashery	1 792,410	Fodder	30 149
Hardware	1 778 407	Fruit	58,549
Hats and Caps	248 676	Gold	35 064 844
Implement Agricultural	402,358	Hides and Skins	1,216 451
Iron and steel	1 229 006	Holair	91, 874
Leather Manufactures		Oil Whale	98 168
Inc. Boots and Shoes	1 549 846	Sugar	23 211
Machinery	2 068,000	Tin Ore	244 691
Oils	683 846	Tobacco	20 664
Tobacco	188 606	Wines	24 980
Wax (Candle)	127 186	Wool	3 500,828
Wood and Timber	1 106 148		
Woolen Manufactures	891 769		

The imports from the United Kingdom and British Possessions amounted to 58·3 per cent. and 10·1 per cent. respectively, and 89·1 per cent. of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Imports of Specie amounted to 1 110 111/

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, for two years —

## IMPORTS INTO BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Country of Origin.	1910		1911	
	Value	Per cent. of Total	Value	Per cent. of Total
United Kingdom	£ 20 726 878	58 01	£ 21 254 291	58 25
Australia	1 617 662	4 61	1 507,401	4 80
India	809 894	2 29	876 827	2 40
Canada	647 760	1 84	654 812	1 60
Other British Possessions	668 506	1 02	660 016	1 55
Total British Possessions	3,636 642	10 86	3,668 035	10 05
Total—British Empire	24 364,705	69 37	24,916,276	68 40
Foreign Countries				
Germany	8 619 020	10 80	8 508,892	9 62
United States	2 740 378	7 20	2 918,868	8 01
Belgium	669 184	1 88	1 092 270	2 22
Sweden	677 828	1 98	678 989	1 67
Holland	538,277	1 38	626 104	1 75
Brazil	478,488	1 20	669 059	1 67
France	563 024	1 60	590 465	1 63
Other Foreign Countries	1,468,126	4 23	1 762,176	4 84
Total—Foreign Countries	19 754,909	80 68	11,606 268	81 60
Total—General Merchandise	44,119,614	100	36,522 544	100

### Shipping and Communications

In 1911 4,371 vessels of 20 515,599 tons gross entered, and 4,370 vessels of 20,548,224 tons gross cleared

Before the Union, which took effect in May, 1910, the railways of the several colonies now comprising the Union were owned and operated by the separate Governments. Now, however, they are all merged into one system, the South African Railways, under the Union Government control. The total open mileage of this system was (1912)—(Government Lines, 7 645 miles (comprising Cape 3,397 miles, Orange Free State 1,076 miles, Transvaal 2,020 miles, and Natal, 1,052), of which 7,104 miles are 3 ft 6 in gauge, and 441 miles 2 ft 0 in gauge, privately owned lines, 545 miles total, 8,090 miles. Capital expended on Government Railways up to 31st December, 1911 79,371 654*l*. Total revenue (1911) 12,104,769*l*, as against 12,157,738*l* in 1910. Working expenditure (including renewals) 7,217 070*l*, or 59·6 per cent of the gross revenue, as compared with 6,862,890*l* or 54·8 per cent in 1910.

At the end of 1911 there were in the Union 2,587 post and telegraph offices. Correspondence received and dispatched (1911) letters and cards, 124,482 030, newspapers, books, and circulars, 65,006,942, parcels 1,853,298 telegrams, 5,118,676. The number of money orders issued during the year was 484 424, and the value 2,844,675*l*, while 370,255 orders of the value of 2,105 593*l* were paid. 2,919 002 postal orders amounting to 1,862,551*l* were issued, and 2,194,950, valued at 1,345,772*l* paid.

The revenue of the Post office in 1911 was 951,035*l*, and the expenditure 924,840*l*. The revenue of the telegraph and telephone service (excluded from the previous figures), was 512,881*l*, and expenditure, 528,981*l*.

14,920 miles of telegraph line carrying 55,934 miles of wire and 47,852 miles of telephone were open. 9,081 miles of telegraph wire are maintained by the Post Office on behalf of the Railway Department. Telephonic communication is established between certain of the principal centres. Pretoria has been selected as one of the Imperial wireless stations for purposes of defence. The cost of installation (80 000*l*) will be defrayed by the Union Government.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of March, 1911 was 225,238, and the amount to their credit, 6,128,458*l*.

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### Province of the Cape of Good Hope

**Constitution and Government.**—The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally founded by the Dutch in the year 1652. Britain took possession of it in 1795 but evacuated it in 1803. A British force again took possession in 1806 and the Colony has remained a British Possession since that date. It was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, August 18 1814. The original Colony has been extended from time to time. East and West Pondoland were annexed in 1894 and Bechuanaland in 1895. For many years the form of government in the Colony depended on the terms of the Royal Letters Patent and Instructions to governors. Letters Patent issued in 1850 to Governor Sir Henry Smith declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. A Constitution Ordinance was enacted by Order in Council of March 11 1858, and took effect on May 1 ensuing. This Order in Council provided that nothing it contained should prevent the Parliament of the Colony from making Acts (subject to the power of Her Majesty in Council either to disallow or assent to such Acts) in amendment of the said Ordinance. This power of amending the Constitution was exercised from time to time as the bounds of the Colony were extended. In 1872 an Act was passed at the Cape and assented to by Order in Council providing for the system of executive administration known as Responsible Government. The Constitution formed under these various Acts vested the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. On the 31st May, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming an original province of the Union.

Cape Town is the seat of the Provincial Administration.

**Administrator**—The Hon. Sir Frederic de Wael, K.C.M.G. (Salary 2,500*l.*).

The Colony is divided into 110 magisterial districts, and the Colony proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories, into 82 fiscal divisions. In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is, in all cases where the fiscal and magisterial areas coincide, also the *Resident Magistrate*. Each division has a Council of at least 8 members (18 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the owners or occupiers of immovable property. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons, return 8 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties. There are 128 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the rate payers. There are also 86 Village Management Boards.

**Area and Population.**—The following table gives the area and population of the Province and native Territories according to the preliminary census returns of 1911 —

—	Area, Square Miles	Population in 1911 <sup>1</sup>			Females included in previous column
		European or White	Coloured	Total	
Colony proper	208,860	546,849	1,005,288	1,552,187	763,631
East Griqualand	7,594	7,944	241,034	249,038	133,990
Tembuland	4,117	8,148	227,908	236,056	127,125
Transkei	2,562	2,188	186,627	188,715	105,180
Walfish Bay, &c	430	1,653	1,570	3,223	898
Pondoland	8,918	1,586	232,931	234,517	123,024
Bechuanaland	51,254	15,009	84,529	99,538	52,716
Total Province	276,995	583,177	1,979,847	2,563,024	1,306,563

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures. For final totals see above under Union.

Of the coloured population, 15,682 were Malays, and 208,854 a mixture of various races the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechnanas. Of the white population in 1911, 301,917 were males and 281,458 females, of the coloured 954,752 were males and 1,025,105 females.

Chief towns with population in 1911 — Cape Town, 67,000, Kimberley, 30,000, Port Elizabeth, 31,000, Graham's Town, 14,000, Beaufort West, 14,000, Paarl, 11,000, King William's Town, 9,000, East London, 21,000, Graaff Reinet, 8,000, Worcester, 8,000, Uitenhage, 12,000, Cradock, 6,500.

Of the European population in 1904, 32,202 were professional, 99,819 domestic, 48,750 commercial, 111,175 agricultural, 67,278 industrial, 214,982 were dependants, and 2,008 indefinite or unspecified. Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Marriages, births and deaths in five years, so far as registered —

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1907	10,554	60,415	35,491
1908	9,448	60,624	33,967
1909	9,427	56,818	34,186
1910	10,475	55,787	34,974
1911	11,896	57,879	33,490

The granting of Government aided immigration has been suspended.

Year	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	From U.K.	Total	To U.K.	Total
1907	19,350	29,767	23,064	30,550
1908	17,525	27,438	19,517	32,929
1909	19,560	30,446	15,961	20,697
1910	22,614	31,361 <sup>1</sup>	16,045	26,915 <sup>1</sup>
1911	27,656	37,544 <sup>1</sup>	33,324	33,875

<sup>1</sup> Excluding passengers to and from Natal.

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**Religion and Instruction.**—In 1904, there were 1,805,453 Protestants—399,487 Dutch Reformed Church, 281,483 Church of England, 88,653 Presbyterians, 112,202 Independents, 277,265 Wesleyans, 12,947 other Methodists, 87,041 Lutherans, 28,079 Moravians, 20,782 Rhemish Mission, 14,105 Baptists. Roman Catholics 37,069. Mohammedans 22,623, Jews 19,537. Of no religion 1,015,760, of whom 822,459 were Natives.

The Colony is divided into 118 School Districts, each under the control of a School Board, two thirds of the members being locally elected, and one third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction in 112 School Board Districts, and will probably be enforced in the remaining 6 districts at an early date. The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount. Aided schools, June 30, 1912, 4,312, enrolment 211,616, attendance 181,478. There are 91,342 European pupils and 120,274 non European. Total number of teachers, 8,153.

Provincial expenditure on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government), 1910-11, 558,788; 1911-12, 635,423.

**Justice and Crime.**—In 1909, convictions before the special J P Courts, 729. Magistrates Courts, 54,510, Superior Courts, 622, prisoners in gaol, December 31, 1909, 1,872 males, 388 females. On December 31, 1909 the Cape Mounted Police numbered 768, the Ordinary and Urban Police Forces, 1,460, and the Gaol Establishment, 633.

**Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.**—In the various charitable institutions on December 31 1911, there were over 6,000 inmates, in the hospitals 10,380 patients were treated in the year 1911. There is no recognised system of poor law relief, but 785 persons received indoor relief during the year, and 4,864 received outdoor relief.

**Finance.**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. The only Provincial revenue at present is the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to the Provinces. The following figures show the estimates of expenditure to be defrayed by the Cape Province during the year ending March 31 1913, in comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year—

Title.	Estimates 1912-13.			Estimates 1911-12.
	Union Subsidy, 1912-13.	Revotes from Provincial Funds, 1911-12.	Total Estimates 1912-13.	
	£	£	£	£
General Administration .. ..	56,900	620	56,836	23,218
Education .. ..	675,900	—	675,900	635,423
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions .. ..	77,900	4,688	62,438	91,367
Roads and Local Works .. ..	169,590*	63,849	263,849	197,989
Total .. ..	960,390*	68,557	1,049,068	952,997

\* Includes £30,000 from Union Loan Funds.

The following services are rendered free by the Union Government Departments.			Estimated Departmental Receipts of the Province		
	1911-12.	1911-12.		1912-13	1911-12
	£	£		£	£
Agriculture	5	—	Hospital Fees	800	800
Public Health	250	—	Receipts from Trout Hatchery	800	800
Asylums	138	—	Miscellaneous	100	100
Printing & Stationery	4 500	7 000			
Prisons	2 500	205			
Forestry	100	100			
Public Works Department	1 000	—			
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	4 450	10,000			
	—	—			
Total	£ 17 008	17 350	Total	£ 1 250	1 200

**Production and Industry**—In 1911, 1,712,250 acres of Crown lands were alienated the amount realised being 62,015*l*. Up to December 31, 1911, the total area disposed of was about 140,000,000 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 35 964 664 acres.

Regarding the area under cultivation there are no recent statistics.

In the year ending February 15, 1910, the chief agricultural produce of the Province excluding the native territories, was—wheat, 2,845,223 bushels (285,294 acres) barley, 660,388 bushels (63,165 acres), oats, 2,995,401 bushels (331,766 acres), maize 1,428,987 bushels (221 631 acres), potatoes, 587,247 bushels (73,727 acres). There were in 1909, 21,552 acres of vines, and 3,494,656 gallons of wine and 675 072 gallons of brandy, &c., were produced. In 1911, there were 2,715,330 cattle, 333 962 horses, 17,134 518 sheep, and 505,780 pigs. Some irrigation works have been or are being executed chiefly in the Breede and Fish river valleys and surveys are in progress for new works. The alluvial lands are of no great area, and the difficulties in the way of irrigation are considerable.

The sheep farms (mostly owned by the occupiers) are from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards those in tillage are comparatively small.

Mineral output for the year 1911 —

Diamonds	2,250,000	carats	value 5 506,000 <i>l</i>
Gold	73	oz	, 310 <i>l</i>
Copper ore, &c	18,767	tons	, 508 908 <i>l</i>
Tin ore	7	,	, 1,023 <i>l</i>
Coal	79,485	,,	, 51,550 <i>l</i>

**Commerce.**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Cape of Good Hope Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—



	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Cape	£ 6 094,557	£ 7,695,042	£ 7,786,042	£ 7 814 230	£ 8,060,044
Exports of U.K. products and manufactures to Cape	5,908,894	6,188,018	8,044,198	8 462,856	9,591,901

The more important imports and exports in 1911 were—Imports feathers, 1,918,848*l*; sheep's wool (72,842,862 lbs.) 2,764,247*l*; mohair, 787,452*l*; copper ore regulus, &c., 414,702*l*; raw hides, 161,365*l*; skins and furs, 874 465*l*; maize, 189,963*l*. The exports of diamonds to the United Kingdom in 1911 as given in the Cape returns were 4,686,978 carats, value 8,267,044*l*. (These figures are not included in the table above.) Exports from United Kingdom cotton goods, 1,013,180*l*; woollens, 522 959*l*; apparel, 1,315,653*l*; machinery, 364,489*l*; iron and steel goods, 913,512*l*; leather and leather manufactures 546,370*l*.

### Banks

Years ending 31st Dec	Including Head Offices		Notes & Bills in Circulation <sup>1</sup>	Deposits <sup>1</sup>	Coin and Bullion <sup>1</sup>
	Capital Subscribed	Paid up			
	£	£	£	£	£
1907	11,510 900	4,456,925	944,512	8,368,072	2,845,123
1908	11 510 900	4,456,925	963 925	11 276,898	2,560,791
1909	11 510 900	4 456,925	1,112 662	10,552,953	2,298,842
1910	11,360 600	4,298 925	1,289,092	10,706 858	2,335,529
1911	11 350,900	4,296,925	1,199,812	11,888,558	2 455,581

<sup>1</sup> In the Colony

The Government Savings Bank Returns are now compiled for the Union as a whole. In private Savings Banks in the Cape Province there were 9,881 depositors with £391,373 deposits at the end of 1911.

**Money, Weights, and Measures**—The coins and the standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used—*Liquid Measure* Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons, half anm = 15½ imperial gallons, anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity* Mund = 8 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2 1166402 acres, 1,000 Cape linear feet are equal to 1,038 British imperial feet. Recently a Bill was introduced to provide for the standardization of the metric system for weights and measures, with the optional use of imperial standards, except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system.

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## Province of Natal.

**Constitution and Government.**—Natal which had been annexed to Cape Colony in 1844 was placed under separate government in 1845, and under charter of July 15, 1856, was erected into a separate Colony. By this charter partially representative institutions were established, and, under a Natal Act of 1893 assented to by Order in Council, June 28, 1893 the Colony obtained responsible government. The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30, 1897. The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were in January, 1908, annexed to the colony. On May 31 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, becoming an original province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government in Natal is Pietermaritzburg

*Administrator*—The Hon. C. J. Smythe

**Area and Population.**—The Province (including Zululand, 10,461 square miles, and the Northern districts, 6,981 square miles) has an

area of 35,290 square miles, with a seaboard of about 360 miles. The climate is sub-tropical on the coast and somewhat colder inland. It is well suited to Europeans. The Province is divided into 42 Magisterial Divisions.

The European population has more than trebled since 1879. The returns of the total population in 1891, 1901 and at the censuses of April 17, 1904, and May 7, 1911, were —

	1891	1901	1904	1911
Europeans	46,788	63,821	97,109	98,582
Indians and Asiatics	41,142	74,385	100,918	141,568
Natives	455,983	786,912	910,727 <sup>1</sup>	951,808
Grand totals	543,913	925,118	1,087,754 <sup>2</sup>	1,191,958*

<sup>1</sup> Including, in 1904, 6,886 mixed and others.

<sup>2</sup> Including 8,774 British troops and their dependents, in 1904 and 1,192 in 1911, and 474 passengers on the railway in 1904 and 765 in 1911.

The figures for 1891 exclude Zululand, those for 1904 and 1911 include the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango. The number of males in 1911 was 567,574, and of females, 624,384.

Population of the borough of Durban according to the census of May 7, 1911: 72,512, consisting of Europeans, 33,271, natives (including half-castes), 18,662, Indians and Asiatics, 20,579, and of Pietermaritzburg, 30,539, consisting of 14,848 Europeans, 7,691 Indians and Asiatics, 8,000 natives, including half-castes.

So far as registered the births in 1911 numbered 6,924, deaths 1,955 and marriages, 2,092. Immigrants (1911) 17,583 (including 6,233 from the United Kingdom), emigrants 13,325 (including 5,576 to the United Kingdom). These figures exclude inter-provincial migration.

**Instruction**—With the exception of Higher Education, which has been placed under the control of the Union Government, Education comes under the Provincial Administration. There are 2 Government high schools, 57 Government primary schools, 2 Government art schools, 5 Government Indian schools, 2 Government schools for coloured children, besides 119 Government-aided schools, and 124 Government aided farmhouse schools for European children. Also there are 2 Technical Institutes, 81 Indian schools, 198 native schools, and 25 coloured schools, all of which receive Government aid, and a considerable number of private schools in the province. Four of the aided schools are secondary schools for girls. The aggregate number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 15,968 for 1911, the average daily attendance 85 per cent of the number on the registers. At the Government high schools there is an average daily attendance of 659 pupils. About 3,800 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only a small percentage of white children are receiving no education. The number of European children receiving gratuitous education in 1911 was 2,707. The direct Government expenditure on Government schools for 1911 was 92,576*l* (excluding expenditure for furniture, buildings, but including maintenance). Fees paid by pupils in Government schools for 1911, 19,367*l*.

The 198 Government aided schools for natives had a total enrolment of 15 286, and received in 1911 grants in aid to the amount of 11,778*l.*, and the 81 Government-aided schools for the children of Indians had a total enrolment of 8,089 in 1911, for which a grant of 8,866*l.* was expended.

**Finance**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. The only provincial revenue at present is the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to the Provinces. The following figures show the estimate of expenditure to be defrayed by the Natal Province during the year ending March 31, 1918, and a comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year —

TITLE	ESTIMATES 1917-18			ESTIMATES 1911-12
	Union Subsidy in 1912-13	Revolts and Savings from 1911-17	Estimated Total Expenditure 1912-13	
	£	£	£	
General Administration	27 100	—	27 100	19 552
Education	177 700	8 450	191 1.2	162,899
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	34 600	—	34,600	31 066
Roads and Local Works	297 600	16 192	378 792	204,389
Total	£ 491 000	79 644	610 644	477 166

The following Services are rendered free by Union Government Departments —			Estimate of Departmental Receipts of the Province		
	1912-13	1911-12		1912-13	1911-12
	£	£		£	£
Public Health	125	30	Education Receipts	19 800	19 967
Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones	1,360	2,000	Hospital Fees	4,100	3 900
Printing and Stationery	2,800	2,400	Game and Fish Preservation (Permits and Miscellaneous Receipts)	650	800
Forestry	25	25	Superannuation	1 420	1 643
Prisons Department	8 200	2 400	Rents, Fees and Sales of Government Property	1 600	995
Public Works Department	6 000	8 500			
Total	£ 18 510	16 755	Total	£ 27 090	27 910

**Industry**—Up to the end of 1911, 8,311,000 acres of land had been alienated, 2,208,000 acres conditionally alienated, and 8,999,000 acres remained unalienated. These figures exclude 4,495,000 acres granted and leased up to the end of 1911 in Zululand and the Northern Territories. On the Coast and in Zululand there are vast plantations of sugar and tea, while cereals of all kinds (especially maize), fruits, vegetables, the *acacia molarum*, the bark of which is so much used for tanning purposes, and other crops grow prolifically. The production of maize in 1909 was 5,693,460 bushels, and of

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tea, in 1910, 2,092,000 lbs. In 1908, 2,537,000 lbs. of tobacco were produced. The leading crops for export are sugar, tea, maize, and wattle bark.

Cotton cultivation has been recently introduced, but is, as yet, only in the experimental stage, though decidedly promising.

The live stock in 1911 numbered 75,567 horses, 456,087 cattle, 1,512,258 sheep, 110,882 pigs.

The Colony is rich in mineral wealth, and while the coal industry is advancing, several gold mines on a small scale are successfully worked. During the year 1911, the output of coal and gold was as follows — Coal, 2,392,456 tons, valued at 725,448*l*, gold (fine), 1,706 ozs. valued at 7,848*l*. The average number of persons employed at coal mines in 1911 was 11,591.

Among the valuable minerals known to exist in the Colony are asbestos, copper ore, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, lead and silver ore, limestone and marble, manganese ore, mica, molybdenum ore, nickel ore, nitre, oil shale, and tin ore. Attention is being increasingly devoted to prospecting for gold, that metal being found very widely distributed both in quartz and bankot' reefs.

A Whaling Industry has been established at Durban, and is carried on by six companies. In 1911 the number of whales killed and landed was 992 humpbacks, 2 blue 7 shad, 3 herring, 2 right, and 12 rorqual. To July 1912 the captures numbered 188.

**Commerce** — Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records made for each of the Provinces: the Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between Natal Province and the United Kingdom for five years —

	1906.	1909	1910	1911.	1912
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Imports from Natal	1 371,200	1 831 969	2,081 907	2,092,837	2,477 806
Exports of U.K. produce and manufactures to Natal	2,938 894	3 537 000	5 009 432	4 540 343	4,877,642

The more important imports and exports in 1911 were — Imports maize, 181,490*l*, raw hides, 250,051*l*, sheep's wool (29 509,761 lbs.), 1,047,029*l*. Exports cotton, 364,767*l*, machinery, 472 004*l*, iron and steel goods, 714,055*l*, apparel, 497,582*l*.

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## Province of the Transvaal.

**Constitution and Government.**—The territory comprised within the limits of The Transvaal was colonised by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1836-37. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal Government was recognised by Great Britain, but, in 1877, in consequence of financial difficulties and troubles with the natives, and in accordance with representations and petitions from the Boers the territory was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms for the restoration of their independence, and, in 1881, a Convention was signed restoring to the inhabitants of the territory their self-government, but with conditions, reservations, and limitations, and subject to the suzerainty of the Queen. This arrangement was modified by a Convention made in 1884, in which the name of the South African Republic was given to the Transvaal State, but the control over external affairs, other than engagements with the Orange Free State, was reserved to Her Majesty. These Conventions however, did not preserve harmony within the Transvaal territory, or with the British Government. The discovery of gold and the conditions which followed this discovery occasioned difficulties from which the two Boer States sought release by military action. The result of this was the military occupation of the two countries, and their annexation to the British Crown the one on September 1, 1900 under the name of The Transvaal, and the other (May 24) as the Orange River Colony. Hostilities continued till May 31, 1902, when an agreement as to terms of surrender was signed by the representatives of the burgher forces in the field. [See Statesman's Year Book for 1906 under *The Transvaal*.]

The administration was thereafter carried on under a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. On December 6, 1906, letters patent were issued providing for a Constitution of responsible Government in the Colony. The Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa on May 31, 1910 as an original Province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government for the Transvaal is at Pretoria.

*Administrator*—The Hon J F B Rissik (salary 2 500*l*.)

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Province is 110,426 square miles, divided into 23 districts. The census of May 7, 1911, showed for the Transvaal a population amounting to 1,686,212, of whom 868,793 were males, and 719,419 females. The population comprised 420,881 Europeans or whites, 1,224,155 natives, and 81,625 other coloured races.

The white population of Pretoria in 1911 was 29,618. The largest town is Johannesburg, the mining centre of Witwatersrand goldfields, with a population (1911) of 237,220, consisting of 119,953 whites and 117,267 coloured.

Births, 1911, 19,495; deaths, 16,886; marriages, 6,626.

**Religion, Instruction, etc**—Statistics (1904) for the Transvaal and Swasiland combined (exclusive of the military forces) —

Churches, &c.	Whites	Others	Churches &c.	Whites	Others
Dutch Churches	143,015	4,814	Lutheran	5,279	58,978
Anglican	55,094	15,393	Other Christian	14,256	9,743
Presbyterian	18,982	1,197	Jews	18,478	3
Methodist	17,300	20,846	Hindus, Buddhists, &c	747	10,698
Roman Catholic	14,474	2,007	No religion or not stated	5,718	267,097

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The system of education was embodied in the Education Act which was passed during the first session of the first Parliament elected under responsible government, and which provides that all education except that of a university type shall be under the provincial authority. The Colony has been divided for the purposes of local control and management into twenty-seven school districts, each under a School Board chosen by the Parliamentary electors. All the schools within the school district, with the exception of schools for natives and certain secondary schools, are under the supervision of the Board. Each school may have a Committee elected by the parents and guardians of the children enrolled. Recommendations of Committees come under the review of the Boards and may be modified or rejected by them.

The following table gives statistics of education for Dec. 31, 1911 —

	Schools	Final Enrolment	Average Enrolment	Average Attendance
High Schools	8	1 410	1 417	1,807
Secondary Departments of Primary Schools	—	980	1 006	917
Town and Village Schools	140	31 335	80 90"	28 191
Country Schools and Farm Aided Schools	546	19 302	10 130	16 416
Total	692	53,034	53,460	46 831
Coloured Schools	11	1 030	1 607	1 400
Total	708	54 078	54 167	48 210

The 3 Normal Colleges had 209 enrolled students. There are 227 native schools, which have 13 367 pupils. The number of pupils in secondary schools on December 31, 1911, was 2,396.

In respect of the question of language, the medium of instruction up to and including the fourth standard is the home language (English or Dutch) of the pupil but parents may request that the second language be gradually introduced as a second medium. Above the fourth standard provision is made for the instruction of pupils through the medium of English and Dutch, and the parent of each pupil may choose one of the two languages as the sole medium of instruction, or both of the languages as the media of instruction. If the parent of any pupil fails to exercise his right of choice, that pupil is instructed through the medium of the language which is the better known and understood by him, the other language being also used as far as possible as a medium of instruction. Bible History is taught in every school, but no doctrine or dogma peculiar to any religious denomination or sect may be taught.

**Finance.**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. The only Provincial Revenue at present is the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to the Provinces. While the three other Provinces publish particulars of the estimate of this grant, Transvaal does not. The only available figures are the following —

Estimated expenditure for year ending April, 1912,	£1,367,075
" " " " 1913,	£1,392,900

**Production and Industry**—The Transvaal Province is in the main a stock raising country, though there are portions of it well adapted for agriculture. The production of wheat in 1910 was 774,800 bushels, barley, 28,800 bushels, oats, 55,000 bushels, maize, 10,065,000 bushels, potatoes, 773,000 bushels, tobacco, 5,346,000 lbs.

Live stock, 1911 Horses, 89 160, cattle, 1,339,298, sheep, 3,415,250, pigs, 302,882

The mineral output of the Transvaal in 1910 and 1911 is given as follows —

—	1910		1911	
	Fine Ounces	£	Fine Ounces	£
Gold	583 848	32 101 7 5	8 287 723	94,901 620
Silver	828 752	89,029	894 883	96 557
	Carats		Carats	
Diamonds	2 090 068	1 817 716	1 848 841	1,828,576
	Tons		Tons	
Copper ore sold	8 150	77 012*	2,090	51 675*
Tin ore sold	3 383	328 484*	9 448	474 021*
Coal sold	9 070 069	966 958†	4 343 080	1 020 689†

\* Estimated value

† Value at pit a month

The value of the output of gold in 1912 was about 38,750,000/, and the total value of gold production from 1884 to the end of 1912, about 364,000,000/. The number of natives employed at gold mines at the end of 1912 was about 191,000. At diamond mines the number of natives was 15,000, and at coal mines 8,800.

In 1904 Chinese labour was introduced for mining purposes under an Ordinance with restrictive conditions. In December, 1905, the granting of permits for the importation of Chinese was stopped. The month of January, 1907, shows the highest number in the country, viz., 53 856. The last Chinese to be repatriated, left in March, 1910. The Transvaal has iron and brass foundries and engineering works, grain mills, breweries, brick, tile, and pottery works, tobacco, soap, and candle factories, coach and wagon works &c.

**Commerce**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Transvaal Province and the United Kingdom for five years —

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Transvaal	7 197	805,843	455 180	302,585	156 738
Exports of U K produce and manufactures to Transvaal	3,100,083	4 405 340	5 762 587	6 681 868	6 064,853

The more important imports and exports in 1911 were —Imports Tin ore, 212,989/, gold ore, 86 692/, copper ore 49,721/. Exports Cottons, 520,960/, apparel, 1 077,521/, machinery, 310 011/, iron and steel, 742,997/, leather and leather manufactures, 467,854/.



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### Province of the Orange Free State

The Orange River was first crossed by Europeans about the middle of the 18th century. Between 1810 and 1820, several Europeans settled in the southern parts of the Orange Free State. The Great Trek greatly augmented the number of settlers during and after 1836. At first no settled government was established. In 1848, Sir Harry Smith proclaimed the whole territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers as a British Possession and established what was called the Orange River Sovereignty. A British Resident was appointed at Bloemfontein, with Assistant Commissioners at Winburg and Caledon River. Great dissatisfaction was caused by this step, as well as by the native policy of the British Government. In 1854 the Convention of Bloemfontein, by which British Sovereignty was withdrawn and the independence of the country was recognised, was signed by Sir George Russell Clerk.

During the first five years of its existence the Orange Free State was much harassed by incessant raids by, and fighting with, the Basutos. Mosheesh was at length conquered. The British Government then stepped in and arranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party. By the treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of Mosheesh was incorporated in the Orange Free State. This part is still known as the Conquered Territory.

A great deal of unpleasantness was caused by the dispute over the Kimberley Diamond Fields, which belonged to the Orange Free State, but were annexed to the Cape Colony by the British Government.

On account of the Treaty between the Orange Free State and South African Republic, the former State took a prominent part in the South African War (1899-1902), and was annexed to the British Dominions by proclamation of Lord Roberts, on May 28, 1900 as the Orange River Colony. After peace was declared Crown Colony Government was established and continued until 1907, when responsible government was introduced. On May 31, 1910, the Orange River Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa as the Province of the Orange Free State.

The seat of provincial government is at Bloemfontein.

*Administrator*—The Hon A. E. W. Ramsbottom (salary, 2,000*l.*)

There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres, 40 in all; local authorities have, so far as possible, the usual local administrative powers.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Province is estimated at 50,392 square miles, it is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last 3 censuses was as follows—

Year	White			Coloured			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	In all
1890	40,571	37,145	77,716	67,791	61,996	129,787	108,862	93,141	207,503
1904	47,571	43,106	90,677	123,624	116,112	244,636	210,096	177,220	387,316
1911	54,617	50,572	105,189	184,165	168,820	353,985	278,780	249,292	528,072

The capital, Bloemfontein, had in 1911, 14,720 white inhabitants (8,005 males and 6,715 females), and 12,169 natives (6,804 males and 5,365 females); total, 26,889.

Births, 1911, 5,093 (among Europeans), deaths, 1,850 (among Europeans), marriages, 2,452.

**Religion.**—The principal body, according to the census of 1904, is the Dutch Reformed Church with 101,079 adherents, of Wesleyans there were 5,121, English Episcopalians, 17,879, Lutherans, 700, Roman Catholics, 3,286, Jews, 113. The State Government used to contribute 10,050*l* for religious purposes. It was divided into 36 parochial districts for ecclesiastical purposes, and it contained about 80 churches.

**Education.**—Higher education is under the control of the Minister of Education for the Union, while primary and secondary education is controlled by the Administrator of the Province. Under the School Act of 1908 the Province is divided into a number of School Districts. Each Government School is under the supervision of a School Committee elected by the parents. For each District there is also a School Board, appointed partly by the School Committees and partly by the Government, which exercises general supervision over all schools within its district. The School Committees have the right of nominating teachers, subject to the approval of the Department. Grants are given conditionally to private schools. At present there are 595 Government or Government aided schools in the Province with a total enrolment of 21,800. Fees are charged at all schools, and attendance is in general compulsory. Both English and Dutch are taught to all children. A Government Boarding and Day School for Girls, in Bloemfontein, has about 200 pupils. There are also the Convent School, St. Michael's Home, and the "Orange" Mesages School, all Boarding Schools for Girls, the last-named receiving a grant from Government.

A Normal School was established soon after the war. From 30 to 40 teachers are trained annually. Since January, 1910, there is also a chair in Education at the Grey University College. In connection with the Normal School technical classes have been instituted, and teachers of cookery, dress making, etc. are maintained throughout the Colony. There is a Home Industries Board, which controls the Spinning and Weaving Industry. A Government Industrial School was opened at Bloemfontein in the beginning of 1907. The boys (about 50) are apprenticed to various trades in the railway workshops or in the town, and reside in the institution. At the Preparatory Technical School, also in Bloemfontein, instruction is given in basket-making and other similar industries, in addition to the ordinary school course. All the leading Town Schools of the Colony have advanced departments which prepare pupils up to the standard of matriculation. The gross expenditure on education for the financial year 1911-12 was approximately 200,000*l*.

**Justice.**—The Roman Dutch law prevails. The superior courts of the province are the Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa and the circuit courts. The inferior courts are the courts of the Resident Magistrates and the courts of the special Justices of the Peace. The circuit courts, at which the judges of the Supreme Court preside in turn, are held twice a year in the chief town of certain districts. Criminal sessions of the Supreme Court are held at Bloemfontein four times a year. In these courts criminal cases are tried before a jury. The Resident Magistrate's court has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are also special justices of the peace who try minor offences and settle minor disputes.

**Finance.**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four Provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. The only Provincial revenue at present is the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the

services and duties assigned to the Province. The following figures show the estimates of expenditure to be defrayed by the Orange Free State Province during the year ending March 31, 1913 and a comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year

Title.	Estimates 1912-13			Estimates 1911-12
	Union Subsidy 1912-13	Re votes from 1911-12	Estimated Total Expenditure 1912-13	
	£	£	£	£
General Administration ..	14,500	1 2 8	1 7 788	18 525
Education	38,500	2 7 0	261 269	207 800
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	19 400	1 8 3 3	70 788	16 955
Roads and Local Works	49 100 (1)	85 610	884 710	281 800 (2)
Total .. £	111 500	91 000	63 700	469 880

The following Services are rendered free by Union Government Departments

Estimated Departmental Receipts of the Province.

	1912-13.	1911-12.		1912-13	1911-12.
	£	£		£	£
Agriculture	100	—	School Fees and Bursary Funds	10 000	16 050
Public Health	10	50	Hospital Fees &c	— 800	2,800
Printing & Stationery	5 500	3 820	Deposits under		
Prisons	2,500	—	Roads Ordinance	480	600
Forestry	27	130	Miscellaneous	1 20	—
Irrigation	8 000	—	Services rendered to other Departments	Nil	Nil
Public Works Department	8 000	—			
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	1 920	4 000			
Total £	21 257	9 420	Total .. £	— 400	19 450

1 Includes 12,000/ from Loan Funds 2 Includes Supplementary Estimates 50 000/.

**Production and Industry**—The Province consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing and wide tracks for agricultural purposes. The rainfall is moderate. The country is still mainly devoted to stock farming, although a rapidly increasing quantity of grain is being raised, especially in the Eastern Districts. The Department of Agriculture encourages practical and scientific farming of all kinds and is divided into branches dealing with experimental farm work, forestry, horticulture, dairying, sheep and wool, stock diseases, &c. Experimental farms, forest stations, horticultural plots, &c., have been established, and lectures are given in the various districts by specialists of the Department with a view to enabling the farmers to benefit by the latest improvements in agricultural methods. The Land Board, created in 1901, has been engaged in facilitating the settlement of British farmers. This Board was replaced on October 1, 1907, by the new Land Board provided for in the Letters Patent, who held office and administered the affairs of Land Settlement for 5 years from above date. Since October 1, 1901,

up to 1906, when the Board made no further purchases, 1,109,081 acres had been purchased at a cost of 846,184*l*. In addition to this, 519,632 acres were inherited from the late Orange Free State Government, valued at 820,000*l*, so that Government had at its disposal 1,628,713 acres, valued at 1,166,184*l*. The whole of this was distributed among 647 settlers, or an average of a little under 2,270 acres each. The Board created in 1907 ceased to exist, in terms of the Constitution providing for the establishment of Responsible Government in the late Orange River Colony, on September 30, 1912, on which date there were 550 settlers, heads of families, under its control and well established upon the land, exclusive of 97 men who had completed purchase, thus becoming freehold owners. During the existence of the two Boards, over 1,300 settlers were placed upon the land, the majority of whom are still farming in the Province. In order to meet the wishes of the settlers who were sufficiently established to dispense with further assistance, the Union Government brought forward a new Act which, after receiving the approval of Parliament during the last Session came into force on July 1, 1912. Under this Act (No. 15 of 1912) facilities are given settlers in the Orange Free State to obtain Crown Grants of land on perpetual quit rent tenure, and practically every settler applied to the Board to come under this Act, thereby making it unnecessary for the Government to arrange for the continuation of any Administrative Body in respect of these settlers, after the demise of the Board on September 30, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of the Letters Patent. The capital sum of 1,250,000*l* received from Inter Colonial funds has been expended on the experiment and the Board handed over to the Union Government, in addition to some 70,000*l* in cash, assets in land and other securities amounting in value to a sum equal to, if not greater than, the capital sum above mentioned, which will be recoverable during the next 20 years or so, with meanwhile an assured income, in interest at 4 per cent., of 50,000*l* per annum.

In 1910-11 there were 223,328 acres under wheat. The live stock within the Province in 1911 was as follows:—Horses, 220,725, cattle, 1,286,234, sheep, 8,587,638, pigs, 162,686.

The principal mineral products in the last 4 years were as follows:—

Year	Coal		Diamonds		Salt	
	Tons	Value	Carats	Value	Tons	Value
		£		£		£
1907-8	468,892	14,872	505,452	1,069,942	19,000	82,000
1908-9	420,170	125,627	584,819	1,045,807	13,996	17,100
1910	419,489	131,728	780,195	1,306,074	21,000	21,000
1911	420,973	137,616	798,152	1,611,486	—	—

**Commerce.**—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Orange Free State Province and the United Kingdom for four years:—

	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£
Imports consigned from Orange Free State	1 005	871	870	1 180
Exports to Orange Free State United Kingdom produce	415 020	525 454	545 247	580 066
Foreign and Colonial produce	28 683	36 654	33 557	38 718

The more important exports in 1911, were —Cottons 83,022 $\frac{1}{2}$  leather and leather manufactures 52 823 $\frac{1}{2}$ , machinery, 11,127 $\frac{1}{2}$  woollens, 85,484 $\frac{1}{2}$ , apparel, 138,354 $\frac{1}{2}$

The money, weights, and measures are English The land measure, the Morgen is equal to about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres

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## WEST AFRICA

These Possessions are the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, Southern Nigeria, comprising the S Nigeria Protectorate and the Colony of Southern Nigeria (Lagos), the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories, Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate and the Gambia Colony and Protectorate

### Northern Nigeria<sup>1</sup>

**Area, Population, &c** —Area 255 700 square miles, divided into 13 Provinces, viz., Sokoto, Kano, Bornu Yola, Muri Nassarawa, Kabba, Bassa, Illorin, Niger, Bauchi, Zaria, Kontagora, population estimated (1911) 9,269,000 (4,084,000 males and 5,235,000 females) [For Protectorate boundaries see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907 p 262] In each Province there is a Resident with several assistants. In cases where the old Emirs would not acknowledge the new régime, new Emirs of the same dynasty and recognised by the people, have been appointed. In 1900 a proclamation was issued which, without abolishing domestic slavery, declares all children born after January 1, 1900, free, forbids the removal of domestic slaves for sale or transfer, and extends to all inhabitants of the Protectorate the penalties for dealing in slaves. Slave markets have been suppressed by native rulers.

<sup>1</sup> Although Sir Frederick D Lugard has been appointed Governor of both Northern and Southern Nigeria, the administrations for the present remain distinct, though it is proposed in time to unite them into one.

and slave dealing is now practically non-existent in the Protectorate. In 1910, 1,842 slaves were liberated. The headquarters are at Zungeru, about eighty miles up the Kaduna River.

**Justice.**—There is a supreme Court of Justice, and in each province a Provincial Court consisting of the Resident and his assistants, and such justices of the peace as may be appointed by the Governor. Native courts exist in Mohammedan localities where there are chiefs and counsellors, and amongst pagan tribes Judicial Councils with limited judicial powers have been established in localities where the intelligence of the natives renders such a policy possible. The orders of the native courts are enforced by police constables, known as 'Dogarai.' There are cantonments at Zungeru on the Kaduna and Lokoja on the Niger, and there magistrates have been appointed. The number of persons apprehended or summoned before all the Courts (except native courts) in 1911 was 2,896. The offences were —Offences against the person, 402. Offences against the Slavery Law, 66. Offences against property, 682. Miscellaneous offences, 1,896, total, 2,996. 2,608 persons were convicted.

**Religion and Education.**—Mohammedanism is widely diffused, the Fulani and Hausas and other ruling tribes being of that religion, but in some parts of the territory paganism is predominant. Protestant and Catholic missions are at work, and have industrial and other schools at several stations. An Education Department has been established. The principles governing the education of natives in the Egyptian Sudan are being closely followed in the Protectorate. Secular subjects only are compulsory, the acceptance of religious teaching is optional, but at present as the schools are situated at Kano, a great Mohammedan centre, all the pupils are Mohammedan and instruction on the Koran given by Mallams (Moslem scholars) is generally adopted.

**Defence.**—The military force consists of 3 companies of mounted infantry, 2 battalions of infantry and 1 battery of artillery with 101 European officers, 61 European non-commissioned officers, and 2,969 native ranks. The police force consists of 18 European officers and about 700 native police.

#### Finance —Revenue and expenditure for 5 years —

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1907-08	508,005	498,802
1908-09	538,445	540,844
1909-10	530,468	566,848
1910-11	619,888	565,700
1911-12 <sup>1</sup>	943,292	827,983

<sup>1</sup> The increase in 1911-12 are due to the inclusion in that year, for the first time, of the revenue and expenditure on account of the native administration.

The main items of revenue in 1911-12 were —Land Revenue, 418,832, Customs dues, 28,038; Railway earnings, 44,059; Imperial grant-in-aid, 247,000, and 10,000 paid by S. Nigeria in consideration of Customs duties collected on the coast. The chief items of expenditure in 1911-12 were —Provincial Administration, 40,027; West African Frontier Force, 158,947; Native Affairs, 196,925; Post and Telegraphs, 27,87.

Medical, 32,556L, Police, 26,425L, Transport, 38,906L, Marine, 86,196L, Baro-Kano Railway, open lines, 61 0672

In 1911 there was established in each native State a Treasury, locally known as a "Beit-el Mal" which regulates the expenditure of that portion of the local revenue which is annually assigned to the native administration of each Emirate for its support and maintenance. The establishment of a *Beit-el-Mal* consolidates the rank and authority of the Emirs and Chiefs in each province. It strengthens the position of the native judiciary and diminishes extortion and corruption.

**Production and Industry**—The products of the low country are palm oil and kernels, of the inland regions, rubber, ground nuts shea-butter, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers capsicums, kola nuts and various drugs. Cotton growing is now carried on and several ginneries are at work. Tobacco is also grown. Sheep and goat skins are tanned and dyed. A geological survey under the direction of the Imperial Institute has been completed and the final reports have been published. The natives have worked iron, lead and tin for centuries. Rich alluvial deposits of tin ore have been discovered in the Bauchi, Kano, Zaria, Nassarawa and Kabba Provinces. Lodes have also been found and mining operations have commenced. At present the ore is being won almost entirely by panning or calabashing, but the ground is suitable for sluicing operations and some of the companies have imported and are erecting extensive sluicing plant. The ore is exported in the form of washed and dressed concentrates which average 70 per cent of metallic tin. It is anticipated that the tin mining industry will ultimately develop into one of the greatest sources of wealth of the Protectorate. The tin bearing area so far as it is now known extends over 9 000 square miles of territory, its general direction in point of length being from north east to south west. The output of tin in 1911 was 1 471 tons.

Rich reefs of galena carrying a considerable silver return are known to exist in the province of Muri; these reefs, which are to some extent worked by the natives for Tozali are now being closely prospected and assayed. Pockets of native silver have from time to time been discovered in the vicinity of Orufe and Wukari.

The whole of the mining rights are vested in the Government, but under an agreement made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the charter, the Niger Company will receive half the gross profits derived from royalties on minerals won between the main stream of the Niger on the west and a line running direct from Yola to Zinder on the east for a period of 99 years with effect from January 1, 1900.

**Commerce and Communication**—Considerable trade is carried on in Northern Nigeria, and several new trading stations have been recently opened. There is besides, a large trade by caravans which, coming from Salaga in the west, Tripoli, Morocco, and the Sahara in the north, and Lake Chad and Wadai in the east make use of Kano as an emporium. It is anticipated that on the railway reaching Kano this trade will be diverted and come in from the south. The imports are chiefly cottons, hardware, building material, machinery, and tinned provisions, which are bartered for the produce of the country. (For statistics of trade, see pages 234-5.) Spirits are prohibited throughout the Protectorate.

The construction of a railway of 400 miles from Baro (at the head of the permanently navigable portion of the Niger) to Bida, Zungeru, Zaria, and Kano, was completed in March, 1911. The railway has a 3ft 6in gauge. The Lagos railway was opened to Jebba in August, 1909 and was joined up with the Minna-Zungeru link in June, 1911. A weekly boat train with



sleeping accommodation and a restaurant-car runs between Lagos and Zaria. A Government land transport system by pack and draft animals is in operation. The Government has for transport on the Niger and its tributaries 1 twin screw steamer, 8 stern wheelers, 5 steam canoes, 1 motor canoe, 2 steam pinnaces, 1 steam tug, 17 steel polling canoes, 3 steam stern wheel tugs, and a number of 11-90 ton barges. Telegraph lines are laid from the Lagos frontier to Jebba, thence to Lokoja, Zungeru, Kano, Yola, Sokoto and Maidugeri. The N. Nigeria telegraph system is now connected with the French Dahomey system. The total mileage telegraph line is 4,200.

British coinage is beginning to displace the barter system. There are branches of the Bank of British West Africa at Lokoja, Jebba, Zungeru and Zaria.

*Governor and Commander in Chief*—Sir Frederick D. Lugard, G. O. M. G., D. S. O., C. B.

*Chief Secretary*—C. L. Temple, C. M. G.

*Commandant*—Colonel E. F. Strickland, D. S. O.

### Southern Nigeria

By Royal Letters Patent dated the 28th of February, 1906 the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria is made to comprise the old Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, together with the old Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

The Colony and Protectorate is divided into three Provinces, namely the Western Province, consisting of the old Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, the Central Province and the Eastern Province. The two latter comprise the old Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Each Province is presided over by a Provincial Commissioner, and divided into Districts under the charge of District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners.

*Governor and Commander in Chief*—Sir Frederick D. Lugard, G. O. M. G., D. S. O., C. B.

*Colonial Secretary*—A. G. Boyle, C. M. G.

*Provincial Commissioners*—F. S. James, C. M. G., H. Bedwell, Major H. C. Moorhouse, D. S. O.

The seat of Government is at Lagos, where is also the Supreme Court. There are Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 15 members—9 official and 6 unofficial.

The total area is about 79,880 square miles, and the native population (census 1911), 7,655,749, consisting of the Yoruba and Ibo people and a congeries of tribes of varying degrees of size and civilisation. European population is about 1,650, consisting of Government officials, traders, missionaries and others. The climate is not healthy for Europeans. The strength of the police force at the end of 1911 was 1,388, namely Western Province, 617, Central Province 332, and Eastern Province, 437. Persons apprehended 1911, 13,893, summarily convicted, 10,074, committed for trial, 652.

Government has instituted a system of primary and secondary schools, with a staff (1911) of 189 teachers, including 19 technical instructors. There is a residential school at Bonny, supported by Government grants, and by Chiefs' subscriptions. There is a Government secondary school and mission grammar school at Lagos, and a high school at Calabar. In 1911 there were 60 Government schools, 4 being girls' schools, and a large number of mission schools, 113 of which received assistance from the Government. There were 5,837 pupils (238 girls) in the Government schools, average attendance of

3,588 (145 girls), in the assisted schools 14 216 pupils (2,478 girls), average attendance of 10,414 (1,700 girls) The number of children attending non-assisted schools is estimated at not less than 18,000 Government grant (1911), 8,048*l* Total expenditure, 27,159*l*

Four British Protestant Societies and two French Roman Catholic Societies are established, each with several stations

Revenue, 1911, 1,838,176*l* (mainly from Customs dues, 1,488,886*l*, railways and tramways, 307,912*l* and Court fees, &c., 93 940*l*) Expenditure 1,717 259*l* (the chief items being railways, 175,229*l*, marine, 120 141*l*, debt charge, 228,042*l* West African Frontier Force 91 803*l* works and buildings, 106 412*l*) Total debt March 31, 1912 6,471,288*l* (For further statistics of finance, and also statistics of trade and shipping, see pages 233-6)

The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Forcados Sapele, Brass, Degema, Bonny, Opobo, and Calabar Numerous rivers and creeks form the chief routes for transport, and there are many well made roads driven through the country At Lagos Calabar, and Forcados there are engineering and repairing workshops and slip ways for the repair of hulls

At Lagos a mole is being constructed and a deep channel is being made over the Bar to admit ocean steamers entering the harbour

The chief products are palm oil and kernels, rubber, cotton, cocoa, coffee gum, copal ivory, hides maize, yams cassava, plantains earth nuts and fruits There are nurseries for rubber seedlings, and botanical stations at Calabar, Onitsha, Oloke Meji near Lagos, and Agege Mahogany is exported in large quantities Arab caravan traders are being attracted from the northern territories, who deal largely in leather and skins

There are deposits in Southern Nigeria of manganese ore, argentiferous lead ore (galena), tin ore (cassiterite), lignite and monazite (which contains thorium) Laterite is abundantly used for making roads The only manufactures are the weaving of native cloths and mats, boat and canoe building and brickmaking The cotton industry is rapidly growing both in extent and value

There is a railway from Lagos to Jebba (306½ miles), in Northern Nigeria, and is extended to Zungeru and Kano Routes for other railways have been surveyed There is a steam tramway from Lagos to Iddo, the southern terminus.

There were at the end of 1911, 1,829 miles of telegraph lines, and 4,169 miles of wire, connecting important towns and Northern Nigeria There were 374 miles (wire mileage) of telephone

In 1911, 3 732 325 letters, postcards, newspapers and book packets, and 114,973 parcels passed through the post office The savings bank, on December 31st, 1911, had 4,368 depositors with 38,487*l* to their credit.

A nickel coinage (penny and tenth of a penny) has been introduced

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., has branches at Lagos, Calabar, Burutu, and Onitsha.

**Western Province**—This province includes that part of Southern Nigeria known as the "Colony" Its area is approximately 28,600 square miles, while that of the Colony alone is 4,006 square miles The population (1911) is 2,152,848 The coastline is about 128 miles. Northwards the territory extends over Yorubaland to the confines of Northern Nigeria The population of Lagos Town including Ebute Metta, the headquarters of the railway, is 78,000, and includes roughly 500 Europeans. The largest town is Ibadan, population 175,000, where there is a British Resident District

Commissioners are stationed at Abeokuta, Badagry, Epe, Ikoredu Ikasha Ijebu-Ode, Ikeke, Ondo Oshogbo, and Oyo.

**Eastern and Central Provinces.**—The approximate area of these two provinces together is 51,280 square miles and population (1911) 5,708,841 (Eastern Province 3,297,247 Central, 2,408,694). The prominent tribes are the Bani, the Ibos, the Jekris, the Sobos, the Igaras, the Ijaws, and the Efiks. The Aros are a large trading tribe of the Ibo family and are to be found all over the Eastern Province. Cannibalism and human sacrifices exist to some extent, but these practices are rapidly being stamped out. Agriculture is extensively carried on.

The headquarters of the Central Province are at Warri. The other most important towns in the Central Province are Abo, Agbor, Asaba Awka, Benin, Forcados, Idah Ifon, Ubiaja, Kwale, Onitsha Okwoga Sapela, and Udi. Calabar is the headquarters of the Eastern Province. The other most important towns are Aba, Abak Abakaliki, Afikpo, Ahoada Aro Chuku, Bende, Bonny Brass, Degema, Eket, Ikem Ikot-Ekpene, Ohan, Obubra, Obudu, Ogoja, Okigwi Opobo, Owerri, and Uyo.

There is a weekly mail service between Liverpool, Forcados, and Calabar via Lagos.

### Gold Coast.

The Gold Coast stretches for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and German Togoland. The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council, both nominated, with four unofficial members in latter. The area of the Colony, Ashanti and Protectorate is about 80,000 square miles, population, census 1911 1,502,899, Europeans 1,700. Chief towns Accra, 19,585, Sekondi, 7,725, Cape Coast Castle, 11,864, Quetta, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim, and Akuse. There are 9 Government primary schools and 153 assisted schools which are under the control of the various religious bodies, the Basel, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Bremen Missions, Church of England (S.P.G.) and African Methodist Episcopal Zionist, average attendance of primary and secondary schools, 18,619 (1911) enrolled 18,680, Government grant 1911, 7,502½. Revenue, 1911, 1,111,632½ (customs 668,071½, rail ways 294,650½). Expenditure 914,500½ (railways, 127,909½, public works 130,709½, public debt charges, 80,677½, Gold Coast Regiment, 65,098½, medical, 61,469½, education, 19,537½). Public debt, December 31, 1911 2,489,118½. (For further statistics and for statistics of trade and shipping, see pages 233-6). In 1911 the savings bank had 8,187 depositors with 34,781½ to their credit. The strength of the police (1911), 10 European officers and 770 of other ranks. This includes 1 European officer and 105 other ranks in Ashanti. The constabulary (Northern Territories) consists of 2 officers and 819 of other ranks. Staple products and exports, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, and indiarubber, the export of valuable native woods is increasing. Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior. The botanical station at Aburi aids in the plantation of coconut trees, rubber, cocoa, coffee, cotton, pepper, nutmeg, pimento, and croton.

Gold is found in quartz, in banket, and in alluvium. The output of gold in recent years was 1907, 278,898 oz. (1,168,516½), 1908, 281,257 oz. (1,184,748½), 1909, 230,494 oz. (879,074½), 1910, 204,617 oz. (780,282½), 1911, 253,976 oz. (1,079,024½), 1912, 1,350,000½. There is a Government railway, from Sekondi on the coast to Ceomade, a total length of 168 miles, capital expenditure to end of 1911, 2,644,840½. A line between Accra and Mangoase (40 miles) is under construction. Road construction is proceeding.

rapidly, about 200 miles are kept up for vehicular traffic and 1,988 miles are maintained as tracks and bridle paths. There are in the Colony 1,492 miles of telegraph line and 48 offices, and telephone exchanges at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takorah and Dodowa, telegrams in 1911, 273,422. The number of letters, packets, &c., handled in the postal service in 1911 was 5,506,636.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on August 27, 1896, and a British Resident was appointed to Coomassie. Under orders in Council of September 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. The population (census 1911) was 287,814. Coomassie, the chief town, has 8,850 inhabitants. In Ashanti 5 religious missions are at work with a total (1911) of 89 schools, and 1,296 pupils, and a Government school with 844 pupils. Police force, 100, convictions (1911) 1,961 but there is little serious crime. Revenue (1911), 50,819*l* (from post office, liquor licences, rents, fees, &c.). Expenditure, 146,317*l*. Agriculture is extending, cocoa plantations are being formed. Gold output (1911), 124,878 oz. (530,853*l*). In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful, the products there are chiefly maize, koko, yams, bananas, ground nuts, and coconuts, the plantations of which are rapidly extending. In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by the German possessions, were placed under British protection. They are administered under the Governor by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. By the census taken in 1911 the population of the region to the north of Kintampo (variously estimated at from 38,000 to 50,000 square miles) is put at 357,569. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques there are Catholic and other missions, and one Government school at Tamale. The revenue (1911) amounted to 2,426*l*, expenditure, 65,085*l*. Good permanent roads are being made. A silver currency has been introduced with good results, but for small purchases cowries are still used. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

There is one bank (with 3 branches), the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. The legal currency of the Gold Coast is British sterling silver coins are legal tender to any amount, and bronze up to one shilling. French, Spanish, and American gold coins are legal at fixed values.

*Governor of the Gold Coast* — J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G. (£3,000*l* and 1,000*l* duty allowance).

*Chief Commissioner of Ashanti* — F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.

*Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast* — Captain C. H. Armitage, D.S.O., C.M.G.

### Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone lies between French Guinea on the north and the Republic of Liberia on the east and south-east. *Governor*, Sir E. M. Morewether, K.O.V.O., C.M.G. (2,500*l*), *Colonial Secretary*, A. O. Hollis, C.M.G. There are Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. Sierra Leone

proper consists in the peninsula about 26 miles long, and 12 miles broad, with an area of about 300 square miles, terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The Colony of Sierra Leone extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia in the south, 180 miles. It extends inland to a distance varying from 8 to 20 miles and includes the Yellaboi and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller islands to the south, but the Isles de Los were ceded to France under the Convention of 1904. Area of the Colony 515 square miles, population (census, 1911), 75,572, of whom 702 were whites. The birth rate for Freetown (1911) was 14 per thousand and the death rate 21, infant mortality is very high. The assisted schools are all denominational belonging to 8 missionary societies. In 1910 there were 96 primary schools with 8,549 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 5,460. In aid 2 1907. There are (1911) 14 secondary schools in the Colony 8 of which are missionary institutions, while the remainder are owned privately. Pupils exceed 1,000. A technical school has (1911) 31 pupils. Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham, at the close of 1911 it had 25 students. Under the Government department of Mohammedan Education there are 5 schools, with an average attendance (1911) of 456, in the Colony. Mohammedan youths are being trained as teachers. Chief town, Freetown 84,090 inhabitants (1911), headquarters of H.M. forces in West Africa. The battalion of the West African Frontier Force has its headquarters at Daru on the Moa River. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second class Imperial coaling station, with an excellent harbour fortified with several batteries of heavy guns. There is a Supreme Court, and police and petty debt courts in each district, in 1911, 86 persons were convicted of indictable offences in the Supreme Court. Revenue 1911, 457,759 (Customs, 242,324, railway, 107,925). Expenditure 482,448 (public debt charges, 61,336, Government railway, 79,765, public works, 60,135, education 8,521). (For further statistics and for statistics of trade and shipping, see pages 233-6.) Chief products and exports palm oil and kernels, ginger, ground nuts, kola nuts, india rubber. There are many native skilled workers in gold and silver. A Government light railway, a single line of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, is open from Freetown to Baiima, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227 miles. The receipts from traffic in 1911 amounted to 107,925 and the working expenses to 79,784. Further railway and port works are projected, for which a loan of 1,338,000 has been obtained. In 1911, 1,490,618 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony, money order transactions amounted to 183,637. There are 298 miles of telegraph line, viz., Freetown Baiima Freetown Hill Station, and Mano Station Bendu. There is a telephone system in Freetown. There are 9 savings bank offices. At the end of 1911 there were 6,002 depositors with 99,812 (exclusive of interest) to their credit.

**The Protectorate** extends inland about 180 miles, being bounded by the line demarcated by the Anglo-French and Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commissions. It has an area of 24,400 square miles, and a population according to the census of 1911 of 1,327,560. The Protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1896, and the whole territory has been divided into 5 districts each of which is placed under a European commissioner. Circuit courts are held at the chief centres of population. There are also district commissioners courts for non native cases, chiefs courts for purely native cases (not serious crime), and combined courts (a chief and a non native) for small debts and trivial misdemeanours (assault, abusive language) arising between native and non native. There are native courts for disputes between natives. Cotton goods, tobacco and spirits are imported, rice, palm kernels,

and kola nuts are exported. There were in 1911, 70 schools, with 2 198 pupils on the rolls. A Government school for the sons and nominees of native chiefs was established at Bo in the Railway district of the Protectorate on March 1 1908. The school, which is under European supervision, opened with 18 pupils, at the end of 1911 there were 110 pupils

### Gambia.

**Gambia**, at the mouth of the river Gambia formerly formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December 1888 was erected into a separate Colony. The Colony is administered under a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council nominated. Area of Colony proper, 4 square miles, population 7,700. In the Protectorate (area, 4 500 square miles) the population is estimated at 138,400 (census 1911). With exception of the Island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst the capital stands the whole Colony is administered on the Protectorate system. In June 1901, an agreement was made with the local chief for the administration of the Fula-dugu district by the British, both banks of the Gambia being now under direct British control up to the Anglo French boundary.

There are 8 elementary Government aided schools, with 1,432 pupils enrolled (1911), and an average attendance of about 472 standard pupils, Government grant, proportionate to results (1911), 886*l*. Of the elementary schools two are Roman Catholic four Wesleyan one Anglican, and one Mohammedan. The Wesleyans have also a secondary school with 29 boys, and a technical school with 19 pupils, which receives a grant of 300*l*. Total Government expenditure on education (1911), 2 040*l*. There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 126 men and the Gambia Volunteer Artillery of 25 men. The civil police has a strength of 82 men. In 1911 there were 139 convictions (mostly of minor offences) in the colony and 867 in native courts in the Protectorate. Chief products and exports ground nuts, bees wax hides, and millet. The trade is mostly with France. (For statistics of finance, trade, and shipping see the tables below.) Postal packets and parcels dealt with in 1911 143 041. Bathurst is connected with St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there are no local telegraphs or railways. The Gambia savings bank had 475 depositors in 1911, and deposits amounting to 5 169*l*. Though the legal currency is British, French 5 franc pieces pass freely.

Governor — Sir H. L. Galway, K. C. M. G., D. S. O. (2,500*l*)

Secretary —

### Statistics of West African Possessions

The following are the statistics of the West African colonies and protectorates —

Revenue	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
N. Nigeria Prot. <sup>1 2</sup>	213 005	248 444	283 436	344 989	558 121
S. Nigeria Prot.	1 450 553	1 387 975	1 361 891	1 933 235	1 956 176
S. Nigeria Col. (Lagos)					
Gold Coast <sup>2</sup>	708 718	752 142	778 552	1 006 633	1 111 632
Sierra Leone	359 104	321 000	361 326	424 215	457 759
Gambia	65 892	57 898	72 675	82 880	86 454
Totals .	2 806 272	2 767 459	2 857 831	3 791 952	4 170 142

<sup>1</sup> For years ending March 31 of the year following those stated.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding Imperial grants.

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Customs revenue (1911) Northern Nigeria (1911-12), 97,280*l*, Southern Nigeria and Lagos, 1,439 886*l*, Gold Coast, 868,071*l*, Sierra Leone 242,824*l*, Gambia, 68,320*l*

Expenditure	190	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
N Nigeria Prot. <sup>1</sup>	498,302	540,644	566,848	565,780	821,634
S. Nigeria Prot.	1 217 337	1,857,768	1,648,680	1,989,979	1 717 489
S. Nigeria Col (Lagos)					
Gold Coast	617 124	637 292	734,367	924 862	914 300
Sierra Leone	345,567	341 871	336 746	361 222	432,448
Gambia	67,729	61 097	56,237	63,384	71 390
Totals	2 736,059	2,988,667	3,342,873	3,905,207	3,967,281

<sup>1</sup> For years ending March 31 of the year following those stated

<sup>2</sup> 597,097*l*. expenditure on loan works temporarily defrayed from revenue

The outstanding debt of Colony of Northern Nigeria on December 31, 1911, amounted to 1,480,000*l* (1,330,000*l*. advanced from Southern Nigeria loan fund and 150 000*l* by the Imperial Exchequer) of Southern Nigeria, 6 471,288*l*, of the Gold Coast to 2,469,118*l* of Sierra Leone, 1,255,101*l*

Imports including bullion and specie	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
N Nigeria Prot. <sup>1</sup>	539,120	798,620 <sup>2</sup>	1,215,084 <sup>3</sup>	1,374 433 <sup>3</sup>	886,483 <sup>3</sup>
S. Nigeria	4,438 907	4 284,890	4,962,544	5,857,335	5 680,980
Gold Coast	2,966 195	2,029,447	2,394,412	3 438,831	3,784 260
Sierra Leone	988 022	818 700	978,807	1,162,470	1,267,231
Gambia	445,353	390,740	404,560	578,983	807,118
Totals <sup>2</sup>	8,238,000	7,519 000	8,740,000	11,039,000	11,540,000

<sup>1</sup> Reliable statements regarding the volume and value of imports and exports are not obtainable as the bulk of the customs duties are collected on the Coast. The figures given are approximate only and represent mainly trade via the Niger River

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of duplicate entries

<sup>3</sup> For years ended March 31 following those stated

The chief imports (1911) of Northern Nigeria were cottons, 267,188*l* Southern Nigeria Protectorate and Lagos cottons, 1,231,702*l*, spirits, 458,973*l*, provisions, 467,833*l* Gold Coast specie 881 092*l* cottons, 678,062*l*, spirits, 185,129*l*, machinery, 218,224*l* provisions, 164,885*l*, hardware, 114,929*l* Sierra Leone provisions, 27,984*l*, woollens, 10,629*l*, cottons, 306,816*l* hardware, 25,545*l* Gambia cotton goods, 180 824*l*, kola nuts, 72,598*l*, rice, 62,452*l*, spirits, 8,513*l*, tobacco, 8,260*l*, bullion and specie, 234,784*l*.

Exports including bullion and specie	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
N Nigeria Prot. <sup>1</sup>	235,488	314,198 <sup>2</sup>	406,722 <sup>2</sup>	352,981 <sup>2</sup>	356,268 <sup>2</sup>
S Nigeria	4 202 704	3 409,288	4,169,161	5,304,186	5,391 467
Gold Coast	2,641,674	2 525,171	2,655,578	2,697,706	3 792,454
Sierra Leone	831,259	736,755	981,466	1 249 367	1,800,238
Gambia	408,476	574,188	477,964	585,447	682,036
Totals <sup>2</sup>	8,084,000	7,045,000	8,284,000	9 787 000	11,166 000

<sup>1</sup> See note under imports (above)<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of duplicate entries.

Chief exports (1911) from *Northern Nigeria* tin ore, 189 1741, palm oil, 23 9151 *Southern Nigeria Protectorate and Colony* palm produce, 4,271,2801 rubber, 179 3531, cocoa, 164 6642, raw cotton, 71,5121 *Gold Coast* rubber 219 4471 palm oil 128 9161 palm kernels, 176,8911 gold, 1,057,6921, cocoa, 1,613,4681, lumber, 188,8211, specie, 321,1451 *Sierra Leone* palm kernels, 657,8481, palm oil, 69 9271, ginger, 44,6681 kola nuts, 194,3121 *Gambia* ground nuts, 437,4721, palm kernels, 4,7581, hides, 7,6071.

	Imports from U K, 1911	Exports to U K, 1911
	£	£
Northern Nigeria Protectorate	486 461	517 894
Southern Nigeria	3 870 423	3 563,590
Gold Coast	2,642 895	2,438 829
Sierra Leone	950 815	818 572
Gambia	278 501	63 613
Totals <sup>1</sup>	7 987 006	5 414,000

<sup>1</sup> Excluding duplicate entries

The recorded values and quantities are, in general, those disclosed by invoices and declarations but spirits are gauged and measured. At Gambia and Gold Coast the cost of freight, insurance and packages is added to the invoice value of imports and the cost of packages is added to the declared value of exports. The imports into Gambia are only those for consumption. The countries of origin and destination are those shown by the shipping documents.

Tonnage of all the vessels entered and cleared in foreign trade at the West African Colonies, and of British vessels entered and cleared, for five years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total Tonnage					
(S Nigeria	1,396,307	1,480,042	1 513,014	1,601,045	1,610,668
Gold Coast	2,333,441	2,215,735	2,498 295	2 599,338	2 676 440
Sierra Leone	1,890 531	2,046,152	2,191,132	2,994,290	2,493,439
Gambia .	458,784	418 441	495,963	506,914	480,911
Total	6,074,068	6,160,270	6 098,404	6,701,637	7,261 458



—		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
British Tonnage	S. Nigeria	982 196	979 883	938 654	916 363	915 888
	Gold Coast	1,495,956	1,532 478	1,695,176	1,583 862	1,557,686
	Sierra Leone	1 456,906	1 588,145	1,626 528	1 548 924	1,707,155
	Gambia	304 503	301 287	338 604	323 880	287,680
	Total	4,249,561	4,391,793	4 538,962	4,568,009	4,468,359

The steamships of 2 British navigation companies visit Gambia, the Elder, Dempster and Company's boats visit Sierra Leone.

The currency, weights, and measures are the same as those used in Great Britain. Bank of England notes are not legal tender in the Gambia.

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## AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados See WEST INDIES

## BERMUDAS

*Governor*—Lieut.-General Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B. (2,948), assisted by an Executive Council of 5 members appointed by the Crown & Legislative Council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members, 1,360 electors

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (about 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery, favourite winter resort for Americans who number some 23,000 annually

Area 19.3 square miles (12,000 acres 4,000 under cultivation) Civil population in 1911, 18,994 (including 6,691 whites), 12,760 belong to Church of England (census 1911) In 1909 the birth rate was 29.7, and the death rate was 18.0 per 1000, illegitimate births formed 16.4 per cent of the total births, there were 181 marriages In 1910 the excess of immigration over emigration was 51 Education 27 primary schools, with 2,016 pupils, receive Government grants, 1,636l annually There are 3 garrison schools and 2 naval schools, about 20 other primary schools, and 5 secondary schools receiving no Government grant Cambridge local examinations are held in Bermuda A Government scholarship (150l for 2 years) is provided annually to enable youths educated in Bermuda to go abroad to prepare themselves for a Rhodes scholarship There are (1911) 3 Bermuda Rhodes scholars at Oxford In 1907 282 persons summarily convicted, and 28 sentenced by superior court Chief town Hamilton 2,627 population The garrison consists of 2 companies of garrison artillery, 1 company of engineers and 1 battalion of infantry Average strength of regular military forces, 1,202, naval, 1,130 The militia artillery comprises 238 officers and men Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West India Station with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	63,030	58,068	67,922	77,094	79,248
Expenditure	54,464	53,586	67,098	68,398	80,100

Chief source of revenue customs, 64.99% in 1910 Chief items of expenditure salaries, public works, education Contribution by Home Government, 2,200l. Public debt (1911), 45,500l

The chief products are onions, potatoes, lily bulbs, and various kitchen garden vegetables Arrow root of the finest quality is grown and manufactured

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports <sup>1</sup>	420,596	392,522	440,648	517,074	545,540
Exports <sup>1</sup>	140,598	105,892	188,854	106,508	124,038

<sup>1</sup> Including bottles and specie, but excluding Government stores from imports

Imports from United Kingdom in 1911, 153,867*l*, and exports to the same, 3 557*l*. The imports given are exclusive of Government stores.

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to those two countries. The principal imports in 1910 were provisions, 17 214*l*, flour and meal, 22,909*l*, cotton goods, 19,371*l*, butter, 16,520*l*, ale and beer, 13,681*l*, sugar, 12,385*l*, apparel 36,241*l*, leatherwares, 16,200*l*, oxen and cows, 21,513*l*. The principal exports in 1910 were onions, 31,094*l*, lily bulbs, 6,210*l*, potatoes 38,657*l*, arrow root, 721*l*.

The registered shipping consisted (1911) of 5 steam vessels of 251 tons net, and 24 sailing vessels of 6 207 tons net, total net tonnage, 6 458.

In 1910 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 688,315 tons, of which 551 421 were British. There are 187 miles of telephone wire under the control of the military, and 15 of telegraph cable. There is also a private telephone company which has about 400 subscribers and upwards of 1,200 miles of wire in line. A telegraph cable connects the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another connects with Turks Island and Jamaica. There are (1910) 19 post offices in the colony the number of letters dealt with in the year 1910 was 821,515 post cards 878 232, newspapers book packets and circulars, 125,384 parcels 15 044. The post office revenue was 7,984*l*, and expenditure, 6 394*l*. Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1910, 37 474*l* to the credit of 1 967 depositors.

There are two banks in the island, the Bank of Bermuda Ltd., and Butterfield and Son, Ltd., both local. The Colonial Government deals with both. Bills of exchange issued by the Treasury Chest Office in the Colony form the basis of exchange with the outside world.

The currency, weights and measures are British, but silver coin is legal tender to any amount. There is no paper money in circulation, except some Bank of England notes.

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## CANADA

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

### Constitution and Government.

The territories which now constitute the Dominion of Canada came under British power at various times, some by settlement and others by conquest or seizure. Nova Scotia was occupied in 1627 the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, conferring rights over the territories to the east and west of the Bay, was granted in 1670. Canada was conquered in 1759 and, along with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763. Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was occupied in 1858. As originally constituted the Dominion was composed of the provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March, 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867.'

which came into operation on July 1, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom', that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor General and Privy Council and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons'. Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion, Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869, the extensive region known as the North West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company, the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation on July 15, 1870. On July 20, 1871 the provinces of British Columbia, and by an Imperial Order in Council of May 16, in the same year, Prince Edward Island, were admitted into the confederation. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan and were admitted to the Union as provinces on September 1 1905.

The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada. There are now 37 senators—namely, 24 from the province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 each from Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and must reside in and be possessed of property real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved at the rate at present of one representative for every 25,367 persons, the province of Quebec always having 65 members, and the others provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. The House of Commons consists of 221 members—86 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 18 for Nova Scotia, 13 for New Brunswick, 10 for Manitoba, 7 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 10 for Saskatchewan, 7 for Alberta, and 1 for the Yukon Territory. For the next parliament the unit of representation will be on the basis of the population of Quebec at the census of 1911, 30,811.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, the electors of which are supplied by franchises under the control of the several provincial assemblies. The qualifications for voting at provincial elections vary in the several provinces. Voting is by ballot.

Last Election, September, 1911. State of parties—Conservatives, 134, Liberals, 87.

The Speaker in the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 2,500 dollars for the session with a deduction of 15 dollars a day for absences. The Leader of the Opposition receives 7,000 dollars in addition to his ordinary sessional allowance.

The Speaker and members of the Senate have the same allowances as in the House of Commons with no extra allowances.

*Governor General*—Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., (See p. 3). Present appointment January 30, 1911. Salary, 10,000 per annum.

He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of 15 heads of departments

*King's Privy Council —*

1 Premier and President of the Council — Right Hon R L Borden  
born at Grand Pré Nova Scotia, 1854 called to the Bar of Nova Scotia 1878,  
entered Parliament 1896, Leader of the Opposition 1900, Premier October  
11, 1911

2 Secretary of State and Minister of Mines — Hon Louis Coderre

3 Minister of Trade and Commerce — Hon George E Foster

4 Minister of Justice and Attorney General. — Hon Charles Joseph  
Doherty, K C

5 Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Naval Service — Hon I D Hagen

6 Minister of Railways and Canals — Hon Francis Cochrane

7 Minister of Militia and Defence — Hon Colonel Samuel Hughes

8 Minister of Finance — Hon W T White

9 Postmaster General — Hon L P Pelletier

10 Minister of Agriculture — Hon Martin Burrell

11 Minister of Public Works. — Hon Robert Rogers

12 Minister of Interior — Hon William J Roche

13 Minister of Customs — Hon John D Reid

14 Minister of Inland Revenue — Hon W Bruno Naudet, K C

15 Minister of Labour — Hon T W Crothers

Ministers without portfolios — Hon A E Kemp, Hon G H Perley,  
Hon J A Loughheed, K C

Each minister has a salary of 7 000 dollars a year, the Prime Minister  
has 12 000 dollars

There is a Department of External Affairs which has charge of all Imperial  
and inter Colonial Correspondence passing between Ottawa and Downing Street and  
between Ottawa and the sister Colonies as well as correspondence between the Canadian  
Government and his Majesty's Ambassador in Washington. It is also the medium of  
communication between the Dominion Government and the foreign Consuls in Canada

*High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain —*  
Rt Hon Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G C M G, } 17 Victoria Street,  
G C V O } London, S W

*Permanent Secretary —* W L Griffith.

#### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The nine provinces have each a separate parliament and administration,  
with a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General at the head  
of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs  
and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the  
action and policy of the central administration. Quebec and Nova Scotia  
have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly)  
and a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British  
Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan there is only  
one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The  
members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 18, and Quebec  
24. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies is—Prince Edward  
Island 30, Nova Scotia 38, New Brunswick 48, Quebec 74, Ontario 106,  
Manitoba 41, British Columbia 43, Alberta and Saskatchewan 41 each. The  
North West Territories, comprising all the territories formerly known as  
Rupert's Land, and the North Western Territory except the provinces of  
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the district of Keewatin and the  
Yukon Territory, are governed by a Commissioner and a Council of four,  
appointed by the Governor in Council at Ottawa. The territory of Yukon is

governed by a Commissioner and an Executive Council of ten members elected by the people.

### Area and Population

Year	Population	Year	Population
1801	240,000	1881	4,324,810
1825	581,920	1891	4,833,239
1851	1,842,265	1901	5,371,315
1861	3,090,561	1911	7,204,838
1871	3,635,024		

The following are the areas of the provinces, in 1911, with the population at the census of 1911, redistribution being made in the case of the North-west Territories created Provinces by Federal Acts of 1905 —

Province	Land Area sq miles	Water Area sq miles	Total Area sq miles	Popula- tion 1901	Popula- tion 1911	Pop per sq mile (Land Area) 1911
Prince Edward Island <sup>1</sup>	2,184	—	2,184	109,250	93,728	42.91
Nova Scotia <sup>2</sup>	21,068	860	21,928	459,574	492,838	22.48
New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>	27,911	74	27,985	331,190	351,680	12.61
Quebec <sup>1,3</sup>	690,863	15,969	706,834	1,048,898	2,002,712	5.69
Ontario <sup>1,3</sup>	556,880	41,332	598,212	1,182,947	2,375,774	8.67
Manitoba <sup>2,3</sup>	281,970	19,906	301,876	255,211	465,614	6.18
British Columbia <sup>1</sup>	353,416	2,439	355,855	178,657	392,480	1.09
Alberta <sup>2</sup>	252,825	2,360	255,185	72,841	344,603	1.47
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	243,382	6,818	250,200	91,460	492,482	1.90
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076	27,319	6,312	0.04
North-West Territories	1,207,926	24,308	1,232,234	90,129	17,186	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,603,910</b>	<b>186,766</b>	<b>3,790,676</b>	<b>5,371,315</b>	<b>7,204,838</b>	<b>1.98</b>

<sup>1</sup> The water areas here assigned to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia are exclusive of the territorial seas that to Quebec is exclusive of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ontario is inclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence.

<sup>2</sup> In 1906 Manitoba had 355,668, Alberta 185,412, and Saskatchewan 257,768 inhabitants.

<sup>3</sup> By Federal Act passed during the session of 1912, the boundaries of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were extended at the expense of the North-west Territories. Ontario was enlarged by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 654,961, and Manitoba by 178,100.

In 1911 there were 3,821,087 males and 3,383,771 females

	Population according to birth, 1901		Population according to birth, 1901
British N. America	4,671,616	Scandinavia	12,331
United Kingdom	354,645	France	7,944
Other parts of the Empire	19,333	Italy, Spain and Portugal	7,124
United States	137,999	China	17,043
Germany	27,800	Elsewhere	68,785
Russia	31,391		

English-speaking persons numbered 3,781,944, and French-speaking 1,440,871. In 1910, there were 110,597 Indians.

## Population of the principal cities and towns, 1911 —

Cities	Population, 1911	Cities	Population, 1911
Montreal	470,480	Halifax	46,619
Toronto	376,538	London	46,800
Winnipeg	186,035	Calgary	43,704
Vancouver	100,401	St John	42,511
Ottawa	87,062	Victoria	31,680
Hamilton	81,969	Regina	30,213
Quebec	78,190		

There are no complete vital statistics collected for the Dominion  
Declared settlers arrived in Canada during 4 years —

Nationality	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Year ended March 31			
	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
From the United States	68 887	108 798	121 451	138 710
English and Welsh	37 482	41,144	86 12	90 806
Irish	3 600	3 940	6 877	8 327
Scottish	11 810	14 706	29 924	32 288
Austro-Hungarian	10 796	9 157	18 235	21 651
German	1 240	1 333	2 533	3 664
Scandinavian	1 847	3 887	3 882	4 086
French and Belgians	2 658	2 637	3 604	3 995
Italians	4 728	7 118	8,359	7 690
Hebrews	1 686	3 182	3 140	6 822
Rumanians and Finlanders	4 216	6 021	8 103	11 451
Other Nationalities	7 417	11 511	16 558	23 947
Total	146 908	208 794	311 064	354 287

In 1909 the new settlers obtained 6 252,960 acres of free land, in 1910, 6,650,880 acres, and in 1911, 7,116,640 acres.

Under an Act passed in 1908, a tax of 500 dollars a head is levied on Chinamen landing in Canada. In the year 1910-11, 4,515 Chinese immigrants paid the tax.

## Religion.

The number of members of each religious creed was as follows in 1911—

Roman Catholics	2,833,041	Congregationalists	34,054
Presbyterians	1,116,324	Miscellaneous creeds <sup>1</sup>	554,490
Anglicans	1,043,017	No creed stated	32,490
Methodists	1,079,892		
Baptists	382,666	Total	7,204,888
Lutherans	222,664		

<sup>1</sup> Including Pagans.



The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1911 —

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist <sup>1</sup>
Ontario	484,997	489,704	524,403	671,727	132,809
Quebec	1,724,688	102,884	64,125	42,444	9,255
Nova Scotia	144,991	75,315	109,560	57,608	88,854
New Brunswick	144,889	42,864	89,207	34,558	82,106
Manitoba	78,994	85,578	108,621	65,897	18,992
British Columbia	58,897	100,952	82,125	52,132	17,228
Prince Edward Island	41,994	4,939	27,509	12,209	5,872
Alberta	62,198	55,628	96,351	61,844	19,491
Saskatchewan	90,092	75,342	96,564	78,825	18,371
The Territories	6,811	9,011	1,659	8,150	188

<sup>1</sup> Not including 32,600 Tunkas and Mennonites

### Instruction

Each province has one or more universities (20 in all, with about 500 professors and teachers, and 10,000 students), and several colleges. There are in all about 20 degree granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 40 colleges estimated attendance, 25,000.

Information respecting the public, high and superior schools —

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario	Dec. 1910	6,575	11,878	514,774	10,978,268
Quebec	June 1911	6,896	18,288	89,000	6,224,146
Nova Scotia	July 1911	2,657	2,885	104,094	1,839,674
New Brunswick	June 1911	1,186	1,991	69,837	856,275 <sup>1</sup>
Manitoba	Dec., 1910	3,927	2,774	76,247	4,000,411
British Columbia	June 1911	523	1,168	44,945	2,641,623
P. E. Island	June, 1911	478	501	17,897	181,777
Alberta	Dec., 1910	1,195	1,010	55,807	8,663,394
Saskatchewan	Dec., 1910	1,925	2,736	66,882	8,650,428

<sup>1</sup> Government and County fund expenditure only

The Provincial Governments have control of education, the systems are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied in nearly all the provinces by Government grants and local taxation. Education is more or less compulsory, but the law is not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and Saskatchewan there are separate schools for Roman Catholics, in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian.

### Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the

Imperial 'Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890' There is a Superior Court in each province, county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces, all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1910 15,805 persons were charged with indictable offences, of these 11 700 were convicted, 91,208 were summarily convicted.

### Finance

Financial accounts are under three headings—first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure, secondly, 'Loans in revenue, and 'Redemption with 'Premiums and Discounts in expenditure, and thirdly 'Open accounts. The headings 'Loans and 'Redemption' include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund (the fiscal year 1905-6 ended June 30 the succeeding years ended March 31. The fiscal year 1906-7 contained only 9 months) —

Years ended March 31	Net revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1907-8	19 744 587	16 754 176
1908-9	17 481 422	17 279 870
1909-10	90 864 66	16 828 528
1910-11	34 210 418	18 042 474
1911-12	27 997 800	20,171 699
1912-13 <sup>1</sup>	34 900 000	34 900 000
1913-14 <sup>1</sup>	41 100 000	38 000 000

<sup>1</sup> Estimated

The following relates to the financial year ended March 31, 1912 —

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars		Dollars
Consolidated Fund	136 168 217	Consolidated Fund	88 181 441
Loans Savings Banks & Dominion Notes	88 485 62	Redemption Savings Banks & Dominion Notes	3 116 038
Open Accounts	368,12, 000	Open Accounts	440 441 912
Total	570 718,786 (117 314 414)	Total	570 718,786 (117 314 414)

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1911-12 —

1911-12	Dollars	1911-12	Dollars
Customs	85 061,872	Investments (interest on)	1 281 917
Excise	19,251 662	Various	4 581 064
Lands (Dominion & Ordinance)	8 787 241		
Public works	11 651,947	Total	146,108,217 (87 997 800)
Post office	10,499 364		

## Detailed expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1912 —

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	18 438 406	Dominion Lands—chargeable to Income	2 277 100
Charges of Management	447 457	Miscellaneous	1 307 093
Civil Government	4 774 676	Customs	2 448 846
Administration of Justice	1 300 614	Excise	755 908
Police, Dominion	82 445	Weights and Measures Gas and Electric Light Inspection	204 225
Penitentiaries	658 488	Adulteration of Food	29 786
Legislation	2 439 807	Railways and Canals—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	19 390 463
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	2 77 680	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	651 504
Quarantine	162 392	Public Works—chargeable to Income	10 344 487
Immigration	1 345 000	Post Office	9 172 085
Pensions	245 945	Trade and Commerce	158 839
Superannuation	417 045	Inspection of Staples	220 895
Militia—Chargeable to Income	7 580 600	Celling Timber	11 970
Railways and Canals—chargeable to Income	763 007	Naval Service	1 801 494
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1 904 614	Labour	83 399
Ocean and River Service	1 128 908		
Lighthouses and Coast Service	2 128 245	Total Consolidated Fund	98 181 441 (20 177 699L)
Seventy Institutions	417 950		
Marine Hospitals	57 016	Railways and Canals—Capital	26 829 191
Steamboat Inspection	45 359	Public Works—Capital	4 166 685
Fisheries	843 866		
Subsidies to Provinces	10 381 04	Total Capital	30 995 876 (6 870 092L)
Department of Mines	281 710		
Indians	1 750 08	Grand Total	1 29 151 017 (26 647 709L)
Mounted Police	696 638		
Government of the Northwest Territories	1 598		
Government of the Yukon Territory	324 242		

The gross debt March 31, 1912, amounted to 508,338,592 dollars (104 491,821L), and the net debt to 339,919,461 dollars (69,872,832L)

About three fourths is at interest from 2½ to 4 per cent., a small amount is at 5 and 6 per cent., and about 19,000,000L is free of interest

The total Government expenditure on railways in Canada up to 1911 was 97 740 000L, and on canals 26,763,000L

## PROVINCIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Province		Revenue	Expenditure
		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	Oct. 31 1911	9 370,834	9 619,964
Quebec	June 30 1911	7 082,744	6 424,900
Nova Scotia	Sept. 30 1911	1 625 458	1 790 778
New Brunswick	Oct. 31 1911	3 847 677	1 494 547
Manitoba	Dec. 31 1911	4 454 190	4 002 823
British Columbia	Mar. 31 1912	10 492 592	8 414 825
Prince Edward Island	Sept. 30 1911	574 755	589 490
Alberta	Dec. 31 1911	2 802 226	4 881 508
Saskatchewan	Feby 28 1911	2 656 627	2 532 649

## Defence

The Militia Act of 1904 placed the Canadian land forces under a Militia Council, with the Minister of Militia and Defence as president, it further includes a civil member, four military members, and a finance member. There is also an Inspector General whose duty it is to inspect the forces and to report to the Minister of Militia and Defence in Council on their readiness for war.

The Canadian land forces are divided into the 'Active Militia' and the 'Reserve Militia.' The country is divided into 6 divisional areas and 8 military districts.

The active militia is raised by voluntarily three year enlistments, but it can also be compulsorily recruited, should the necessity arise, by ballot. It consists of a 'permanent force' and of a non permanent force composed of various corps which are classified either as 'city' or as 'rural.'

The permanent force consists of a small number of permanently embodied units, viz., 4 squadrons, 2 batteries, 1 regiment of garrison artillery, 5 companies of engineers, and a battalion of infantry. It provides personnel for the various schools of military instruction, and it furnishes the garrisons of fortresses with that permanent element which is necessary for defence, for the maintenance of works, and for the preservation of armaments.

The non permanent part of the active militia comprises 27 regiments of mounted troops, 28 field batteries, 6 regiments of garrison artillery (including 13 heavy batteries), a corps of guides, 5 field companies of engineers and 106 regiments (battalions) of infantry. The period for annual training for city and rural corps varies, according to arms and branches of the service from 12 to 16 days. Rural corps perform the whole of their training in camp, city corps can be trained partly in camp and partly at their own headquarters, and a proportion of the officers are trained at the Royal Military College at Kingston.

In 1912, the establishment of the active militia was as follows —

Arms and branches of the service	Permanent Force		Remainder of the Active Militia	
	Personnel	Horses	Personnel	Horses
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles	369	264	19,010	9,776
Field Artillery	284	267	4,128	2,742
Garrison Artillery	795	62	2,596	700
Engineers	314	6	2,109	1,191
Infantry	1,044	12	40,601	590
Non-combatant Corps	699	80	7,020	2,788
Total	3,498	586	68,314	17,794

In addition to the active militia, numerous cadet corps and rifle associations are in existence.

The reserve militia remains unorganised. It comprises all male inhabitants who are British subjects, between 18 and 60 years of age, and not exempt or disqualified by law. It is divided into four classes which (except in the case of a *levée en masse*) would be called out for service in succession—first, unmarried men and widowers (without children) between 18 and 30 years of age, secondly, unmarried men and widowers (without children) between 30 and 45, thirdly, married men and widowers (with children) between 18 and 45, fourthly, all men between 45 and 60.

Schemes for a Canadian Navy have been mooted but are at present some

what in abeyance. The old cruisers *Nicks* and *Rainbow* are used as training ships. The local force consists otherwise of a number of miscellaneous gun vessels and icebreakers, some of which are on the Great Lakes. In 1911-12 the expenditure of the naval service department was 2,492,812 dollars.

### Production and Industry

**Agriculture**—In 1901, there were 30 166,033 acres of improved land out of 63,422,338 acres of occupied land, 19,763,747 acres were under crop. The crops most widely cultivated are wheat, oats, barley and flax. The following statistics are for 1911—

1911	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Ontario	9 1 303	50 227 000	616 977	16 348 000	2 699 230	64 829 000
Quebec	1 086	1 260 000	106 010	2 418 000	1 430 677	5 512 000
Nova Scotia	3 417	218 000	6 361	1 3 000	84 499	335 000
New Brunswick	18 74	0 000	2 613	74 000	198 120	6 470 000
Manitoba	3 239 0 2	61 038 000	7 39 977	28 990 000	1 628 562	73 787 000
P. E. Island	80 090	580 000	4 561	117 000	1 1 800	5 240 000
British Columbia	14 470	42 000	2 180	61 000	68 560	1 900 000
Alberta	1 616 899	36 143 000	156 418	4 1 1 000	1 175 410	30 964 000
Saskatchewan	5 237 248	96 97 000	244 993	6 440 000	2 192 406	98 078 000
Total Canada	11 298 111	216 959 000	1 960 000	54 014 000	7 026 664	367 408 000

1911	Potatoes		Flax	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Ontario	162 457	19 919 000	8 867	118 000
Quebec	137 574	17 435 000	1 719	19 000
Nova Scotia	76 560	5 446 000	—	—
New Brunswick	47 804	3 493 000	—	—
Manitoba	44 487	8 317 000	77 769	1 123 000
P. E. Island	34 000	4 500 000	—	—
British Columbia	11 609	3 011 000	93 662	973 000
Alberta	22 884	4 417 000	950 049	10 688 000
Saskatchewan	24 558	5 108 000	—	—
Total Canada	511 439	70 646 000	1 181 586	12 921 000

Other products (1911) were rye 153 272 acres, 2,694 400 bushels, peas, 288,310 acres, 4,536 100 bushels, mixed grain 563,846 acres, 16 679,000 bushels, buckwheat, 859 367 acres, 8 155,500 bushels, beans 60 630 acres, 1,155 600 bushels, sugar beets, 177,000 tons, turnips and other roots, 84,928,000 bushels and corn for husking 18 773,700 bushels. The total estimated area and production of certain crops in Canada in 1912 were: wheat, 9,758,400 acres, 199 200,000 bushels, barley, 1,415,200 acres, 42,200,000 bushels, oats, 9,216,900 acres, 332,600,000 bushels, rye, 148,700 acres, 2,400,000 bushels, maize, 292,850 acres, 15,600 000 bushels. In Ontario, apples, the vine, and tobacco are grown. The live stock in Canada in 1912 comprised 2,336,800 horses, 2,890,100 milk cows, 4,093,600 other cattle, 2,380,600 sheep, and 2,656,400 swine. In 1912, there were divided among ranches in Manitoba, 945 acres, British Columbia, 406,152 acres, Alberta, 2,001,234 acres, and Saskatchewan, 1 145,966 acres; total, 3,554,297 acres (7,424 ranches). In year ended March 31, 1912, 81,725 tons of cheese, and 4,872 tons of butter were exported from Canada.

*Forestry*—The forest area is officially estimated at about 568,500,000 acres—

	Acres		Acres
British Columbia	182 000 000	Quebec	20 000 000
Manitoba, Sask. Alberta, and territories	180 000 000	New Brunswick	11 000 000
Ontario	70 000 000	Nova Scotia	5 500 000

The forest products exported to the United Kingdom in 1911 amounted in value to \$11,965 181 out of a total of \$45 489,057. The exportable surplus of the wood pulp industry was \$5,715 582 in 1911, chiefly to Great Britain and the United States. The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, except in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the Rail way Belt (forty miles wide) in British Columbia, where they belong to the Dominion.

*Fisheries*—The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1910-11 was \$29,965 433, and in 1911-12, \$34 667 872. The values of the principal catches in 1910-11 were cod \$5,921 245 salmon, \$7 205 871, herring, \$1,551,814, lobsters \$3 784,099, mackerel \$400 182. In 1910-11, according to provinces, the values were Nova Scotia, \$10,119 243, British Columbia, \$9,163,235 New Brunswick, \$4,134 144 Quebec, \$1,692 475 Ontario, \$2 026,121 Prince Edward Island, \$1,133,708 Manitoba, Alberta Saskatchewan, and Yukon \$1 676 507.

*Mining*—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N and W Ontario, Alberta and Yukon Territory are the chief mining districts. The total value of the mineral produce was in 1911, \$102 291 686 in 1910 \$106 823 623. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1910 and 1911 were as follows—

Product	1910		1911	
	Quantity	Value—	Quantity	Value—
		Dols.		Dols.
Copper	Lbs 3,44 889	7 094 093	3 848 06	6 913 831
Gold	Ozs 493 707	10 405 836	—	9 763,000
Pig Iron from Canadian ores	Tons <sup>1</sup> 104 906	1 650 840	42 158	613 404
Lead	Lbs 92 357 509	1 212 43	28 525 050	318,672
Nickel	Ozs 37 271 088	11 151 910	34 009 744	10 130 623
Silver	Ozs 32 569 264	17 80 455	82 740 748	17 452,128
Asbestos	Tons <sup>1</sup> 7 503	9 5 074	100,898	1,029 062
Coal	—	12,909 132	11 391 353	26 873 477
Gypsum	—	525 246	981 446	974 488
Natural gas	—	—	1 946 471	1 890 923
Petroleum	Bbls 815 595	80 550	291 002	857 0,8
Salt	Tons <sup>1</sup> 34 093	409 824	31 582	448 004
Cement, Portland	Bbls 4 751 970	6 41 215	6 435 950	7 571 399
Clay products—				
Brick	—	9 007 710	—	6 621 568
Sewer pipe fireclay drain tile &c	—	1 422 340	—	1 796,161
Lime	Bush. 5 848 146	1 197 079	7 227 310	1 468 119
Limestone	—	2,340 576	—	2 282,146

<sup>1</sup> The ton used throughout is that of 2,000 lbs.

<sup>2</sup> The metals copper, lead, nickel and silver are, for statistical and comparative purposes, valued at the final average value of the refined metal. Pig-iron is valued at the intrinsic, non metallic products at the mine or point of shipment and structural material and clay products at the point of shipment.

<sup>3</sup> The total production of pig-iron in Canada in 1910 was 800,797 tons, valued at 11 455 630 doles of which it is estimated that 695,891 tons valued at 9 694 773 doles, should be credited to imported ores. The total production in 1911 was 917 533 tons valued at 12 806,999 doles, of which it is estimated that 875 340 tons valued at 11 692 456 doles, should be credited to imported ores.

Summary of statistics of manufactures according to the Census of 1911 —

Provinces	Establishments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Value of products
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	Dollars
Canada	19 218	1 247 583,609	615,208	241 008 416	1 165 976,699
Alberta	290	29 618,846	6 980	4 883,661	18,788 826
British Columbia	651	133,027 521	83 312	17 240 670	65 204 985
Manitoba	489	47 041,540	17 325	10 912,806	58,678,609
New Brunswick	1 158	86,12, 012	24 753	6,814,212	85,422,803
Nova Scotia	1 480	79 595,841	28,795	10 628,800	52 706,184
Ontario	8 001	595,384 608	238 517	117 045 784	572 810 226
P. E. Island	449	2,013,300	8 762	381,037	8 196 470
Quebec	6 584	228 436 92	158,307	69 482,467	360,901 656
Saskatchewan	175	7 019 951	3 250	1 086,284	6,833 132

In 1910 there were 8,625 butter and cheese factories, and 11 factories for condensed milk and cream. Value of land, buildings and plant, 9 677 207 dollars. persons employed, 6 513. amount paid for wages, 1,872 139 dollars. the quantity of butter made 63 860,812 lbs., value 15 744,998 dollars. cheese, 221,427,087 lbs., value 21,067 174 dollars, condensed milk cream, &c., 21,552,780 lbs., value 1,335,689 dollars, value of all dairy products, 38,747 861 in 1910, 35,457,543 dollars in 1907 33,257,674 in 1905, and 29,781,922 in 1900

### Commerce

The customs tariff of Canada is protective, but there is a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and most of the colonies, the duties on direct imports from the United Kingdom and the colonies, &c., being reduced, but alcoholic liquors, liquid medicines tobacco and refined sugar from raw sugar produced elsewhere than in British colonies, are excluded from the reduction.

The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination, wines are gaged and spirits tested. The country of origin of imports is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada. the country of destination is that to which shipment is made. Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada. The term special trade, in Canada, is applied to imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries.

The accuracy of the statistical results may at times be affected by fraudulent misdescription or undervaluation by importers and by the adoption of 'light entries' which, under the Customs Act, may be passed when importers declare on oath that, for want of full information, they cannot make a perfect entry. In such circumstances the goods may be landed, examined and (a sum being deposited sufficient, in the collector's opinion, to pay the duty) delivered to the importer. A time is fixed within which a perfect entry should be made, but when this time has elapsed the deposit is held as payment of the duty, and the provisional valuation which may be only approximate is not corrected. All export entries are delivered at the 'frontier port of exit' and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass onward from Canada.

On April 9, 1912, a trade agreement providing for preference treatment between the two parties, was signed between Canada and the West Indies to last over a term of years and to come into operation on January 1 1913.

Exports and imports, entered for home consumption in the Dominion, (4 84½ dollars = £1) —

Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1907-8	280 003,606	870,786 626	258,423,616
1908-9	261 612 159	308 756 008	296 205 967
1909-10	301 858 520	291 852,602	275 889 018
1910-11	297 196 860	472,247,540	461 961,618
1911 12	310,817 260	559 220 986	547 889,582

Commerce by countries —

Exports Domestic and Foreign, to	1910-11	191 -12	Imports entered for Consumption.	1910-11	1911-12
	1 000 Dols	1 000 Dols		1,000 Dols	1 000 Dols.
Great Britain	124 945	151 853	United States	234 935	356 356
United States	119 497	120 583	Great Britain	109 938	116 807
W India and			Germany	10 047	11 090
Bermuda	4 591	4 577	France	11 564	11 745
Newfoundland	3 875	4 234	China	—	698
South America	4 5 7	4 47	Japan	2 4 8	2 515
Germany	2 683	3 815	West Indies <sup>1</sup>	— 021	5 825
France	2 732	1 123	Belgium	2 614	3 683
Belgium	2 713	3 732	British East Indies	1 349	1 746
British Africa	2 856	2 492	British Guiana	8 892	3 220
Australia	3 920	3 861	Switzerland	3,105	3 458
New Zealand	1 004	1 342			

<sup>1</sup> Comprises British Danish and Dutch West Indies

Leading imports into Canada in 1911 —

Article	Imports for Home Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferen- tial Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Wool manufactures of	4 943 387	19 176 291	19 318	14,295	24 102 289
Iron Steel, and manuf	04 031 761	9 705 800	133 362	12,848 205	86 214 818
Coal and Coke	14 580,086	17,182	—	17 637,838	32,235,101
Breadstuffs	1 669 828	418 415	153 512	6 951,747	8 075 497
Cotton manuf	5,608 088	12 857 676	1,756 759	1 081,634	20 749 142
Tea	49 510	—	—	5,612 872	5 664 888
Sugar Molasses &c	4,856 109	10 870 171	—	1 298 116	16,318,596
Cotton wool or raw cotton not dyed	—	—	—	11,757 103	11 757 103
Silk, and manuf	1 553 208	1 305 020	8 790 815	—	6 479 048
Provisions	3,001 088	288 959	55 498	—	4,195 475
Wool raw	—	—	—	1,496 520	1 496 520
Timber &c.	—	—	—	12,608 845	12,608 845
Animals living	1,071 907	9 588	—	1 157 565	2,229 306
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf.	410 769	3 427 760	—	1,079 177	4 961 849
Spirits and wines.	3 898 675	—	369 020	—	4 768,566
Coin and bullion	—	—	—	10 306 310	10 306 310
Glass, and manuf	3 866 428	996 609	86 473	8,586	2,480 088
Paper	4 181 033	1 273,277	—	30,652	5 475,562
Oil, all kinds	3 228,009	549 061	71 014	3,889 709	7 748,398
Leather and manuf	4 217 886	1 101 887	12 187	—	5 331,770
Fruits and nuts	5 585 442	109 990	607 842	5 206 779	11 639 538
Furs and manuf	990 201	549 092	—	3,372 384	4,911,877
Drugs and chemicals	2 365,896	983 133	83 386	9 117 163	12,600,518
Indian corn for distillation	490 079	—	—	—	490 079
Tobacco and manufacture of	986,463	—	—	5,590,620	4,616 292
Books	2,780 136	730 590	56,068	977 067	4,348,791



Principal exports for year ended March 31, 1912 —

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Cheese	90 888,818	Codfish	4,338 030
Cattle	4,098,179	Salmon	4 912 469
Sheep	123 479	Lobsters	3 647,524
Eggs	93,794	Coal	4 338,128
Bacon	7 320 862	Gold bearing quartz	7 138,889
Butter	2,077 916	Copper in ore &c	7 646 206
Wood pulp	5 094 305	Silver	15 908 400
Wood mfs of	41 891 183	Leather mfs of	1 650 462
Wheat	62 490 568	Furs	3 841 518
Wheat flour	10 034 064	Hides and skins	5 064 472
Pease	693 907	Iron and mfs. of	2 224 079
Fruits	5 873 511	Agricultural implements	5 792 213
Oats	3 819 642	Foreign produce	26 098 593
Hay	6 373 660		

In 1910-11 sixty two per cent of the revenue of Canada was derived from Customs duties.

Progress of the leading classes of exports, in thousands of dollars —

	1906-7 <sup>1</sup>	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Produce of the Mines	26,190	39,168	37,256	36,801	42,784	41,229
" " Fisheries	10,362	13,867	13,320	15 627	15 676	16,705
" " Forest	4 696	8,192	7,196	8,937	9 508	8,488
Animals & their produce	55,422	55,102	51,360	53,927	52,244	48,211
Agricultural produce	95 857	66 070	71,997	90,434	82 601	107,143
Manufactures	47,870	64 495	61,430	70 079	71,218	68,241
Miscellaneous	148	68	65	125	288	112

<sup>1</sup> Nine months

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1912 (provisional), in dollars —

	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St John, N.B.	Ottawa	Van-couver
Imports	138,391,851	87 144 992	11 900,069	11 797 428	8 590 197	8 544 001	23,428,397
Exports	74 944,959	45 818	16 837 184	6 641 512	21 835 953	40 169	8,146,697

<sup>1</sup> Under regulations commencing July 1st, 1900 all export entries are delivered at the frontier port of exit and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outwards from Canada

Value of exports of Canadian and other produce, including bullion and specie, to, and imports for consumption from, Great Britain (Canadian returns):—

	Exports	Imports
1903-4	£27 492,196	£14,439 272
1909-10	30 758 122	19 699,788
1910-11	35,168,940	22,698,061
1911-12	21,214 312	24,030 888

## Chief exports of domestic produce from Canada to Great Britain —

Articles	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911 12
	£	£	£	£
Wheat	9 258 180	10 180 660	8 667 114	12,061 418
Wheat Flour	9 8 030	1 826 900	1,687 967	2 000 612
Pease	109 090	48 700	19 484	122,080
Wood	2 018 310	2 967 900	2 898 026	250,977
Cheese	4 114 9 11	4 416 700	4 115 508	4,961 796
Cattle	2 073 740	2 061 400	1 588 428	687 801
Sheep	24 150	2 300	522	1 530
Fish and fish products	733 520	1 065 800	887 178	1 064,920
Apples, green or ripe	551 010	460 200	810 672	961 689
Bacon and Hams	1,688 130	1 408 800	1 701 679	1 667 946
Furs, dressed and undressed	720 060	812 500	487 628	825 099
Leather &c	489 650	288 800	744 838	804 835
Butter	1 070	120 700	80 374	968 788

## The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from Canada	24 462 488	20 222,968	20 684 888	24 598 94	20 880 600
Exports to Canada					
British produce	19 248 960	15 088 105	19 640 158	19 715 068	28 512,495
Foreign and colonial produce	1 968 437	2 398 667	2 069 817	3 010 573	8 788 947

## The chief imports (consignments) into Great Britain from Canada in five years were —

Articles	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	5,272,004	6 484,399	7,604,282	7 059,659	6,840,325
Wheatmeal and flour	730,486	817 764	1 188 454	1 565 236	1,769,881
Maize	612 040	44,851	34 771	219 526	423,981
Wood & timber	8 727,856	3,238 431	3 878 858	3,565,569	3,088,619
Cheese	4,961,043	4 459 798	4 618,539	4,424,806	4,590,515
Cattle	2,016,115	2,061 372	1 922,082	1,442,781	796,239
Apples, raw	946 709	938,283	960 156	851,291	804 561
Bacon	2,414,645	1,827,638	1,964,957	1,449,037	1,798 946
Fish of all kinds	787,834	899,628	758 341	1,118,644	948,791

## The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Canada were —

Articles	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron & steel, & manufactures thereof	2,481,168	1,427,648	1,898 086	2 493,717	2,165,831
Woollens	3,048,328	2,196,980	3,078,782	3 940,703	3,744,244
Cottons	2,473 278	1 621,977	2,126,714	2,724,128	2,411,820
Apparel	457,607	295,720	354 507	558,940	579,800

### Shipping and Navigation

The registered shipping on December 31, 1911, including vessels for inland navigation, consisted of 4,644 sailing vessels and 3,444 steamers, total tonnage, 770,446 tons. The sea going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year 1911 were as follows —

Vessels	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.
Sea-going				
Canadian	5 076	1 635 884	5 531	1,716 664
British	3 786	7 207 571	3 084	5 504 766
Foreign	6 873	3 086,484	6,044	8 186 417
Total	15 235	11 919 859	14 709	10,877 847
Coasting				
British and Canadian	92,643	53 065 045	87 571	81 108 764
Foreign	719	1 155 624	749	1 254 911
Total	108 687	46 200 008	103,083	42,725 112

In 1911 the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were Canadian, 19 063 of 13,038,148 tons, United States 28 425 of 14,094,211 tons

### Internal Communications

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to 1911, 99,311,890 dollars had been spent on canals for construction and enlargement alone. In 1911 85,955 vessels, of 27,403 814 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 304,904 passengers and 38,030,853 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, iron ore, and coal. On January 11, 1909, was signed at Washington a treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States relating to the use of the boundary waters between Canada and the United States. The treaty provides for the establishment and maintenance of an international joint commission, consisting of three representatives appointed by H. M. the King on the recommendation of the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada, and three appointed by the President of the United States. This commission, subject to the conditions of the treaty, will have jurisdiction in all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the boundary waters. Precedence is given by the treaty to uses of the waters in the following order, viz., (1) for domestic and sanitary purposes, (2) for navigation (3) for power and irrigation.

Total length of railways, June 1911, 25,400 miles, increase of 859 miles over 1910, all of the 4 ft 8½ inch gauge. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles in length. By means of this railway and a line of Pacific steamers subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Governments, Montreal and Yokohama are brought within 18 days of one another. There is a monthly steam service between Australia and British Columbia, for which the Dominion Government gives \$7,091 a year, the Australian 26,294 a year, and Fiji 2,232.

The traffic on Canadian steam railways in two years was —

Yrs ended June 30	Miles	Passengers No	Freight Tons of 2000 lbs	Receipts	Working Expenses	Net profits	Capital paid up
				£	£	£	£
1910	24 781	85 894 575	74 482 966	85 101 700	24,750,000	11 067 700	355 419 842
1911	26 400	87 097 718	79,884,232	87 545,698	26 200,957	11 889 741	806 787 540

In 1911, of the capital, \$148,217,072 represented Federal Government aid (exclusive of the cost of Government Railways, \$101,595,694) and \$59,962,184 from Provincial Governments and Municipalities. The latter amount does not include cost of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (\$16,181,835). The expenditure by Dominion Government on National Transcontinental Railway up to March 31, 1911, was \$95,423,086.

Electric railways in 1911 49 mileage 1 224 passengers during the year, 426 296,792, paid up capital \$111 532,347.

On March 31, 1911, there were 13 324 post offices. Letters sent during the year, 504 233,000 postcards 50,000 000 registered letters, 11,584,000, free letters, 16 382,000 closed parcels, 180 000 and second, third and fourth class matter 10 425,000. Gross revenue, \$12,212 952 net revenue, \$9 146 989, expenditure, \$7,954,270. There is now a uniform rate of postage of two cents to the Dominion, also between Canada and the United States, the United Kingdom and all other parts of the British Empire. Money order offices on March 31, 1911 3,501 orders issued (1910-11) 4,840,896 value \$70 614,862. The Ocean Mail subsidies paid by the Government amounted to \$1,918 941 in 1911.

There were 42,055 miles (8,150 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1911 and 172 897 miles of wire (exclusive of Government lines) with 3,852 offices. There were in 1911 687,728 miles of telephone wire, of which 576,718 miles were urban and 111,015 rural, and 802,759 telephones. The earnings of telephone companies in Canada in 1911 amounted to \$10,068,220, and the operating expenses to \$6,978,045.

### Money and Credit

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points in all chartered and incorporated banks. The Dominion Government by statute must always hold as security for the redemption of Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to and including thirty million dollars an amount in gold or in gold and guaranteed securities of Canada equal to not less than 25 per cent of the amount of such notes, the gold held to be not less than 15 per cent of the amount. To secure the issue of notes in excess of thirty millions it must hold a dollar in gold for each dollar of notes. On January 1, 1912, there were 29 incorporated banks making returns to the Government with 2,639 branches. The following are some particulars of the banks —

Calendar Year	Average Capital Paid up	Average Notes in Circulation	Average Total on Deposit	Average Liabilities	Average Assets	Percentage of Liabili- ties to Assets.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1907	83 968,782	75 784 482	654,839,711	709 056 924	946 085, 08	81.82
1908	96 147 696	71,401 697	655 867 016	722 077,184	941 290,519	80.06
1909	97,839,333	78,943,112	783,296,880	822,503,547	987 007 634	82.71
1910	96,787,929	82,126,803	609 964,839	1 019 177 601	1,211 432 351	84.12
1911	106,008,356	89,983,323	960 453 788	1 097,601,898	1,203,181,200	84.22

In addition to the capital there was in 1911 the sum of 88,892,256 dollars of reserve funds belonging to the banks.

The clearing house transactions for 1911 amounted to 7,194,598,459 dollars, against 6,105,037,813 dollars in 1910. Of the transactions of 1911, Montreal had 82·92 per cent, Toronto 25·75 per cent, Winnipeg, 16·80 per cent., and Vancouver 7·55 per cent.

Government post office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1868, there are also Government savings banks under the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1912 the post office savings banks had 147,919 depositors and 43,563,764 dollars on deposit. The Government savings banks had 35,609 depositors and 14,655,664 dollars on deposit. Statement of transactions of the post office and Government savings banks in dollars —

Year ended March 31	Balances, April 1	Cash Deposited (incl. interest)	Withdrawals	Balances March 31
1908-09	62,381 145	18 264 038	15 490 273	59 888 920
1909-10	59 888 920	12,642,761	14 317 452	58 264 229
1910-11	58 264 229	13 980 279	14 150 177	58 094,381
1911-12	58 094 381	1,807 104	15 470 866	68,219 325

The deposits in special savings banks amounted in 1911 to 84,770,386 dollars, and in 1910 to 82,289,620 dollars.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows — The sovereign 4 86½ dollars, the crown piece, 1·2 dollars, and other silver coins at proportionate values. Notes are issued by the Government for 5, 4, 2, and 1 dollar and 25 cents; no bank is allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars.

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act 1901 under which an annual sum not exceeding 75,000 dollars is payable to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose of defraying the salaries of officials and other expenses of the Mint the fees and all sums received being retained by Canada. The Mint issues gold, silver and copper coins for circulation in Canada and sovereigns and half sovereigns coined will be legal tender in every country under the British flag.

Gold, silver and bronze coin struck and issued by the Ottawa Mint during the calendar years 1910 and 1911 —

	1910		1911	
	Struck	Issued	Struck	Issued
	No. 28 012 or \$138 226·06	No. 28,012 or \$138,325·06	No. 254 946 or \$1,250 470·58	No. 254,993 or \$1,247 789·00
Gold (sovereigns)				
Silver	1 9 9 571 10	1,464,000 00	283 678·49	1 291,000 00
Bronze	51 619 25	43 020 00	48 599 47	54,480 00

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, pound avoirdupois, gallon, and bushel, but the hundredweight is declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States.

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## CANADIAN PROVINCES

### Alberta.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Constitution of Alberta is contained in the British North America Act of 1867 and its several amending Acts, also in the Alberta Act of 1905 passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, creating the province. In the British North America Act, provision was made for the admission of the new provinces from time to time, including the then North West Territories, of which the present province of Alberta formed a large portion. Upon the granting of autonomy to the North West Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces, and all the provisions of the British North America Act, except those with respect to school lands and the public domain, were made to apply to Alberta as they apply to the older provinces of Canada.

The executive is vested nominally in the Lieutenant Governor, who is appointed by the federal government, but actually in the Executive Council, or the Cabinet of the Legislature. Legislative power is vested in the Assembly in the name of the king. All bills passed by the Legislative Assembly are usually transmitted to Ottawa to receive the approval of the federal government.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people. The qualifications are as follows: Every male person who is a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years and has resided in Alberta for at least twelve months and in the electoral division three months immediately preceding the date of the election.

There are 41 members in the Legislature—34 Liberals, 6 Conservatives, and 1 Labour Socialist.

*Lieutenant Governor*—Hon G H V Bulver

The members of the Ministry are as follows—

*Premier, President of the Council, and Minister of Railways and Telephones*—Hon A L Sifton

*Attorney General*—Hon C W Cross

*Provincial Treasurer*—Hon Malcolm McKenzie

*Minister of Public Works*—Hon C R Mitchell

*Minister of Agriculture*—Hon Duncan Marshall

*Minister of Education*—Hon J R Boyle

*Minister of Municipalities*—Hon Chas Stewart

*Provincial Secretary*—Hon A J McLean

The province has no agent in London.

**Local Government.**—In 1912 the law respecting towns and rural municipalities was revised and brought up to date, in harmony with the conditions and development and growth prevailing in the province at the present time. Rural municipalities comprise an area of 18 miles square, and are laid out on a uniform plan conformable as far as possible to the Dominion Land Survey system. Each municipality is a body corporate and governed by a council of five elected by a general vote of the resident electors. The chief executive officer is called a Reeve. All towns are incorporated under the Towns Act of 1912 except those incorporated by special acts. The town council consists of a Mayor and six councillors elected by those whose names appear on the last revised assessment roll. Persons qualified to vote are, persons male or female of the full age of 21 years who are assessed for \$200.00 or upwards. The cities of Alberta carry on their municipal government by the authority of special charters granted by the Legislature.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the province is 255,285 square miles. The population in 1911 was 374,833; in 1906, 184,412, and in 1901, 78,022. In 1911 the rural population numbered 232,726 (52,899 in 1901) and the urban 141,937 (26,623 in 1901). Population of the principal cities, (1911)—Calgary, 42,655; Edmonton, 30,434; Lethbridge, 8,050; Medicine Hat, 5,573; Wetaskiwin, 2,411.

The total statistics for 8 years have been as follows—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1900	6,897	2,584	2,062	4,335
1910	8,321	3,080	2,590	4,705
1911	8,818	3,630	2,618	4,796

**Instruction.**—In the school system all grades, both primary and secondary, are included under the term of public school. The same board of trustees control the schools from the kindergarten to entrance to the



university. All schools are supported by taxes levied by the local board, supplemented by Government grants. The grants are distributed so as to encourage the highest grade of teachers, regularity of attendance of pupils and general proficiency based on the report of Government inspectors. All schools are provided with a small library. Two Normal schools, at Calgary and Camrose, are established for the training of teachers. The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, has 50 students. In 1911 there were 1184 schools, with 81,660 pupils, and 1,524,707 dollars were spent on school buildings.

**Justice and Crime.**—Judicial power of the province is vested in the Court of Superior Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of Alberta consisting of a Chief Justice and four puisne judges appointed by the Dominion Government holding office for life unless impeached by Parliament and Minor Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction such as a Police Magistrate Court and a District Court. The district courts have full jurisdiction over all matters up to \$600 00.

District courts have power to grant probate of wills and are courts of record for a trial without a jury of any person charged with a criminal offence provided such person consents. The system of procedure in civil and criminal cases conforms as nearly as possible to the English system.

**Finance.**—The revenue of the province is derived from the following sources—(1) Dominion subsidies, (2) Sale of school lands, and (3) Provincial sources, which consist of taxes on the assessed mileage of rail ways, corporation taxes on fire, life, accident, loan and land companies, and the fees regularly charged for departmental services.

	1909	1910	1911
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues	2 602 801	2,119 148 <sup>1</sup>	2,802,325
Expenditure	3 723 460	4 350 748	4 881,506

<sup>1</sup> Does not include loans

The public debt of the province (1911) amounted to £1,911 000

**Production and Industry.**—Alberta is pre eminently an agricultural province. Though there are unquestionably valuable assets in her mines of coal and asphalt, the future depends upon the growth of agriculture in the important branches of grain, livestock and dairying. The area of arable land is placed at 100,000,000 acres. Less than 3 per cent of this is under cultivation at the present time.

The acreage and yield of leading grains in Alberta for 1912 is as follows—Spring Wheat 355,000 acres, and 18,000,000 bushels, Fall Wheat 137,000 acres and 3 667,000 bushels; Oats 1,196,000 acres and 25,780,000 bushels; Barley 252,000 acres and 6,536,000 bushels, Flax 96,650 acres and 576,600 bushels, Rye and Spelts 17,726 acres and 354,500 bushels.

Alberta was the greatest ranching country in America from 1880-1900, but the farmer has driven out the rancher and the days of the big herds are past. Horse raising is very profitable owing to the great numbers required by new settlers for farm work and city drays. Good horses will sell from \$100 to \$400, for such purposes. In 1912 there were in Alberta, 254,167 horses, 44,071 milk cows, 658,160 other horned cattle, 171,857 pigs and 165,201 sheep.

The establishment of packing houses at Edmonton and Calgary has given a great stimulus to the hog industry. Mixed farming combining dairying and hog raising is becoming general. The butter output was about 3,000,000 lbs. in 1911. The output of cheese is about 250,000 lbs.

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 80,000 million tons. The output in 1910 was 8,086,658 tons (in 1909, 2,374,829 tons). Natural gas is found at Medicine Hat and Bow Island in inexhaustible quantities.

Alberta has 9,932 square miles of forest reserves. The northern portion of the province contains belts of forests along the rivers and lakes, consisting of spruce, pine, cottonwood, and poplar serviceable for merchantable timber.

The lakes of the province abound in several species of fish, but the industry is not developed to any great extent. The number of men engaged in 1911 was 494; the number of boats 803.

Manufacturing has just begun in the province. Flour mills, oat meal mills, pork and beef packing houses have been established within the last few years. Brewing and malting are carried on at Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. Coke and briquettes form a considerable industry in the Crowneast Pass district, producing (1911) 121,578 tons of coke and 108,996 tons of briquettes.

**Commerce and Communication.**—As the province has no control of customs or excise, the government collects no statistics of the exports or imports. The principal exports of the province consist of grain, fat cattle, butter and coal. Hams and bacon to the value of 500,000 dollars are imported annually and 20,000 carcasses of Australian mutton.

Length of railway lines 2,300 miles. New lines to the length of 1,800 miles are being constructed.

### Books of Reference

Reports of the following Departments from 1906 to 1911—Agriculture, Education, Provincial Secretary, Public Works.  
See also under Canada.

### British Columbia.

**Constitution and Government.**—Previous to 1858 British Columbia, then known as New Caledonia, formed a portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's concession, but in that year it was constituted a Crown Colony owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold. Vancouver Island was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1848 and was made a Crown Colony in 1849. In 1866 the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united and on July 20th 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by three members in the Senate, and seven in the House of Commons of Canada.

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly of 42 members on the system of executive administration known as a "responsible government." The Assembly is elected for four years, every male adult (British subjects) having resided six months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote.

State of parties in Legislature at General Election of 1912.—Conservatives, 40; Socialists, 2.

*Lieutenant Governor* — His Honour Thomas W. Paterson

The members of the Ministry are as follows :—

*Premier and Minister of Mines* — Hon. Sir Richard McBride K C M G ,  
K C

*Minister of Finance and Agriculture* — Hon. Price Ellison

*Attorney-General* — Hon. William J. Bowser, K C

*Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education* — Hon. Henry F. Young,  
M D, LL D

*Minister of Lands* — Hon. W. R. Ross K C

*Minister of Public Works* — Hon. Thomas W. Taylor

*President of the Council* — Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K C

*Agent General in London* — Hon. J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury  
Circus E C

**Area and Population.**—British Columbia, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, is the largest in the Dominion its area, according to the census of 1911 being 356,855 square miles. It is a great irregular quadrangle about 700 miles from north to south with an average width of about 400 miles lying between latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north. It is bounded on the south by the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana, on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska, on the north by Yukon and Mackenzie Territories and on the east by the Province of Alberta. From the 49th degree north to the 54th degree the eastern boundary follows the axis of the Rocky Mountains, and thence north the 120th meridian.

The last census (1911) places the population at 392,460, in 1901 the population was 176,657.

Some of the principal cities and towns are Victoria (the capital), population, (1911) 31,660, Vancouver 123,902, New Westminster 13,199, Nanaimo, 8,168, Nelson 4,476, Prince Rupert, 4,164.

The movement of the population for three years was as follows —

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1909	4,284	3,449	2,784	1,480
1910	5,006	3,280	3,221	1,784
1911	6,841	4,709	3,660	2,181

**Instruction.**—A complete system of free and non-sectarian education was established by Act in 1872. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council. The Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education.

There are at present 23 high schools in the Province. The number of schools in 1911-12 was 638, under 1,179 teachers with an enrolment of 45,125 pupils. The Legislature has set aside two million acres of land as an endowment for a Provincial university, a site for which has been chosen in Vancouver.

**Finance**—Revenue and expenditure and debt for three years were as follows —

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars	Debt (Net) Dollars
1910	8,374,741	6,640,994	801,644
1911	10,492,892	8,414,825	1,497,694
1912 <sup>1</sup>	10,326,000	17,000,000	

<sup>1</sup> Estimates

**Production and Industry**—British Columbia produced in 1911 minerals to the value of 23 211 816 dollars, lumber to the value of 28 000 000 dollars, fish to the value of 11 000,000 dollars, agriculture valued at 20 837 893 dollars and manufactures of the value of 45,000,000 dollars, making a total of 128,049,709 dollars. The acreage and production of certain crops in 1911 were: wheat, 14 470 acres, 425,000 bushels, oats, 38,561 acres, 1,950,000 bushels, barley 2 180 acres 81 000 bushels, potatoes, 11 609 acres 72 021 tons. Number of live stock in 1911: cattle, 52 840, sheep 17 940, pigs 14,400, horses, 35 840.

British Columbia's coal measures are estimated to contain 40 billion tons of bituminous coal and 61 billion tons of anthracite coal. It possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America; the importance of the fisheries, apart from salmon fishing, is only beginning to be realised; there are immense deposits of magnetite and hematite iron of the finest quality which still remain undeveloped; the area of agricultural and fruit lands is estimated at 60 000 000 acres, and less than one tenth of the available land is settled upon, much less cultivated. The Province has millions of acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited, petroleum deposits, but recently discovered are among the most extensive in the world, and most of the territory is unexplored and its potential value unknown.

British Columbia is the second Province of the Dominion in the value of its mineral production, producing all of the Dominion's lead and zinc, an increasing proportion of the copper, most of the gold, a third of the coal and coke, and over a fifth of the total mineral production.

Recent investigators place the area of British Columbia's merchantable forests at 50 000,000 to 100 000 000 acres, but according to the report of the British Columbia forestry commission the Province exclusive of the Dominion Railway belt has only about 15 000 000 acres representing 192,050 000,000 feet board measure. It is estimated that there are about 50,000 000,000 feet board measure under the control of the Dominion in the railway belt.

**Commerce**—The trade of the Province is developing rapidly. In 1911-12 imports amounted to 49,345 161 dollars, and the exports 23,016 655 dollars. Exports consist of minerals (chiefly gold, silver, copper and coal), sea products, (chiefly salmon, halibut, herrings, whale products and oil), lumber, furs, skins, etc. A large inter provincial trade is rapidly developing; the fruit grown in British Columbia being largely shipped to the Prairie Provinces, where it finds a good market.

**Communications and Shipping**—The Canadian Pacific is at present the principal railway in the Province. It has two main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Crows Nest Pass Railway, and several branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat connections on the inland lakes, besides its large fleet of ocean going and coasting steamers. The railway mileage of the Province is about 2,000 miles, with an additional 1,000 miles in course of construction.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is building its main line eastward from Prince Rupert, near the mouth of the Skeena River, and the Canadian Northern Pacific is under contract to build six hundred miles of railway

from Isle Jeanne Charles to Barkley Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island within four years from June 1910.

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at British Columbia ports in 1911 was as follows:—Entered, 31,004 vessels, of 12,348,897 tons, and cleared 31,041 vessels, of 12,861,470 tons.

### Books of Reference

The Official Reports of the various Departments.  
See also under Canada

## Manitoba.

**Constitution and Government.**—Manitoba was known as the Red River Settlement before its entry into the Dominion in 1870. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members elected for four years.

**Lieutenant Governor**—His Honour Sir Douglas C. Cameron

The Members of the Ministry are as follows:—

**Premier, Provincial Secretary, Commissioner of Railways and Commissioner of Provincial Lands**—Hon. Sir R. P. Roblin K C M G

**Minister of Education**—Hon. G. R. Caldwell

**Minister of Public Works**—Hon. C. H. Campbell

**Attorney General**—Hon. Jas. H. Howden

**Provincial Treasurer**—Hon. Hugh Armstrong

**Minister of Agriculture**—Hon. Geo. Lawrence

**Area and Population**—The area of the Province is 251,832 square miles. Area of lake surface (1911) 6,019,200 acres. In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay (See map *Statesman's Year Book*, 1912). The population in 1911 was 455,614 (250,056 males and 205,558 females), which is 6.18 per square mile. In 1901 the population was 255,211, thus showing an increase by 1911 of 78.62 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 254,249 (184,788 in 1901). The number of houses in 1911 was 84,511 (49,784 in 1901); the number of families in 1911 was 89,861 (51,056 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—Winnipeg (capital) 136,035; Brandon 18,829; Portage la Prairie, 5,892; St. Boniface, 7,483.

**Instruction**—Education is locally controlled, as in all the provinces and is supported by local taxation and Government grants. Winnipeg has an Agricultural College, opened 1906 with 280 students. The University of Manitoba, founded in 1877 in Winnipeg, has 590 students. There are 2,526 teachers and 71,091 pupils in the public schools.

**Finance**—In 1911 the revenue was 4,454,199 dollars; expenditure 4,002,826 dollars, leaving a surplus of 451,363 dollars.

The assessed value of all property was 357,332,111 dollars.

**Production and Industry**—Manitoba is essentially fitted for agriculture, more particularly for grain production. In 1911, 2,339,972 acres produced 81,048,756 bushels of wheat; 1,635,562 acres produced 78,756,663 bushels of oats; 754,277 acres produced 22,349,229 bushels of barley; flax, 3,305,727 bushels from 35,216 acres; rye, 159,064 bushels from 4,167 acres.

Potatoes in 1911, 8,817,241 bushels from 44,478 acres. There were 351,600 horses in the Province in 1911, 37,200 sheep, 192,400 pigs.

According to the 1911 Census there were 439 industrial establishments in Manitoba with a capital of \$7,841,540 dollars, employing 17,825 wage earners and producing commodities to the value of \$3,678,609 dollars.

**Communications.**—In the year ending 30th June 1911, the Province had 8,466 miles of railway as compared with 8,074 miles in 1907. There were 18,615 miles of telephone wire.

### Books of Reference

Reports of the various Government Departments.  
See also under Canada.

## New Brunswick.

**Constitution and Government.**—New Brunswick was settled as early as 1761. The Government is at present vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected for four years. Last election June 1912.—Conservatives 46 Liberals 2.

*Lieutenant Governor*—His Honour Josiah Wood.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

*Treasury and Surveyor General*—Hon James K. Flemming.

*Chief Commissioner of Public Works*—Hon John Morisset.

*Commissioner of Agriculture*—Hon David V. Landry.

*Provincial Secretary*—Hon Henry F. McLeod.

*Without Portfolio*—Hon James A. Murray, Hon. Robert Maxwell.

*Attorney General*—Hon W. C. Hazen Grimmer.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Province is 27,985 square miles, area of lake surface (1911) 47,282 acres. The population in 1911 numbered 361,339 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), which is 12.61 per square mile. In 1901 the population was 331,120 showing an increase by 1911 of 6.27 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 252,842 (258,835 in 1901), the number of houses in 1911, 60,980 (58,226 in 1901), the number of families in 1911, 67,038 (62,605 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911)—St. John, 42,511, Moncton, 11,345, Fredericton (capital), 7,208.

**Instruction.**—Education is free and undenominational. The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, founded in 1800, has 200 students. There are 67,786 pupils and 1,942 teachers in the public schools.

**Finance.**—The revenue in 1911 was 1,847,077 dollars, expenditure 1,408,547 dollars, thus leaving a deficit of 55,470 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—New Brunswick is productive in mining, agriculture and manufacture alike. In 1911 the acreage of wheat was 13,226 and the yield, 264,771 bushels, oats, 128,120 acres, 6,970,456 bushels, barley, 2,918 acres, 74,000 bushels; buckwheat, 55,979 acres, 1,178,000 bushels, potatoes, 47,304 acres, 8,493,000 bushels. The number of cattle in the Province (1911) was 227,145, of horses, 60,829, of sheep, 150,740; of pigs, 91,383.

The total value of fisheries (1910) was 4,676,815 dollars, and the number of persons employed, 20,427.

The Government owns over 10,000 square miles of forests. Spruce is the principal wood.

The Province is particularly rich in minerals. Iron, gypsum, coal, building stone, copper, manganese, all abound.

In 1911 there were 1,158 industrial establishments, with a capital of 36,125,012 dollars, employing 24,755 wage earners and producing commodities to the value of 35,422,302 dollars.

**Commerce and Communications**—The principal exports of the Province in 1911 were, mining products (1,671 537 dollars), fishery products, (776 773 dollars), forest products, (3,872 038 dollars) agricultural produce, (10,095 289 dollars), and manufactured articles, (2 932 931 dollars).

The Province had 1,548 miles of railway in 1911, as compared with 1,503 miles in 1907. There were 20,832 miles of telephone wire in 1911.

### Books of Reference

Reports of various Government Departments.  
See also under Canada.

## Nova Scotia.

**Constitution and Government**—The first settlement was made by the French at the end of the sixteenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada and of each separate Province thereof is contained in the "British North America Act," commonly called the "Act of Confederation." This Act passed the Imperial Parliament in 1867 and came into force on July 1st of that year. Under this Act the Legislature of Nova Scotia along with that of each of the other Provinces may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters and more especially in regard to direct taxation within the Province in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes, and the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of provincial courts both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure of civil matters in those courts.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieutenant Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government and holding office for five years, a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown and holding office for life, and a House of Assembly chosen by popular vote every five years. The Legislative Council consists of 21 members, the House of Assembly of 38. The members of both Houses receive a seasonal indemnity of \$700.

The franchise is granted to persons assessed on real property valued at \$150 or on personal or personal and real property together valued at \$300 tenants yearly of similar property, sons of foregoing persons or of widows in possession of enough property to qualify as stated above and actually residing on such property; persons having an annual income of \$250.

**House of Assembly (1910), state of parties**—Liberals, 15; Conservatives, 13. The Liberal party has held office continuously for 30 years.

*Lieutenant-Governor*—Hon. James Drummond McGregor.

The Members of the Ministry are as follows—

*Premier and Provincial Secretary*—Hon. G. H. Murray.

*Attorney-General*—Hon. O. T. Daniels.

*Commissioner of Works and Mines*—Hon. E. H. Armstrong.

*Ministers without Portfolio*—Hons James Macdonald, Jason M. Mack, George E. Faulkner, R. M. McGregor, and J. W. Corns.

*Agent-General in London*.—Hon John Howard, 57a Pall Mall, S W

**Local Government.**—In Nova Scotia there are two municipal divisions, viz., county and city or town. The large counties are divided into two municipalities.

The county or municipal councils consist of councillors elected triennially by the ratepayers, one for each polling division of a county electing a member to the House of Assembly. Town or City Councils are composed of a mayor and not less than six councillors elected by the ratepayers.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Province is 21,423 square miles. Area of lake surface, 280 100 acres. The population in 1911 was 492,388, in 1901 459,574 and in 1891 450,396.

Population of the principal cities (1911).—Halifax 46,819, Sidney, 17 729, Clace Bay, 16 562, Amherst 8 978, Yarmouth 6,600, New Glasgow, 6,383, Truro, 6 107.

The vital statistics for three years were as follows:—

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1908-09	12 391	2 000	11 978	413
1909-10	12 688	2 106	11 120	1568
1910-11	12 830	1 874	10 277	2 553

Of the births in 1910-11, 317 were illegitimate, as against 361 in 1909-10 and 362 in 1908-9.

Immigration statistics of the Maritime Provinces for the last three years:—1908, 10 644; 1910, 13 204; and 1911 15,265.

**Religion.**—The denominations according to the Census of 1901 were:—Roman Catholics 129 578, Presbyterians 106 381, Baptists, 83,230, Anglicans, 66,107, Methodists, 57 490, and Congregationalists 2,938.

There are also various other sects with small numbers of adherents.

**Instruction.**—Education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory and unconditional. Besides the elementary schools, high schools and academies there are in Halifax a school for the blind and one for the deaf and dumb. A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro, also a Normal School for the training of teachers. The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering. Besides this central institution there are working under it coal mining schools near all the collieries, and engineering and technical schools of various kinds in the industrial centres.

The Government grant for educational purposes in 1911 was \$400,000. The Province has 4 universities, 2,657 schools, with 2,855 teachers and 104,994 pupils.

**Pensions.**—A pension scheme is an operation whereby teachers under certain conditions receive an annuity. Miners receive pay in case of an accident in pursuit of their calling and in the event of death a grant is made to the widow and children. A fund is provided to meet the demands, the Government and the employers paying each half as much as the men.



**Justice and Crime.**—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered by the following courts: Courts for the collection of small debts, county courts inferior courts in criminal cases, courts of superior jurisdiction; divorce court, probate courts. The supreme court of appeal is composed of a chief justice and six judges. There are also Courts for the revision of assessment rolls and voters lists, and a Court for juvenile delinquents.

In 1911, 1,396 persons were arrested for various crimes and misdemeanors. Of these 53 were sent to the penitentiary. The rest served a term in jail or were fined. 84 children were brought before the court for juvenile delinquents, 80 were convicted. Of these 19 were sent to institutions, 61 were paroled.

**Finances.**—In Nova Scotia there is no direct Government taxation. The revenue is raised from the Dominion subsidy, royalty on coal and other minerals raised, succession duty, tax on banks and incorporated companies, marriage licenses and statutory fees. In 1911 the revenue was \$1,611,068 in 1910, \$1,725,914, in 1909 \$1,658,608. The public debt of the Province (1911) amounted to \$10,693,689. To counterbalance this the Province had realizable assets to the value of \$78,173,703 and real estate to the value of \$3,678,288.

**Production and Industry.**—Nova Scotia is largely an agricultural Province. Fruit growing is specially profitable and apples are the most important fruit grown (2,000,000 barrels were raised in 1911). The potatoes produced are higher in quality than any others raised in Canada. Nova Scotia is admirably adapted for dairying. There was an increase during 1911 of 30 per cent in the amount of butter manufactured in 1910, the record year for the Province. There are (1911) 932,600 cattle in the Province. Owing to the cool, moist climate fodder may be raised easily, and the pastures are excellent. There are about 351,000 sheep. The annual clip is 1,800,000 lbs. Pigs numbered 70,000 and horses 69,000 in 1911.

The principal crops are hay, with an acreage of 478,849, and a yield of 670,300 tons of the value of \$8,045,000, oats, 93,148 acres, producing 3,794,416 bushels of the value of \$1,678,644, wheat, barley, beans and peas. The total Government aid to agriculture in 1911 was \$125,000.

The principal minerals found in Nova Scotia are coal, iron, gold, copper, gypsum, fire clays, brick clays, building stone, limestone, antimony, lead, silver, manganese, tungsten, distomaceous earths. The coal fields embrace 725 square miles. The gold fields cover about 3,000 square miles. Nova Scotia gold is the highest priced in the world, running close to \$20 an ounce.

The value of the principal mineral productions in 1911 was—Coal \$19,200,000, steel, \$8,900,000, pig iron, \$4,800,000, and iron ore \$2,475,000. The total value of all the mineral products was \$38,887,000.

The estimated forest area of Nova Scotia is nearly 8,000 square miles. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple. The value of the forest products reached the sum of \$5,500,000.

The fisheries of the Province are the most extensive in Canada. Nearly \$6,000,000 are invested in this industry, 26,568 men are employed, and the number of vessels engaged is 14,771. Cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring and haddock are the principal fish. Total market value of fish caught in 1911 was \$7,275,885.

The total number of industrial establishments was in 1910, 1,480, with a capital of \$72,585,441, employing 22,795 wage-earners, and producing commodities to the value of \$22,705,194.

**Commerce and Communications.**—The imports for 1911 were \$18,748,899, the exports, \$20,001,324.

Transportation facilities in Nova Scotia are excellent. The country is covered with a network of railways 1860 miles in extent. Besides this subsidised boats ply around the shores making regular calls at all the important ports. The principal railways are the Intercolonial (Government owned), the Halifax and South Western and Inverness (owned by Canadian Northern), and the Dominion Atlantic (owned by the Canadian Pacific).

There are 8 great banks operating in the Province, with total liabilities amounting to \$681,360,761, assets, \$794,720,528.

There are 12 Government Savings Banks in Nova Scotia. Total deposits, \$4,533,080. There are also 68 Post Office Savings Banks.

## Books of Reference

### OFFICIAL.

Pamphlet on Nova Scotia, by the Secretary of Industries and Immigration.

Agricultural Bulletin by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Reports of various Provincial Departments.

These Reports and Publications may be obtained on application to Arthur S. Barnstead, Esq., Secretary of Industries and Immigration, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

### NON OFFICIAL.

*Gosselin* (H. R.), Un Pêlerinage au Pays d'Évangéline.

*Hulthberton* (T. C.), Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia—History of Nova Scotia.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science.

*Swains* (E. M.), Three Premiers of Nova Scotia (Johnson Howe Tupper).

*Silver* (A. P.), The Call of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant and Sportsman.

*Smith* (P. H.), Acadia.

*Steele* (H. K.), Nature in Acadia.

*Wulsen* (Becker), Nova Scotia: The Province that has been passed by. London, 1912.

## Ontario

**Constitution and Government.**—Ontario was formerly called Upper Canada. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, a cabinet, and one chamber with 106 members. The latter are elected for four years by a manhood franchise.

**Lieutenant Governor.**—His Honour Col. Sir John M. Gibson, K. C. M. G.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

**Prime Minister and President of Council.**—Hon. Sir J. P. Whitney.

**Attorney General.**—Hon. J. J. Hoy.

**Provincial Treasurer.**—Hon. A. J. Matheson.

**Secretary and Registrar-General.**—Hon. W. J. Hanna.

**Minister of Education.**—Hon. B. A. Pyne.

**Minister of Agriculture.**—Hon. James S. Duff.

**Minister of Public Works.**—Hon. J. O. Rennie.

**Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.**—Hon. W. H. Hearst.

**Ministers without Portfolios.**—Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Hon. Adam Beck, Hon. L. B. Lucas.

**Agent-General in London.**—Hon. N. B. Colvock, 168, Strand, W. C.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Province is 407,282 square miles. Area of lake surface, 25,701,944 acres. The population in 1911 was 2,528,274 (1,299,209 males and 1,228,964 females), which is 9.67 to the square mile. In 1901 it was 2,182,947 making an increase by 1911 of 15.59 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 1,194,785 (1,245,969 in 1901), the number of houses in 1911 was 528,803 (445,410 in 1901), the number of families 544,301 (455,261 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911)—Toronto (capital) 376,538, Ottawa, 87,062, Hamilton, 81,969, London, 46,800.

**Instruction.**—Education is fully developed in the Province in all its branches, and the school system serves as a model for the other provinces, Quebec only excepted. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827, has 5,000 students. It was originally a denominational institution (Church of England), but by the University Act of 1906 was changed into a State University. There are 6,575 schools, 514,774 pupils and 11,873 teachers in the Province.

**Finance.**—The revenue in 1910-11 was 9,370,834 dollars and the expenditure 9,619,984 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—The crops and acreage of the agricultural produce of the Province for 1912 were as follows—wheat 759,888 acres 14,688,495 bushels, barley, 647,832 acres, 18,988,489 bushels, oats, 2,601,785 acres, 96,115,119 bushels, rye, 105,949 acres 1,861,575 bushels, peas, 221,524 acres, 4,108,883 bushels, beans, 69,703 acres, 1,203,420 bushels. The returns for 1911 give 2,593,200 cattle, 1,040,200 sheep, 1,745,000 pigs, and 738,900 horses. The farm values for 1909 were—land, 680,789,629 dollars, buildings 277,690,826 dollars, implements, 78,290,754 dollars, and live stock, 184,747,900 dollars.

There were in 1911 14,744 acres under tobacco, 11,586 acres under vines, and 828,548 acres of orchards and small fruits.

In the first six months of 1912 the mineral production of the Province was gold, 11,854 ozs. (235,198 dollars), silver, 14,258,403 ozs. (7,936,800 dollars), nickel, 10,179 tons of 2,000 lbs. (2,166,895 dollars), copper, 5,170 tons (736,469 dollars), iron ore, 12,342 tons, (33,060 dollars). The total value of all minerals for three years was—1910, 89,313,895 dollars, 1909 32,981,375 dollars, 1908, 25,637,617 dollars.

Total area of forests 102,000 square miles, chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar.

In 1910 Ontario had 8,001 industrial establishments, with a capital of 526,894,008 dollars, employing 288,817 wage earners, and producing commodities to the value of 678,810,225 dollars. For the making of butter and cheese there were 1,448 establishments, and for the manufacture of log products 1,079.

**Communications.**—In 1911 there were 8,822 miles of railway in Ontario, as compared with 7,868 in 1907. There were (1911) 28,661 miles of telephone wires, 9,563 urban and 29,098 rural.

The vessels arriving at Toronto in 1911 numbered 3,192, with a tonnage of 1,649,887. Most of them were lake-trade ships.

### Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments.  
See also under Canada.

### Prince Edward Island

**Constitution and Government.**—Prince Edward Island was taken into the Confederation on July 1, 1873. From 1534 to 1793 it was known as Isle St Jean. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, who are elected for 4 years, half by real property holders and the remainder by manhood suffrage.

*Lieutenant-Governor*—His Honour Benjamin Rogers.

The members of the Ministry are as follows—

*Premier and Attorney General*—Hon John A. Mathieson

*Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner for Agriculture*.—Hon Murdoch McKinnon

*Commissioner of Public Works*.—Hon James A. McNeill

*Ministers without Portfolio*—Hon John McLean, Hon A. E. Arsuaquet  
Hon John A. Macdonald, Hon Murdoch Kennedy, Hon W. S. Stewart  
Hon Charles Dalton

**Area and Population.**—The area of the island is 2,184 sq miles. In 1911 the population was 93,728 (47,089 males and 46,639 females) or 42.91 to the sq mile. In 1901 it was 108,259 showing a decrease by 1911 of 9.23 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 78,758 (88,304 in 1901), the number of houses in 1911, 18,237 (18,530 in 1901), the number of families 18,425 (18,748 in 1901). *Population of the principal cities (1911):*—Charlottetown (capital) 11,203 Summerside, 2,678.

**Instruction.**—There are 478 schools, 17,397 pupils and 591 teachers in the Province.

**Finance.**—The revenue in 1911 was 374,798 dollars and the expenditure 398,490 dollars, leaving a deficit of 23,692 dollars. The total cash assets of the Province amount to 893,389 dollars and the total liabilities to 877,356 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—The farm land occupied is 1,202,347 acres. The land in natural forest covers 316,000 acres, in field crops 478,000 acres, and in pasture 285,000. The estimated value of farm products and live stock for 1911 was as follows:—Farm crops, 8,388,000 dollars, live stock, 2,525,800 dollars, dairy produce, 1,250,000 dollars, wool, 79,000 dollars, eggs, 525,000 dollars, total, 12,517,800 dollars. The acreage and production of certain crops in 1911 were: wheat 30,090 acres, 580,000 bushels, barley, 4,561 acres, 117,000 bushels, oats, 175,826 acres, 5,240,000 bushels, potatoes, 34,000 acres, 4,500,000 bushels. The number of horses in 1911 was 33,478 (valued at 4,755,593 dollars), cattle, 105,745 (4,752,650 dollars), sheep, 108,600, pigs, 46,400. There are 46 cheese and butter factories at which 49,783,910 lbs. of milk were delivered (1910). Fox ranching is making great progress.

The total value of the fisheries in 1910 was 1,197,558 dollars: lobsters and oysters both abound, the former near Charlottetown, the latter in Richmond Bay, where the oyster beds extend to 15,000 acres.

In 1911 there were 442 industrial establishments with a capital of 2,013,365 dollars, employing 3,762 wage-earners and producing commodities to the value of 3,186,470 dollars.

**Communications.**—In 1911 the province had 269 miles of railway as compared with 267 in 1907. There were 2,250 miles of telephone wires, 1,006 urban and 1,250 rural.

### Books of Reference.

*Reports of various Government Departments.*  
*See also under Canada.*

### Quebec.

**Constitution and Government.**—Quebec was formerly known as Lower Canada. The Provincial Government is in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for 5 years. Last election May, 1913:—Liberals, 62, Conservatives, 17, Labour 2.

*Lieutenant Governor*—His Honour Sir François Xavier Langolier

The members of the Ministry are as follows—

*Premier and Attorney General*—Hon. Sir Lomer (Goin

*Minister of Lands and Forests*—Hon. Jules Allard

*Provincial Treasurer*—Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie

*Provincial Secretary*—Hon. Jérémie L. Desmaré

*Minister of Agriculture*—Hon. J. E. Caron

*Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries*—Hon. Charles Ramisay Devlin.

*Minister of Public Works and Labour*—Hon. Louis Alex. Taschereau.

*Ministers without Portfolio*—Hon. J. C. Laune, Hon. N. Perreault.

**Area and Population.**—The area of Quebec is 706,834 sq. miles. Area of lake surface, 3,507,318 acres. The population in 1911 numbered 2,902,712 (1,611,247 males and 991,465 females) being 5.69 to the sq. mile. In 1901 the population was 1,648,998, showing an increase by 1911 of 21.45 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 1,032,618 (892,667 in 1901); the number of houses, 332,579 (291,427 in 1901), the number of families 370,938 (307,804 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911)—Montreal, 470,489, Quebec (capital) 78,190, Hull 18,122, Sherbrooke, 16,405; Westmount, 14,579.

**Instruction.**—The province has three Universities, McGill (Montreal) founded in 1821, with 2,000 students. Laval, (Quebec) founded in 1652 in the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province and has 1,000 students, and the Laval University (Montreal), founded in 1876 as a branch (succursale) of the parent body in Quebec. It has 500 students. Quebec has (1911) 5,806 schools, with 397,050 pupils and 13,238 teachers. All the schools are sectarian, i.e., are either Catholic or Protestant. The former are under ecclesiastical control. The Government expenditure on education was 1,005,956 dollars.

**Finance.**—The revenue in 1911 was 7,082,744 dollars and the expenditure 6,434,900, leaving a surplus of 647,844 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—In 1911 the following were the principal crops of the province—wheat, 71,086 acres, 1,200,000 bushels, barley, 106,016 acres, 2,412,611 bushels, oats, 1,480,677 acres, 37,812,000 bushels, rye, 30,449 acres, 321,800 bushels, maize (for husking), 25,278 acres, 768,000 bushels, hay and clover, 8,022,000 acres, 5,127,000 tons; potatoes, 137,574 acres, 17,435,000 bushels. Livestock, 1911: cattle, 1,482,000, sheep, 536,400; pigs, 897,500, horses on farms, 871,406. The cattle are the famous French-Canadian cattle, resembling Jerseys and Guernseys, introduced into Canada about 1800. In 1910 there were 2,500 cheese and butter factories.

There are about 344,000 acres of forests. There is a total of 174,955 sq. miles of forest reserve.

The total value of the fisheries in 1910 was 1,818,486 dollars, number of persons employed 12,064, principal fish, cod, (\$12,532 dollars), mackerel, (\$9,735 dollars); herring, (\$87,720 dollars), salmon, (100,130 dollars).

The value of the mineral production of the province for three years was as follows:—1911, \$,567,143 dollars; 1910 7,323,281 dollars; 1909 6,558,462 dollars. The mineral produce includes asbestos (2,989,006 dollars in 1911), cement (1,931,183 dollars) chalk (1,081 089 dollars)

In 1911 there were 6,584 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 826,946,925 dollars, employing 155 207 wage-earners, and producing commodities to the value of 350,901,656 dollars

**Communications**—Quebec had 8 882 miles of railway in 1911 as compared with 8,576 in 1907 and 475,947 miles of telephone wire, 458,166 miles being urban and 17,781 miles rural

### Books of Reference

Reports of various Government Departments

See also under Canada

Wilson (B.), Quebec The Laurentian Province, 1911

### Saskatchewan.

**Constitution and Government.**—Saskatchewan was made a province on September 1, 1905, before which it was part of the North West Territories. The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 54 members elected for 4 years. Present state of parties — Liberals, 46 Conservatives 8

*Lieutenant-Governor* —His Honour George William Brown

The members of the Ministry are as follows —

*Premier and Minister of Education* —Hon Walter Scott.

*Attorney General and Provincial Secretary* —Hon Alphonse Turgoon

*Minister of Railways and Telephones* —Hon J A Calder

*Minister of Agriculture* —Hon W R Motherwell

*Minister of Public Works* —Hon A P McNab

*Provincial Treasurer* —Hon. George Bell

*Minister of Municipal Affairs* —Hon George Langley

**Area and Population.**—The area of the province is 251,700 sq miles. Area of lake surface, 5,830 900 acres. The population in 1911 numbered 492 432 (291,780 males and 200,702 females), or 0 58 to the square mile. In 1901 the population was 91,279, showing an increase by 1911 of 489 48 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 361 067 (73,729 in 1901), the number of houses, 118,283 (17,645 in 1901), the number of families, 130,751 (19,089 in 1901). Population of principal cities (1911) Regina (capital), 80,213; Moosejaw, 15,823, Saskatoon, 12,004 Prince Albert, 6,354

**Instruction.**—The province has one University, the University of Saskatchewan, established April 3, 1907. The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province which has 39,653 pupils and 1,298 teachers in its public schools.

**Finance.**—In 1911 the revenue of the province amounted to 2,628,139 dollars and the expenditure 2,549,241. The capital expenditure on public works and the buildings of the University of Saskatchewan was 2,174,396 dollars.

**Production and Industry.**—In 1911 the yield and acreage of the principal crops was as follows: wheat, 5,232 2/3 acres, 96,796 5/8 bushels; oats, 2,192,806 acres, 98,676,270 bushels; barley, 244,933 acres, 6,859,804 bushels; flax, 822,403 acres, 10,877,700 bushels. There were (1911) 574,970 horses in the province, 777,500 cattle, 125,070 sheep and 823,200 pigs.

The total value of the fisheries in 1910 was 173,580 dollars, including white fish (115,800 dollars).

In 1911 Saskatchewan had 178 industrial establishments, with a capital of 7,019,951 dollars, employing 3,250 men, and producing commodities to the value of 6,332,182 dollars.

**Communications.**—There are 3,121 miles of railway in the province, compared with 2,025 in 1907, and 27,375 miles of telephone, 18,122 urban, and 9,253 rural.

### Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments  
See also under Canada.

## Yukon

**Constitution and Government.**—The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Commissioner and a Legislative Council of 10 elected members.

*Commissioner*—George Black.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Territory is 207,076 sq. miles. Area of lake surface, 415,280 acres. The population in 1911 was 8,512 (6,508 males and 2,004 females) being 24.4 per sq. mile. In 1901 it was 27,219, which is a decrease by 1911 of 63.75 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 4,847 (18,077 in 1901); the number of houses 4,204 (6,546 in 1901); the number of families 4,237 (7,018 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911)—Dawson (capital), 3,018, White Horse, 727.

**Production, Industry and Communications.**—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Coal, copper, gold, are the chief minerals, the total value of which in 1910 was 4,550,000 dollars, in 1909, 3,960,000 dollars, in 1908, 3,600,000 dollars.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch.

There were 102 miles of railway in 1911, as compared with 91 miles in 1907.

In 1911 it cost the Dominion Government 303,675 dollars to administer the Territory, and from 1898 to 1911, a total of 6,023,989 dollars has been spent by the Dominion Government there.

### Books of Reference.

See under Canada.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

**Constitution and Government**—These Territories comprise the districts formerly known as Keewatin, Rupert's Land, and the North Western Territory. They are governed by a Commissioner, who is assisted by a Council of four members. The administration is carried on by the officers of the Royal North West Mounted Police, the head of the force being the Commissioner, whose headquarters are in Ottawa.

**Commissioner**—Lt. Col F. White, C.M.G.

**Area and Population**—The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 sq. miles. Area of lake surface, 33,075,100 acres. The population in 1911 numbered 17,196 (8,673 males and 8,523 females), being 111.9 per sq. mile. In 1901 it was 20,129, showing a decrease by 1911 of 14.57 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 17,196 (20,129 in 1901), the number of houses, 3,733 (4,331 in 1901); the number of families, 4,085 (5,348 in 1901).

## FALKLAND ISLANDS

**Governor**—William Lamond Allardye, C.M.G. Salary 1,250. per annum and fees. **Colonial Secretary**—T. A. V. Best. The government is administered by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 3,000 square miles; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles, about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles; total 6,500 square miles, besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles (estimated). Among other Dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Sandwich group, and Graham's Land. Population census of 1911, 3,275 (2,376 males and 905 females) exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia. Birth rate 17.9; death rate 6.4 per 1,000. Chief town, Stanley, 800 inhabitants (estimated).

**Education** (compulsory): 1 Government school, with 165 on the roll, in 1911; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 99 on the roll; one school at Darwin 48 pupils. Government Camp schools 108 pupils. Total number of children educated in 1911, 435. The Camp schools are taught by 3 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falklands, and 2 in the East Falklands, where there are also 2 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company.

**Convictions in 1911** summary, 21, in the Supreme Court, 1.

There is a volunteer corps of 119, with 58 efficient.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue	21,765	28,874	41,400	96,600	85,840
Total expenditure	17,184	20,809	19,918	18,200	22,460
Imports	73,619	72,069	98,862	94,994	93,918
Exports	246,435	189,973	261,514	308,986	471,186

**Chief sources of revenue (1911)** Customs, 5,789; rents of crown lands, 3,324; interest, 5,794; Post Office, 1,500; licences, &c., 4,437; land sales, 11,182. **Chief branches of expenditure** Post Office, 3,775; public works, 1,358; and 4,810; extraordinary, Colonial Engineer, 1,844; Savings Bank, 1,853.



Leading exports, 1911 Wool, 150,124½; whale oil, 270,762½; tallow, 8,830½; skins and hides, 17,484½. Chief imports, 1911 Groceries, &c., 19,121½; coal, 8,798½; timber, 8,489½; wearing apparel, &c., 2,858½; hardware, &c., 13,031½. Imports from United Kingdom (1911), 86,597½; exports to United Kingdom, 811,760½.

Chief industry, sheep-farming, about 2,328,000 acres pasturage. Horses 8,530, cattle 7,860, sheep 706,000 in 1911. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, the total value of the products of the industry in 1911 being 1,026,415½. In 1911 83 vessels of 178,796 tons entered, and 77 of 176,889 tons cleared. On September 30, 1911, the Savings Bank held a balance of 68,971½ belonging to 471 depositors. 68,578 letters and postcards, 78,246 newspapers and 5,872 parcels passed through the Post Office in 1911.

Fortnightly communication with Great Britain. Interinsular Mail service is carried on by a steamboat. There is a telephone exchange at Stanley, and a telephone line from Stanley to Darwin. Wireless telegraphy is being introduced.

*Money, Weights, and Measures*—Same as in Great Britain. Also 7,500½ worth of currency notes of 5½, 1½, and 5s.

*REFERENCES* Annual Report of the Colony  
Dorset (O.R.), Journal of Researches, &c. during a Voyage Round the World  
London, 1844  
Murdoch (W.G.B.) From Edinburgh to the Antarctic (1892-98) London, 1894  
Shottelberg (Carl) Geographical Journal Vol. xx

## GUYANA, BRITISH

*Governor*—Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (5,000½ and 1,000½ Contingencies).

*Governor's Secretary*.—C. T. Cox, C.M.G. (1,860½ -1,500½)

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers. The Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of seven official and eight members elected by the registered voters and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. The Combined Court considers the Estimates of Expenditure, raises the Ways and Means to meet it, and this Court alone can levy taxes. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 4,950 registered electors. The Roman Dutch Law is in force in civil cases, modified by orders in Council and local ordinances. The criminal law is based on that of Great Britain.

Area, 90,277 square miles. Population at census 1911, excluding aborigines in the unfrequented parts of the colony, 206,000 (males 154,000, females 142,000). Births (1911) 8,688, deaths (1911) 8,366. Capital, Georgetown, 54,000. Living on sugar estates (census 1911), 70,922, Immigration Department estimate East Indians, 52,200, in villages and settlements, 126,800, East Indians, 70,900. Of the total, 165,400 were agricultural labourers. Immigrants from India (1911-12), 1,749; return emigrants, 302. 221 schools received Government grant (£20,300 in 1911-12), 26,480 pupils, average daily attendance, 21,641.

Paupers (1911-12) receiving out-door relief, 1,884.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years:—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£ 648,298	£ 640,054	£ 640,269	£ 568,101	£ 528,499
Expenditure	620,048	539,197	548,711	542,753	538,026

Chief items of revenue (1911-12) customs, 889,037<sup>1</sup>; Excise, 111,866<sup>1</sup>; Expenditure on general administration, 72,644<sup>1</sup>; law and justice, 94,460<sup>1</sup>; grace and charity, 106 976<sup>1</sup>; education, 41,283<sup>1</sup>; public works, 63 337<sup>1</sup>; Post Office, 22 284<sup>1</sup>; Science and Agriculture, 10,848<sup>1</sup>; Public debt, March 31, 1912, 885,815<sup>1</sup>; Post office savings bank, 25,815 depositors (December 31 1911), credited with 244 714<sup>1</sup>.

Under cultivation, about 145,000 acres, including (1911-12) 68,744 acres in sugar canes (40 sugar factories) and 36,000 acres under rice. Live stock (1911-12) estimated at cattle, 81,600, horses, 2,650, sheep, 19,150, goats, 11,170, swine, 17,000, donkeys, 5,400. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1886, and from 1886 to 1910-11 the output is valued at 8 010,555<sup>1</sup>; in 1911-12, 50,274 oz. valued at 183,280<sup>1</sup>. In the 10 years 1901-2 to 1910-11 the diamonds exported amounted to 65,017 carats, valued at 113 486<sup>1</sup>; in 1911-12, 6,978 carats valued at 11,772<sup>1</sup>.

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Imports <sup>1</sup>	£ 1,765 358	£ 1 838 947	£ 1,774,457	£ 1,749 766	£ 1,786,574
Exports <sup>1</sup>	1,711,543	2,104,176	1,985,337	1,726,103	2,172,766

<sup>1</sup> Including transit trade amounting to 9<sup>1</sup>,008<sup>1</sup> in 1910-11, and 90 359<sup>1</sup> in 1911-12.

Value of imports subject to duty (1911-12), 1,342,312<sup>1</sup>; duty free 355 008<sup>1</sup>; and goods transhipped, 89 259<sup>1</sup>.

Chief imports (1911-12) Flour (176 319 barrels), 181 801<sup>1</sup>; tissues, 275,152<sup>1</sup>; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 27 777<sup>1</sup>; machinery, 67,423<sup>1</sup>; manures, 136,053<sup>1</sup>; fish 66,849<sup>1</sup>; coal, 31,995<sup>1</sup>; hardware, cutlery and tools, 42,900<sup>1</sup>; oils, 57,091<sup>1</sup>; beef and pork (pickled or salted), 59 852<sup>1</sup>; lumber, 23,225<sup>1</sup>; beer and malt, 33,028<sup>1</sup>; brandy and whisky, 13,632<sup>1</sup>; boots and shoes, 21,980<sup>1</sup>; butter and substitutes, 27,187<sup>1</sup>; cats, 21,865<sup>1</sup>; potatoes, 25,935<sup>1</sup>; Chief domestic exports (1911-12) Sugar, 1,380,542<sup>1</sup>; molasses, 5,763<sup>1</sup>; molascut, 11,693<sup>1</sup>; rum, 115,820<sup>1</sup>; balata, 140,281<sup>1</sup>; charcoal, 3,300<sup>1</sup>; timber and woods, 15,566<sup>1</sup>; rice, 40,163<sup>1</sup>; raw gold, 196,723<sup>1</sup>; diamonds (rough), 11,772<sup>1</sup>.

The value of imports and exports is in general determined by declarations subject to scrutiny, but for exports of sugar, rum, and molasses the average prices for the year are taken as obtained from the secretary of the Planters Association in the Colony. The values are accurate so far as they relate to imports subject to ad valorem duty; in other cases they are not so reliable. Quantities are ascertained by the Customs officers. The countries recorded as those of origin or destination are those disclosed by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the prime origin of imports or ultimate destination of exports.

Imports from Great Britain (1911-12), 864,322<sup>1</sup>; from British possessions, 229,257<sup>1</sup>; Exports to Great Britain, 718,295<sup>1</sup>; to British possessions, 935,671<sup>1</sup>.

In 1911-12 the total tonnage entered and cleared was 988 863<sup>1</sup>. The registered vessels in 1911 were 16 steamers of 1,849 tons, and 43 sailing vessels of 1,943 tons; total 58 vessels of 3,812 tons.

Railways, 95 miles of various gauges 4ft. 8½in., 3ft. 6in., and 3ft. 3½in. 450 miles river navigation, 12 miles of canals, 264 miles of good roads. There are 74 post-offices, of which 44 are telegraph offices, 49 money order offices, 49 savings banks, and 9 travelling post offices. There are about 560 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam having (1911-12) 1 450 miles of aerial wire, and 5½ miles of cables, with 706 subscribers, 94 miles of land line are also maintained for railway telephones, and signals.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the dollar being equal to 4s. 2d. In circulation are British gold, silver and bronze coin with some silver 'bits,'—fourpenny pieces—local coins.

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 See also under Venezuela.

## HONDURAS, BRITISH

**Governor**—Colonel Sir E. J. E. Swayne. K.C.M.G. C.B. (1,800), assisted by an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of three official and five unofficial members.

A Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 560 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 8,598 square miles. Population at census of March 31 1901, 37,479 (19,140 males, and 18,339 females), on April 2, 1911 (census), 40,458 (20,374 males, and 20,084 females). The birth rate per 1,000 (1911) was 42.4, and the death-rate 24.8. Illegitimate births, 40.45 per cent of births. In 1911 there were 412 marriages. Primary schools (1911), 46, children enrolled, 5,026, average attendance, 3,551, there are 10 primary schools receiving no grant, Government grant (expended), 3,712. There are 6 schools with secondary departments with altogether about 290 pupils. Four are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The town of Refuge is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations. In 1911, 1,503 persons were convicted in police courts, and 50 in the Supreme Court. The police force contains (January 1st, 1913) 101 men 5 short of full strength, the volunteer force 255 men of all ranks. Chief

town, Belize, population, census of 1911, 10,478 (4,601 males, and 5,877 females)

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue <sup>1</sup>	76,761	72,766	80,912	89,759	98,267
Expenditure <sup>2</sup>	106,317	110,284	121,835	111,669	102,490
Imports <sup>3</sup>	497,082	550,766	556,430	580,086	598,966
Exports <sup>3</sup>	454,946	453,045	464,632	482,383	552,644

<sup>1</sup> Ordinary revenue  
<sup>2</sup> Including expenditure from loans  
<sup>3</sup> For calendar years 1907 to 1911

Chief sources of revenue Customs duties (£7,368<sup>1</sup> in 1911-12) excise, licences, land tax, &c., also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 194,786<sup>1</sup> in 1912.

Value of imports subject to duty (1911), 375,477<sup>1</sup>, duty free 218,489<sup>1</sup>. Chief exports, mahogany (13,020,580 superficial feet in 1911), logwood (8,281 tons in 1911), bannas (450,365 bunches) cedar (1,498,744 feet) coconuts (5,198,899), chicle (3,219,990 lbs.). The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in American manufactures, indiarubber, chicle, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are bananas, coffee, cacao, plantains, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle. Exports to United Kingdom in 1911 69,026<sup>1</sup> imports from the United Kingdom, 127,770<sup>1</sup>.

Tonnage entered and cleared 1911 588,367 tons of which 156,898 was British. Registered shipping 1911 326 sailing vessels of 5,097 tons and 28 steamers of 3,303 tons, total net tonnage, 8,400 tons. In 1911 857,945 letters and post-cards and 205,000 books, newspapers, and parcels passed through the post office. Telegraph and telephone lines connect Belize with Corozal, Consejo and other stations in the north. El Cayo in the west, and Punta Gorda in the south. Foreign telegrams are sent from Corozal to Payo Obispo, Yucatan (these two towns being connected by cable across the Hondo River), whence they are transmitted by the Mexican line. In 1911, 17,124 local and foreign telegrams were sent, and 16,054 telephonic conversations were held.

The Bank of British Honduras was established at Belize in 1903. There are 6 Government savings banks, depositors, 784, deposits, 92,557 dollars on December 31, 1911. United States gold is the standard of currency. The British sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender for 4.86 dollars and 2.43 dollars respectively. There is (1911) a paper currency of 161,433 dollars in Government notes and a subsidiary silver coinage of 159,000 dollars in circulation. There is also a bronze cent piece and a nickel bronze five-cent piece, whose issues amount to 3,260 dollars and 1,500 dollars respectively.

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**Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES**

**NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.**

Newfoundland was acquired by Great Britain in 1583, exclusive sovereignty over the island was ceded by France in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, confirmed by treaties of 1763 and 1783.

The coast is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barmes and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,784 square miles. Population in 1911 238,670 (192,259 males and 116,411 females). Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent with an area of 120,000 square miles, and population (1911) of 8,949. Of the total Newfoundland population (1901) 82,674 were engaged in the fisheries, 2,475 were farmers, 3,111 mechanics, 1,576 miners. Capital, St. John's, 32,292 inhabitants (1911), other towns being Harbour Grace 4,279, Carbonear, 3,540, Twillingate, 3,348, Bonaville, 3,911. The birth rate in 1911 was 28.44 and the death rate 16.02 per 1,000. Immigrants (1910-11), 12,034, emigrants, 12,890.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 9 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 20 members), and an elected House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives (27 government party, 9 opposition). Members of the Legislative Council receive 180 dollars per session, members of the Legislative Assembly receive 300 or 360 dollars per session, according as they are resident or not in St. John's. Governor and Commander in Chief—Walter Edward David son, C.M.G., appointed October, 1912 salary 10,000 dollars. The Ministry formed March 8, 1909, is as follows:—

*Prime Minister, without Portfolio*—Rt. Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.

*Colonial Secretary*—Hon. Robert Watson.

*Minister of Justice*—Hon. D. Morison, E.C.

*Minister of Finance and Customs*—Hon. M. P. Cashin.

*Minister of Agriculture and Mines*—Hon. S. D. Blandford.

*Leader of the Legislative Council*—Hon. R. K. Bishop.

*Without Portfolio*—Hon. C. H. Emerson, K.C., Hon. M. P. Giblin, and Hon. J. C. Crosbie.

*Not in the Cabinet are*

*Minister of Public Works*—Mr. William Woodford.

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries*—Mr. A. W. Piccott.

For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies. Of the total population in 1911, 78,616 belonged to the Church of England, 81,177 were Roman Catholics, 68,045 Methodists, 1,876 Presbyterians, 10,128 Salvation Army, 2,767 other denominations. At the colleges of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Methodist bodies, in 1911 there were 478, 369 and 476 students respectively. The number of schools of all kinds (1911) was Church of England, 826, Roman Catholic, 825, Methodist, 335, and other denominations, 82. The attendance at Board schools (1911) was Church of England, 16,425, Roman Catholic, 16,791, Methodist, 14,539, and others 2,500; total, 50,246. Total expenditure, including Government grants, fees, &c., \$37,373 dollars.

By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, France renounced her exclusive fishing rights under the treaty of Utrecht, but retained the right to fish in territorial waters from St. John's Cape northwards to Cape

May for all sorts of fish, including bait and crustacea. An agreement for the submission of the Newfoundland fisheries disputes to The Hague was concluded at Washington, January 27, 1909. The award was published in September, 1910, and was satisfactory to British claims. Among other things, it secured the right of Great Britain to make regulations without the consent of the United States, subject to any limitations imposed by treaty. It also confirmed Great Britain's contention that the whole extent of a bay from headland to headland is comprised within territorial waters. Number of vessels engaged in Whaling trade (1911), 7. Catch 10 sperm whales, 38 sulphur bottoms, 288 finbacks. The whale factories turned out 406,844 gallons of oil, 672 tons of guano and 516 cwt. of bone.

The revenue and expenditure in five years ended June 30 have been (1 dollar = 4s 1½d) —

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12 <sup>1</sup>
Revenue	£ 661,620	£ 574,040	£ 706,758	£ 723,029	£ 740,000
Expenditure	572,644	602,568	642,892	689,846	705,000

Of the Revenue for 1906-7 no less than 482,889<sup>1</sup>, for 1907-8 508,149<sup>1</sup>, for 1908-9 498,553<sup>1</sup>, for 1909-10 563,914<sup>1</sup>, and for 1910-11, 595,826<sup>1</sup> was from Customs. Public debt (1911) 5,586 276<sup>1</sup>

#### Imports and exports for five years —

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Imports	£ 2,807,201	£ 2,343,814	£ 2,651,049	£ 2,751,187	£ 3,028,551
Exports	2,428,797	2,230,054	2,430,694	2,461,681	2,552,044

#### The chief imports and exports in 1910-11 were —

Imports (1910-11)	Dollars	Exports (1910-11)	Dollars
Flour	1,985,612	Dried cod	6,544,804
Textiles	1,708,798	Cod oil	800,940
Coal	780,117	Seal skins	275,287
Salt pork	561,693	Seal oil	885,250
Molasses	339,189	Lobsters (tinned)	360,495
Hardware	743,811	Herring	388,710
Machinery	1,041,583	Copper and ore	231,698
Tea	179,803	Iron ore, &c	1,318,992

Of the imports (1911-12) the value of 4,024,474 dollars came from the United Kingdom, 5,165,999 dollars from British Possessions (mainly Canada) 5,074,871 dollars from the United States. Of the exports the value of 2,802,666 dollars went to the United Kingdom 2,428,949 dollars to British Possessions (mainly Canada), 1,401,366 dollars to United States, and 7,156 329 to other countries.

**Shipping** — Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1910-11 2,241,495 tons, of which 1,245,751 tons was British. Vessels registered December 31, 1911, 3,867 sailing vessels of 181,854 tons, and 71 steam vessels of 14,706 tons; total, 3,876 vessels of 146,554 tons. Fishing is

<sup>1</sup> Estimated

the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fishing products being almost two millions sterling annually.

**Production, &c.**—The chief agricultural products in 1911 were oats (8,544 bushels), potatoes (1,552,768 bushels), turnips (281,030 bushels). In 1911 there were in Newfoundland 13,694 horses, 39,472 cattle, 97,597 sheep, and 26,956 swine. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established. The mineral resources of Newfoundland are considerable. Large beds of iron ore have been found and are being worked on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast. Output 1911, 1,180,683 tons, value, 1,318,992 dollars. Copper ore and pyrites are worked successfully. In 1911, 42,131 tons of ore were mined, valued at 231,693 dollars. Coal is found near St. George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Grand Lake district. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing quartz rock, and extensive deposits of silver and lead ore have been found. Extensive paper and pulp mills have been erected at Grand Falls. These mills are furnished with the most up-to-date machinery and are making in a day of 24 hours, 100 tons of paper and 240 tons of pulp. At Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls there have been completed extensive pulp mills, which are now making pulp for exportation and machinery for the manufacture of paper is about to be installed. The paper and pulp is largely exported to England. There is a likelihood that mills will soon also be constructed at Deer Lake and Hawkes Harbour.

**Communications, &c.**—Railways open 1911 723 miles of Government line with a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in., and 47 miles of private line. By acts of the Newfoundland Legislature in 1910 an agreement was made by the Government for the construction and maintenance of five branch lines of railway running to Bonaville, Heart's Content, and Grates Cove, Trepansey, Fertane Bay, and Bonne Bay. The Government agreed to pay the contractors 15,000 dollars a mile for construction and to give 4,000 acres of land per mile constructed for operation to do which it raised by loan 3,993,206 dollars. The line to Bonaville was completed in 1911 and the line to Trepansey in 1912. These lines will open up various fertile sections of the island. Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 8 first class steamers, each of which connects with some central point on the railway. There are (1912) 652 post offices. Letters and cards sent in 1911 3,600,000 newspapers, books, &c., 3,300,000, parcels, 118,078. Post office revenue, 24,956, expenditure, 81,210. Telegraph line open (1911), 4,718 miles 829 miles of telephone wire.

In December 1911, the Newfoundland Savings Banks held 3,015,443 dollars standing to the credit of 7,961 depositors. This is in addition to the amounts held by the Savings Departments of the three banks doing business in St. John's.

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, equivalent to 4s 1½d of British money.

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St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago  
 Trinidad, Virgin Islands See WEST INDIES

### WEST INDIES

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately while the statistical results are exhibited in general tables for convenience of comparison. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands

#### BAHAMAS

*Governor*—George B. Haddon Smith C M G (2,000), assisted by an Executive Council of 9 a Legislative Council of 9 and a representative Assembly of 29 members electors requiring to have a small property qualification

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S E coast of Florida

Area, 4,403 square miles Principal islands—New Providence, (pop., census 1911, 13,554, containing capital Nassau), Abaco (4,463), Harbour Island (1,031), Grand Bahama (1,844), St. Salvador (5,072), Long Island (4,160), Mayaguana (358), Eleuthera (6,533), Exuma (3,465), Watling's Island (617), Acklin's Island (1,733), Crooked Island (1,541), Great Inagua (1,343), Andros Island (7,545) Total population in 1911, 55,944 (24,975 males 30,969 females) Births in 1911, 1,905, deaths, 1,215 There were in 1911 48 Government schools with 6,584 pupils, average attendance, 5,851, and 19 aided schools with 1,492 enrolled pupils and average attendance of 986 pupils Government grant £ 0004, 38 Church of England schools with 1,625 enrolled pupils 11 private schools with 222 enrolled pupils 4 Roman Catholic, with 531 enrolled pupils, and Wesleyan Schools with 53 enrolled pupils There are 5 private secondary schools 167 pupils In 1911, 1,918 persons were convicted summarily and 26 in superior courts Police force, January, 1912 was 80 Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on, and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained. Fruit culture is on the increase, pineapples oranges, and tomatoes being exported The total land granted in the colony amounts (1911) to 365,303 acres, leaving 2,434,957 acres ungranted Pineapple canning factories, sugar factories, and lumber factories are prosperous. Sugar is the mainstay of the Colony In 1909 25,000 acres were planted with sugar plants

In 1911-12 in the inter island service, 153,016 letters and post-cards and 83,571 newspapers and books were transmitted, in the foreign service, 491,546 letters and post-cards and 114,101 newspapers and books were received and dispatched In 1911-12, 3,197 telegraph messages passed over the cable. There are 275 telephone stations in Nassau and suburbs.



The Bank of Nassau issues notes of the value of 20s and 1s. respectively. The Royal Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Nassau. The Post Office Savings Bank on June 30, 1911, had 2,168 depositors with 25,498l. to their credit. British silver and bronze coin are legal tender without limit.

#### BARRADOE.

Lies on the E. of the Windward Islands.

*Governor*—Sir Leslie Probyn K.C.M.G. (2,500l.), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people, in 1911, there were 1,888 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles. population (census of 1911), 171,982. Capital, Bridgetown, population, 16,648, Speightstown 1,500. Births (1911), 6,106, deaths, 4,561. Government grants to the Church of England, 9,741l., Wesleyan, 7,001, Moravians, 4,001, Roman Catholic, 501—per annum, 10,891l. Education is under the care of the Government. In 1911 there were 166 primary schools, and 16,314 pupils in average attendance, 6 second grade schools (1 for girls), 329 pupils, 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 158 and 55 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 91 pupils, Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 20 students. Government expenditure on education in 1911-12 19,882l. One monthly, one tri weekly, one weekly, and three daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court, Grand Sessions once in every 4 months, 7 police magistrates. In 1911, 11,142 summary convictions, 55 in superior courts, 203 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. In 1911, 19,561l. was spent in poor relief, &c. Police, 318 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 officers and men.

Of the total area of 166,470 acres, about 74,000 are under cultivation, the staple produce is sugar and cotton. About 35,000 acres under sugar-cane yield in 1910, 29,869 hhds., and 77,722 puncheons of molasses, in 1911, 30,548 hhds., and 84,887 puncheons of molasses. There are 388 sugar works and 5 rum distilleries. The cotton crop for 1911 was 740,269 lbs., valued at 43,182l., for 1906, 433,473 lbs., valued at 26,000l. Of "man-jak" or "glance pitch," a bituminous petroleum for fuel, 144 tons (1,568l.) were exported in 1911. In the fishing industry, about 250 boats are employed, and about 1,000 persons. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000l.

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 600,000l. The Royal Bank of Canada has a paid up capital of 1,291,666l. The Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1912, had 20,688 depositors, with 485,966l. to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coin are in circulation, and 5-dollar notes of the Colonial Bank. Post office, 1911 letters, 20, and parcels inwards, 1,000,639, outwards, 923,258. Internal letters and parcels, 781,884.

Registered shipping 1911, 74 vessels of 13,416 tons net. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1911 was 3,476,511 tons, of which 2,620,223 tons represented British tonnage. There are 470 miles of roads, and 28 miles of railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge, belonging to a private company. There are 47 miles of Government and 24 miles of railway telephones line in the island, besides a line with 1,600 miles of wire belonging to one private company.

#### JAMAICA.

Jamaica was taken by the English in 1665, and their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, 1670. In 1661 a Representative Council was established, this was abolished in 1866, but in 1864 a partially elective Legislative Council was instituted.

**Governor.**—Brigadier-General Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed Jan. 21, 1912 (5,000l.), assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President and of 5 ex-officio, 16 nominated, and 14 elected members. The term of service is limited, in the case of elected members only, to five years. There are boards elected in each parish (15) for administration of local affairs.

Attached to it are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,900 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, &c., 224 square miles. Total, 4,424 square miles. Population (census, 1911): Jamaica, 881,889 (males, 397,439, females, 483,944), white 15,605, coloured 168,201, black, 680,181; East Indian, 17,380. Chinese, 2,111, not stated, 2,905. Capital, Kingston, 57,379. Kingston, destroyed by an earthquake and fire on January 14, 1907, is being rebuilt. Other towns—Spanish Town, 7,119, Port Antonio, 7,074, Montego Bay, 6,616, Savanna-la-Mar, 5,400, Port Maria, 2,838, St. Ann's Bay, 2,592, Falmouth, 2,288. Births (1911-12), 32,750, deaths, 18,363, marriages, 8,607. Total East India immigrants on March 31, 1912, 18,681, of whom 2,841 were under indentures.

There is no Established Church. The churches and chapels are as follows—Church of England, 237, Presbyterian, 82, Roman Catholic, 44, Wesleyan Methodist, 127, Baptist, 200, Moravian, 29, Christian Church, 23, Congregational, 80, United Methodist Free Church, 45, Church of Scotland, 13, Salvation Army, 20, Seventh Day Adventists, 38, Jewish, 3, no accurate statistics of members.

In 1911-12 there were 698 public elementary schools, 98,578 children enrolled, average attendance 61,669. Government grants, 60,503l. Three training colleges for women, 65 students, one for men, 74 students. Two secondary schools largely supported by Government. There are endowed secondary and high schools and industrial schools.

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1911-12), 15,037, before superior courts, 6,743. Prisoners in gaol March 31, 1912, 1,217. In 1911-12 there were 950 police officers and 895 district constables.

Revenue, 1911-12, 1,161,014l. (the main heads being customs, 494,361l., railway, 190,006l., post-office and telegraphs, 48,726l.), expenditure, 1,155,208l. (the main heads being debt charges, 245,535l., railway, 68,595l.; postal and telegraph service 41,451l.; medical, 68,933l.; constabulary and prisons, 91,970l.; education, 82,329l.; public works and buildings, 203,632l.) (For other financial statistics, and for statistics of trade and shipping, see pages 290-2).

Acres under cultivation and cars in 1911-12, 941,703, of which 296,286 were under tillage, and 661,422 under pasture. Under sugar cane, 34,766 acres; coffee, 34,473, bananas, 82,435, tobacco, 804, tea, 80, coconuts, 15,691; corn, 597, oranges, 1,545, coconuts, 13,355, ground provisions and mixed cultivation, 105,640, Guinea grass, 143,582, common pasture, 421,428, common pasture and pimento, 56,892.

On March 31, 1912, there were 86,560 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to 332,664l. The legal coinage is that of Great Britain, but various American coins are also current. Notes of the Colonial Bank and of the Bank of Nova Scotia are current; their average total circulation in 1910-21 was 63,210l. and 102,389l. respectively.

There is a garrison of Regular Troops and a local artillery militia and rifle corps. Fort Royal is strongly fortified.

Registered shipping of Kingston 1911-12, 34 sailing vessels of 1,766 tons;

Montage Bay, 43 sailing vessels of 1,199 tons, St. Anne's Bay, 1 sailing vessel 20 tons, Falmouth 11 sailing vessels of 8,135 tons, total, 91 vessels of 11,144 tons

Jamaica has 184½ miles of railway open of 4ft. 8½in. gauge (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1914, 190,007L., expenses, 97,629L.), passengers carried, 612,657. 2,180 miles of main roads, 985 miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines, 681 miles of telephone line, 18½ miles of electric and 8½ of steam tramways, telegraph messages (1911-12), 192,270, receipts, 7 108L. Letters and post-cards in 1911-12, 10,111,283. Total receipts, 48,722L., expenditure, 42,465L. including telegraph revenue and expenditure

**TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS**, a Dependency under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner assisted by a Legislative Board of six members, four of whom are appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays, area 165½ miles. Only eight inhabited, the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad, about 1,700 inhabitants. Population (1911 census), 5 615 (males, 2,605, females, 3,110), of whom 286 were white. Births (1911), 170, deaths, 94.

Education free in the Government schools, Government grant, 600L., 7 elementary schools. Average number on rolls, in 1911, of 931. Public library and reading room at Grand Turk. A weekly official 'Gazette' containing news telegrams as given by the Cable Company.

The most important industry is salt raking. About 1 800,000 bushels are raked annually and exported to the United States, Canada, and West Indian Islands. Value exported 1911, 19 508L. Sponge and fibre industries are also carried on. The Cable stations at Grand Turk. The Dependency has invested surplus balances to the amount of 5,229L. Savings bank deposits (1911), 2,670L., depositors, 321.

*Commissioner and Acting Judge*—F. H. Watkins (salary 700L.), residence, Grand Turk.

**CAYMAN ISLANDS**, attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long 4 to 7 broad, capital, Georgetown, population (1911), 1 446. Total population of island (1911) 4 128. Little Cayman, 8½ miles long, 1½ miles broad, principal industry coconut planting. Population (1911), 180. Cayman Brac, 8½ miles long and 1½ miles wide, principal industry coconut planting and turtle fishing, population (1911), 1 300. Exports—Grand Cayman, Green turtles, hatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and ponies. Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, Coconuts about 2,000 000 per annum and turtle shell. The Government is administered by a Commissioner. Justices of the Peace (16) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

The **MORANT CAYS** and **PEDRO CAYS** are also attached to Jamaica.

### LEeward ISLANDS

Comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*—Sir H. Henckell Bell, K.C.M.G. (2,600L., and 190L. travelling allowance). *Colonial Secretary*—H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. (650L.). *Attorney-General*—T. B. Stidner, B.C. (500L. without private practice).

The group is divided into 5 Presidencias, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombbrero). There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 8 nominated and 8 elective members. Of the latter, 3 are chosen by the unofficial members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 3 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis. In Antigua and Dominica the representative element in the Legislature was suppressed in 1898. The Federal Legislative Council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the Council is three years.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands —

	Area Square miles	Population 1901	Population according to Census taken on 2nd April 1911
Antigua	108	35,073	38,899
Barbuda and Redonda	62		
Virgin Islands	58	4,908	5,562
Dominica	291	28,894	38,863
St. Kitts	65	29,782	26,231
Nevis	50	12,774	12,945
Anguilla	35	3,890	4,075
Montserrat	32	12,215	5,562
Total	701	127,536	127,189

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Education is denominational, except in Dominica, where, with four exceptions, the schools are under Government control. In 1911 121 schools, with average attendance of 12,237 pupils, Government grant, 4,536*l.* 9 secondary schools, average attendance 300, Government grant 1,780*l.*, an agricultural school, and an industrial school. In 1910 there were 6,802 summary convictions, and 49 convictions at the Circuit Court. Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. The production of lime juice and the manufacture of citrate of lime is carried on in Dominica and Montserrat. The cultivation of cocoa and of onions is successful, and tobacco and cotton, except in Dominica, are being successfully grown.

ANTIGUA, area of 108 square miles, Islands of Barbuda (62 square miles) and Redonda are dependencies. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. There is an Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council consisting of eight official and eight unofficial members. The Governor presides at both Councils. Chief town, St. John, 9,262. In Antigua in 1911 the birth rate per 1,000 was 41.99, the death rate, 32.07, of the births 75.11 per cent. were illegitimate; there were 160 marriages. Revenue (1911-12), 52,292*l.*, expenditure, 53,652*l.* Imports, 187,686*l.*, exports, 184,813*l.* Chief products sugar, cotton and pine apples. In Government savings banks 2,015 depositors, on March 31 1912, 44,244*l.* deposits. There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable. Telephone line, 300 miles. *Island Secretary*.—H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

**MONTserrat** Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,884. Revenue (1911-12), 15,166*l*; expenditure, 10,309*l*. Imports, 44,794*l*; exports, 55,830*l*. Chief products cotton, sugar, lime-juice, coconuts, cattle and papaya; 1,500 acres under lime trees. Savings bank (1911) 315 depositors, 3,895*l* deposits.

**Commissioner**—Lt.-Colonel W. B. Davidson Houston, C.M.G.  
**St Kitts** (St Kitts) and **Nevis** (with **Anguilla**) have one Executive Council nominated and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 nominated unofficial members. Chief town of St. Kitts, Basseterre 8,159, of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,100. Revenue (1911-12), 58,002*l* expenditure, 50,784*l*. Imports, 306,666*l*, exports, 212,481*l*. Chief produce sugar, cotton, and rum. Anguilla produces cotton and salt. Savings Bank (1911) 807 depositors, 25,951*l* deposits. **Administrator**—T. L. Roxburgh C.M.G.

**VIRGIN ISLANDS** consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark except Crab Island, which belongs to U.S. America. Nominated Executive Council. Chief town, Roadtown in Tortola Island, population (1911), 410. Mostly peasant proprietors, sugar, cotton and limes cultivated. Revenue (1911-12), 7,860*l*. expenditure, 5,107*l*. Imports (1911), 9,570*l*, exports, 8,852*l*. Savings bank (1911-12), 99 depositors, 706*l* deposits. **Commissioner**—T. L. H. Jarvis.

**SOMERSET** is a small island in the Leeward Islands group, attached administratively to the Presidency of the Virgin Islands. Phosphate of lime used to be quarried and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse.

**DOMINICA**. Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 12 nominated members. Chief town, Roseau. Revenue (1911-12), 44,054*l*, expenditure, 38,794*l*. Imports, 164,695*l* exports, 124,878*l*. Chief products, coffee, fruit, cocoa and limes. Savings bank (1911), 330 depositors, with 15,403*l* deposits. Telephone line, 300 miles. Dominica contains a Carib settlement with a population of about 400, the majority being of mixed Negro blood, but about 100 apparently pure Caribs. **Administrator**—Douglas Young, C.M.G.

### TRINIDAD,

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

**Governor**—Sir G. R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G. (5,000*l*) with Executive Council of 5 official members and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated.

**Area** Trinidad, 1,754 square miles, Tobago 114. Population—census, 1911, 336,074 (179,195 males and 156,879 females) estimated 31 March, 1912, 346,000. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 60,000. The population is mostly of mixed African, and European blood, the oldest European elements being French and Spanish. A French patois is spoken, and in some places Spanish, but these are in general confined to the cocoa planting districts. Births (1911-12), 11,674, deaths, 7,870. Education, 1911-12: 953 elementary (53 government) schools, 49,497 pupils, average daily attendance, 27,613; total expenditure, public funds and private contributions, on elementary education, 52,617*l*. Secondary education is provided by the Queen's Royal College (287 students at end of 1911-12); St. Mary's College (220 students); Augustine College (72 scholars); and St. Joseph Convent School (812 students). In 1911-12 the number of primary school-children was 14,365. Of the total area 1,190,600 acres, about 566,229 acres have been alienated. Under sugar-cane, 62,000 acres; cacao,

290,200, coffee, 4,120, ground provisions, 26,500, coconuts, 18,700, pasture, 29,070. There is a large so called pitch lake in the island. Oil is being exploited in the south and south-east of the island with satisfactory results. Total exports of asphalt, 1911, 169,478 tons, valued at 194,936. Railway 81½ miles of 4ft. 8½in gauge, 167 miles of telegraph and 8,500 miles (wire) telephone (1911-12). There are two branches of the Colonial Bank with note circulation of about 200,000, and also two branches of the Royal Bank of Canada. Government savings bank, depositors (1911), 22,029; deposits (Dec 31) 389,076. Police force, 698 all ranks (31 March, 1912).

In TOBAGO the culture of rubber cotton and tobacco has been introduced. The cacao industry is receiving increasing attention. The island is much frequented by visitors from England and the United States.

Virgin Islands. See LEeward ISLANDS.

### WINDWARD ISLANDS

Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada) and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

*Governor & Commander in Chief*—Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G. C.B. (2,500—resident at St. Georges, Grenada). Each island has its own institutions, there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff, there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for certain other common purposes. Legal currency, British sterling, and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank issues 5 dollar notes.

**GRENADE**. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor with 6 other official and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each district has a semi-elective Board for local affairs. Area 133 square miles, population, census 1911, 66,750, birth rate 37.88, death rate 18.65 per 1,000. There are (1911) 49 Government and Government aided elementary schools, with 10,905 pupils and average attendance, 5,377. Government grant (1911-12) 4,975, and a secondary school for boys with 72 pupils, Government grant, 512. In 1911 there were 1,514 summary convictions, and 22 in superior courts. There were (1911) about 30,200 acres under cultivation. Sugar manufacture is decreasing, rum is produced locally, 68,856 gallons in 1911. Important products exported are cocoa, 64,203 bags in 1911, nutmegs 9,087 cwt., other spices 1,261 cwt., raw cotton, 2,448 cwt., cotton seed, 6,052 cwt. In 1911 1,741 depositors in savings banks, balance (Dec 31) 25,594. There are 600 miles of telephone line in the island.

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou, area 6,913 acres, population, census 1911, 6,888. Under a land settlement scheme, begun by the Government in 1903, operations up to December 31, 1911, comprised the purchase of estates costing (directly and indirectly) 3,448, and the disposal of 375 allotments of the value of 7,607, of which 6,207 had been received, the balance being payable in annual instalments.

**ST VINCENT**. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, The Hon. C. Gideon Murray. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 150 square miles, population, census 1911, 41,877, estimated on March 31, 1912, 43,117. Capital, Kingstown, population, 4,300 (1911 census). Births (1911-12), 1,796, deaths, 914, marriages, 158. Education (1911-12): 36 primary schools, 4,475 pupils on rolls; 2,193

average attendance; Government grant, 1,7931. There is also a secondary school for boys (41 pupils), one for girls (23 pupils), and an agricultural school (18 pupils). Fourteen convictions in the Supreme Court, and 228 in the Inferior Court, in 1911-12. Arrowroot, cotton (5,068 acres in 1911-12), sugar, rum, cocones, and spices are produced. The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not the world. St. Vincent in addition is famed for the excellence of its arrowroot. Good timber from the forests. Much of the cultivated land is in a few hands, but a large peasant proprietary is being established under Government auspices, and many small holdings in the high mountain lands have been sold by the Crown. About 20,000 acres (one fourth of area) under cultivation. Besides the postal service, there is a telephone system with about 147 miles of line.

St. Lucia. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, E. J. Cameron, C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area, 233 square miles; population (Census 1911), 48,637. Chief town, Castries. Births (1911-12), 1,865, deaths, 1,114. Education (1911) 59 schools (7 Protestant, 42 Roman Catholic), with 7,268 pupils on roll, Government grant, 3,9121. Education is also carried on in 2 other schools which are in receipt of a Government Grant of, together, 5504. In 1911-12 there were 1,324 summary convictions, and 11 convictions in superior courts. Sugar, cocones, and rum are the chief products. Savings banks (end of 1911), 1,625 depositors, 19,7781 deposits. Letters and post-cards despatched, 168,239, books and papers 3,566, parcels, 479. There are 101 miles of telephone line.

### Statistics of West Indies

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	1908-10	1910-11	1911-12	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Bahamas <sup>1</sup>	£ 77,578	84,391	85,688	92,808	85,314	83,476
Jamaica	1,164,817	1,178,767	1,356,092	1,178,243	1,135,406	1,250,531
Turks & Caicos Islands	7,748	8,646	8,318	6,604	6,827	7,696
Windward Islands —						
St. Lucia	6,740	65,066	71,879	64,444	67,288	62,326
St. Vincent	36,440	30,125	34,862	51,831	50,348	33,785
Barbados	100,803	218,298	221,906	190,925	211,049	215,697
Grenada	71,224	81,412	86,645	72,282	75,528	81,012
Leeward Islands	149,676	164,809	174,818	149,486	159,365	168,994
Trinidad and Tobago	853,561	948,353	970,744	898,554	927,624	930,461
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,614,025</b>	<b>3,771,864</b>	<b>3,002,947</b>	<b>2,564,068</b>	<b>2,808,674</b>	<b>2,902,170</b>

<sup>1</sup> Municipal Revenue, 1912-13, £80,104. Expenditure, £87,600.

Customs revenue (1911-12) — Bahamas, 71,5431; Barbados, 181,4321; Jamaica, 424,2611; St. Lucia, 25,7321; St. Vincent, 18,9511; Turks and Caicos Islands, 5,6501; Grenada, 48,2211; Leeward Islands, 192,2471; Trinidad and Tobago, 444,4351.

In 1912 the Public Debt of Jamaica was £371,8051, of Bahamas, 36,7201, of Barbados, 423,9301; of Trinidad and Tobago, 1,042,7931; of St. Lucia, 144,7801; of St. Vincent, nil (inter-municipal debts of 5,5081); Grenada, 123,6701; Leeward Islands, 247,6401. Turks and Caicos Islands, nil.

	Imports <sup>1</sup>			Exports <sup>1</sup>		
	1900	1910	1911	1900	1910	1911
Bahamas	£ 845 480	£ 889 014	£ 811 061	£ 171 442	£ 193 803	£ 200,211
Jamaica	2,381 073	2 811 448	2 865 513	2,023,807	2,363 221	2 845 087
Turks & Caicos Islands	15 262	24 211	24 723	18 956	24 461	28 708
Windward Islands —						
St. Lucia	206 228	277 298	318,591	184 923 <sup>2</sup>	122,064 <sup>2</sup>	120,149 <sup>2</sup>
St. Vincent	80,104	1, 73	110 920	88,696	101 180	118,621
Barbados	1,119 948	1 545 198	1 688 710	822 740 <sup>2</sup>	1 004 802 <sup>2</sup>	931 467 <sup>2</sup>
Grenada	269 420	379 368	809 227	284,146	201 700	334 155
Leeward Islands <sup>2</sup>	485 393	567 117	713,414	441 723	558 165	666,754
Trinidad <sup>4</sup>	£ 228,815	£ 343,011	£ 618 318	£ 218,092	£ 347 638	£ 709 486
Total value	6 480 210	8 874 403	11,112,056	7 808 709	8 331 474	9 061,027

<sup>1</sup> Including bullion and specie<sup>2</sup> Excluding exports of bunker coal<sup>3</sup> Including trade between the presidencies of the Colony<sup>4</sup> Including transshipments.

Principal imports, 1911 *Jamaica* textiles, 638,331<sup>2</sup>, fish, dried, pickled, &c., 235,833<sup>1</sup>, hardware and manufactures of metal, 204,128<sup>1</sup>, wheat flour, 255,207<sup>1</sup> *Trinidad and Tobago* textiles apparel, &c 599,277<sup>1</sup>, flour 232,663<sup>1</sup> balata gum 476 104<sup>1</sup>, machinery and hardware, 412,988<sup>1</sup>, cocoa raw 289,725<sup>1</sup> *Bahamas* Flour, 39 923<sup>1</sup> textile fabrics, 95 805<sup>1</sup> *Barbados* cotton, linen, and silk manufactures, 213,660<sup>1</sup>, flour, 19 977<sup>1</sup>, rice, 95 021<sup>1</sup> coal, coke, &c., 87,551<sup>1</sup> machinery, 95,844<sup>1</sup> *Trinidad* textiles, 57 549<sup>1</sup> flour 23,637<sup>1</sup> *St. Lucia* textiles 24,243<sup>1</sup>, coal, 146,835<sup>1</sup> *St. Vincent* textiles 25 946<sup>1</sup>, flour, 11 116<sup>1</sup>.

Principal exports, 1911 *Trinidad and Tobago* sugar, 570,481<sup>1</sup>, cocoa, 1,127 372<sup>1</sup>, hides and skins, 178 847<sup>1</sup> gold bullion 284 809<sup>1</sup>, balata gum, 476,861<sup>1</sup> asphalt, 194 936<sup>1</sup> *Jamaica* sugar, 247 418<sup>1</sup>, rum, 85,916<sup>1</sup>, coffee, 154,131<sup>1</sup> bananas 1,456,582<sup>1</sup>, logwood extract, 168,030<sup>1</sup> *Barbados* sugar, 291,073<sup>1</sup>, molasses 347 025<sup>1</sup> *Bahamas* sponge, 111,381<sup>1</sup> hemp, 44,855<sup>1</sup> *Grenada* cocoa, 223,104<sup>1</sup> spices, 13,048<sup>1</sup>, cotton and cotton seed, 8,002<sup>1</sup> *St. Lucia* sugar 54,090<sup>1</sup>, cocoa, 46,656<sup>1</sup> *St. Vincent* arrowroot, 40 430<sup>1</sup> cotton 45,470<sup>1</sup> *Leeward Islands* sugar, 198,545<sup>1</sup> *Turks and Caicos Islands* salt 19,608<sup>1</sup>, sisal, 1,225<sup>1</sup>, sponges, 1,530<sup>1</sup>.

	Imports from U Kingdom, 1911	Exports to United Kingdom, 1911
	£	£
Bahamas	87 300	23 420
Jamaica	1 291 924	154,165
Turks and Caicos Islands	2 842	—
Windward Islands —		
St. Lucia	5, 172	69,376
St. Vincent	50 084	73,378
Barbados	909 890	100,898
Grenada	161 817	173,001
Leeward Islands	334 945	217 000
Trinidad	1 419,383	1,128,760
Total	2,961,467	2,321,566



The total tonnage entered and cleared (foreign trade) in 1911 was as follows —

Bahamas	1,759,957	Barbados	3,475,511	Trinidad	3,657,695
Jamaica	4,819,112	Grenada	535,161		
Turks Islands	838,112	Leeward Is-		Total (1911)	20,740,581
St. Lucia	3,996,163	lands	2,379,894	Total (1910)	18,110,527
St. Vincent	293,976				

Of the total tonnage returned in 1911, 13,784,789 tons were British.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current

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## AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

The British Territories in Australasia comprise the self governing States which now form the Commonwealth of Australia, the Australian Dependencies of Papua and Northern Territory, the self governing Dominion of New Zealand and adjacent islands, and the Crown Colony of Fiji. The British possessions in Oceania include the Tonga Islands and many other groups of islands and islets scattered over the Pacific.

### THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies (now denominated Original States) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was proclaimed at Sydney January 1, 1901. After five of these colonies had by legislative enactments, approved by the direct vote of the electors, declared their desire for a Federal Union, the British Parliament, on July 9, 1900, passed the Act to constitute the Commonwealth. This Act provided for the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation if that colony so desired, and in the following month the colonial legislation necessary for this end was passed.

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament consisting of the King, represented by a Governor General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of Senators (six for each of the Original States voting as one electorate) chosen for six years. In general the Senate will be renewed to the extent of one half every three years, but, in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it may be dissolved, and an entirely new Senate elected. The House of Representatives consists, as nearly as may be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, the numbers chosen in the several States being in proportion to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth but not less than five for any original State. For the first House of Representatives the number was 75, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 26, Victoria, 23, Queensland, 9, South Australia, 7, Western Australia, 5, Tasmania, 5. As a result of the Census enumeration of 1911, New South Wales will have 27 members, Victoria 21 and Queensland 10. Every House of Representatives continues for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Electoral qualifications for both Chambers of the first Federal Parliament were those for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State in which the elector was competent to vote. Every Senator or Member of the House of Representatives must be a natural born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalised subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a State of the Commonwealth. He must be of full age, and must possess electoral qualification. Since the first Parliament of the Commonwealth was instituted, an Electoral Act has unified the franchise for both Chambers, on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Last election April, 1910. Labour Party, 44, Fusionists, 29, Independent Liberals, 2.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are extensive, embracing commerce, shipping, &c., finance, defence, postal, telegraph and like services, census and statistics; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Authority is given for the Commonwealth to assume jurisdiction in regard to railways, light houses, &c., marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking; weights and measures. The several State Parliaments retain

legislative authority in all matters which are not transferred to the Federal Parliament, which is thus a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. With respect to money bills, the House of Representatives has special powers, and provision is made for cases of disagreement between the two Houses.

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercisable by the Governor General, who is assisted by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament; they are paid salaries not exceeding, in all, 12,000*l.* a year. The Executive Government of the Commonwealth is constituted as follows:—

*Governor General*—His Excellency the Right Hon Thomas, Baron Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Dependencies.

*Prime Minister and Treasurer*—Rt Hon A. Fisher, P.C.

*Attorney-General*—Hon W. M. Hughes.

*External Affairs*—Hon J. Thomas.

*Minister of Home Affairs*—Hon E. O'Malley.

*Postmaster General*—Hon C. E. Frazer.

*Minister of Defence*—Hon G. F. Pearce.

*Minister of Trade and Customs*—Hon F. H. Tudor.

*Vice President of the Executive Council*—Senator the Hon G. McGregor.

*Honorary Ministers*—Senator the Hon E. Findley and the Hon E. A. Roberts.

*High Commissioner for Australia in London*—The Right Hon Sir George Hombourk Reid, P.C., K.C., G.C.M.G., 79 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Constitution provides for a Federal Judicature for an inter-State Commission on Trade and Commerce, for the transfer of State officials, State property, and State debts to the Commonwealth, for the collection and expenditure of duties during the transition period, and for alteration of the Constitution. A High Court (consisting of 5 judges) has been established, with original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The selection of the Yass Canberra site for the Federal Capital was voted in the Senate and House of Representatives, and in 1910, the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales an area of approximately 800 square miles. An area of 2 square miles at Jervis Bay was also acquired for purposes of a Naval College, and the right to construct a railway from the Capital thereto. At present the Federal Government has its seat at Melbourne.

### Area and Population.

States	Area	Population <sup>1</sup>	
		1911 Census	December 31, 1911 (estimated)
	Sq. Miles		
New South Wales	319,572	1,642,446 <sup>2</sup>	1,676,704 <sup>3</sup>
Victoria	87,894	1,315,661	1,339,704
Queensland	670,300	605,618	622,129
South Australia	286,070	408,366	418,172
Northern Territory	283,628	2,810	2,848
Western Australia	312,720	262,114	266,161
Tasmania	20,710	191,311	192,479
Total	3,274,894	4,425,005	4,528,709

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Singapore.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding 1714 in Federal Capital Territory.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding 1,991 in Federal Capital Territory.

The Northern Territory, with an area of 522,620 square miles, was under the jurisdiction of South Australia from 1863 to 1910. On the 1st January, 1911, it was transferred to the Commonwealth (see Northern Territory).

In 1905 the administration of Papua was transferred to the Commonwealth (see Papua).

**Marriages, births, and deaths in 1911 —**

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
<b>States—</b>				
New South Wales	15,278	4,587	17,140	20,291
Victoria	11,048	33,026	15,216	17,810
Queensland	5,187	10,984	6,544	10,440
South Australia	4,056	11,077	4,068	7,019
Western Australia	2,431	4,891	2,928	188
Tasmania	1,477	5,487	1,927	3,510
<b>Territories—</b>				
Northern Territory	10	91	65	-341
Federal Capital Territory		30	10	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,482</b>	<b>122,108</b>	<b>67,380</b>	<b>74,224</b>

<sup>1</sup> Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

### Finance

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1909-10 to 1911-12 and estimated revenue and expenditure for 1912-13 are given in the following table. The payments to States represent the balances of revenue collected in the several States after the necessary expenditure on Commonwealth services. Under the "Surplus Revenue Act, 1910," the amount payable by the Commonwealth to each State from the 1st July, 1910, is a sum equivalent to 25 shillings per head of the population as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician at 31st December in each year. (In 1910-11 this amount is subject to certain deductions.) Western Australia is to receive in addition an annual sum commencing with 250,000 in 1910-11, and diminishing by 10,000 per year thereafter —

	1909-10 Actual	1910-11 Actual	1911-12 Actual	1912-13 Estimated
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Customs	9,105,855	10,507,000	12,071,514	13,396,000
Excise	2,067,810	2,472,594	2,638,684	2,802,000
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone	3,731,741	3,808,010	3,016,599	4,202,000
Land Tax	—	1,870,845	1,806,454	1,900,000
Miscellaneous	21,773	549,433	553,109	489,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,546,689</b>	<b>18,807,237</b>	<b>20,546,361</b>	<b>20,429,000</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Old Age Pensions	1,437,830	1,874,499	2,136,481	2,416,000
Department of Defence	1,536,495	3,006,820	4,080,039	5,488,384
Post Office Department	3,760,755	4,848,311	5,773,184	5,830,390
Miscellaneous	1,886,178	2,954,789	2,711,153	2,923,437
<b>Total administrative</b>	<b>8,158,668</b>	<b>12,184,639</b>	<b>14,721,263</b>	<b>16,664,791</b>
<b>Payments to States</b>	<b>8,468,436</b>	<b>5,198,424</b>	<b>5,824,433</b>	<b>6,078,750</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>16,627,104</b>	<b>17,383,063</b>	<b>20,545,696</b>	<b>22,743,541</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes £1,057,174, paid to Trust Fund on account of Defence (912,587) and Old Age Pensions (144,587).

<sup>2</sup> Includes £24,000, paid to Trust Fund on account of Old Age Pensions and Construction of Fleet.

The total public debt of the Australian States on 30th June, 1912, was about 275,800,000*l.* The sinking funds amounted to 5,790,000*l.*, giving a net debt of about 267,500,000*l.*

The following summarises the Federal Government position in respect to indebtedness —

	Population	London Debts.	Local Debts	Total Debts.
		£	£	£
1901	3,333,801	175,000,000	28,700,000	203,700,000
1911	4,455,905	193,000,000	79,700,000	272,700,000

### Invalid and Old Age Pensions.

The Invalid and Old Age Pension Acts provide for the payment of invalid and old age pensions at such rates as the Commissioner deciding the question deems sufficient, but so that the amount shall not exceed 26*l.* a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed 52*l.* a year. Old age pensions are granted upon application to persons who are at least 65 years of age and have lived in Australia or Australian territory at least 20 years. Invalid pensions are granted to persons who have lived at least 5 years in Australia, have there become incapacitated, and have no other sufficient means of support. On October 9, 1912, a *Maternity Bill* was passed providing for the payment of a bonus up to a maximum amount of 5*l.* in respect of every child born in Australia of white parentage. The disbursements for old age pensions were 1,497,880*l.* in 1909-10, 1,674,459*l.* in 1910-11, and 2,155,481*l.* in 1911-12. The estimate for 1912-13 is 2,414,000*l.* The maternity allowance is estimated in 1912-13 at 400,000*l.* The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth on the 18th December, 1912, were — Old age, 80,206, invalid, 11,907, total, 92,113.

### Defence

#### ARMY

The principal ports of the States are protected by fortifications, and forts have been erected at King George's Sound and Thursday Island.

The military forces of the various States on June 30 1912 were —

State	Permanent	£	£	£	Citizen soldiers	Volunteers	Rifle clubs	Senior Officers and Cadets	Reserve of unattached list.	Total
Central Administration	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
New South Wales	75	78	7,316	8	12,580	24,527	471	—	—	55,441
Victoria	645	08	6,154	84	17,026	29,424	468	—	—	53,814
Queensland	238	28	3,027	0	9,487	12,025	285	—	—	25,104
South Australia	134	22	1,068	30	5,421	9,191	136	—	—	16,817
Western Australia	181	15	1,245	10	4,310	4,967	111	—	—	10,659
Tasmania	110	12	1,067	11	1,647	2,813	63	—	—	6,553
Total	3,235	215	21,127	121	60,421	92,377	1,404	—	—	166,048

The year 1911 saw the commencement of the new defence scheme adopted by the Australian Government on the basis of Lord Kitchener's recommendations. The Defence Act of 1902, amended by the Acts of 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, imposes a system of compulsory training, beginning with children of 12 to 18 years of age (junior and senior), followed by 1 year in the Citizen Forces on recruitment, after which the men remain as soldiers

for 7 years. Liability ceases with the completion of the 26th year, but the men are expected to join the existing rifle clubs and keep up their shooting. The actual period of training is very short, that imposed on the young citizen soldiers of 18 to 26 being only 16 days (of 6 hours), or their equivalent, in each year. The whole country is divided up into 98 recruiting districts of approximately equal population, each providing one battalion, besides other troops. It is intended that there should be 7 divisions: Queensland finds the 1st, New South Wales the 2nd and 3rd, Victoria the 4th and 5th, with a spare brigade to help South Australia to form the 6th. Western Australia finds 1½ brigades and Tasmania 1 brigade.

It is estimated that the total number of men under training, when the system is in full operation, will be 160,000 cadets and 120,000 citizen soldiers. At present the Militia consists of about 22,000 of all ranks and there are about 90,000 undergoing compulsory training. About 55,000 are registered in the Rifle Clubs. A Military College for the training of officers has been established at the proposed Federal capital.

The present militia and volunteer units will be gradually merged into the new citizen army. This is to consist when complete of 28 infantry brigades (of 4 battalions), 28 regiments of light horse 49 field and 7 heavy batteries (all of 4 guns), 14 field companies of engineers and the necessary departmental troops. In the event of war, about half of the whole would be required to garrison the defended ports &c. while the remainder would form a mobile striking force.

The annual cost of the scheme when in full working order that is in 8 or 9 years, will exceed 2,000,000/. The estimated defence expenditure exclusive of administration and works in 1911-12 was 1,528,733/.

#### NAVY

Naval estimates 1912-13 = 349,272.

Sydney is a first class naval station, and the headquarters of the British fleet in Australasia. The Naval Agreement Act of 1903 (for 10 years) provided that the Naval Force on the Australian Station should consist of not less than one armoured cruiser, first class, two second class cruisers, four third-class cruisers, four sloops, and of a Royal Naval Reserve of 25 officers and 700 seamen and stokers. The base of this force should be the ports of Australia and New Zealand and their sphere of operations the waters of the Australia, China, and East India Stations. One ship should be kept in reserve and three others partly manned should be used as drill ships for training the Royal Naval Reserve; the remainder should be kept in commission fully manned. The drill ships and one other vessel were to be manned by Australians and New Zealanders paid at special rates. They were officered by officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve. Eight nominations for naval cadetships were to be given annually to the Commonwealth and two to New Zealand. An annual charge of 200,000/ was to be paid to the Imperial Government by the Commonwealth and 40,000/ by New Zealand.

On June 30 1911, the naval forces of the Commonwealth were as follows:—Permanent naval forces (sea-going), 862 administrative and instructional staff, 124, reserves—adults, 993, reserves—senior cadets 2,990. Total, 4,969, navy office, 40, Grand Total, 6,009.

The policy of the Commonwealth is to make Australia self-defending. Having accepted the position that a fuller Imperial partnership is necessary for the future security of the Empire, and that a definite place in the Pacific has been allotted to Australia, the Government has agreed to furnish an Australian Fleet Unit, upon which King George conferred the title of "Royal Australian Navy" (Sept. 19 1911). The main obligation of the Common-

wealth are to provide a battle cruiser of the *Edinburgh* class, three unarmoured cruisers of the *Bristol* class, six destroyers of the improved *River* class and two submarines of 'B' class; also the necessary auxiliaries such as docks and depot ships. This fleet will be one of the three divisions of the *Eastern Fleet* working in close association with the China and East Indies squadrons of the Royal Navy—all being under one control in war, but the Australian Unit being controlled by the Commonwealth Government in peace. The personnel will be subject to the King's regulations, and under naval discipline. The vessels will be manned as far as possible by Australians, supplemented by Imperial officers and men. Two of the destroyers arrived in Australia in November, 1910 a third has been launched in Australia. The battle cruiser is under construction. The modern Australian Navy by the end of 1913 should consist of one Dreadnought battle cruiser *Australia* (sister to the *New Zealand*), three protected cruisers of the *Town* class *Melbourne*, *Sydney* *Brisbane* and 11 *River* class destroyers. A Naval College is to be established for the training of officers.

### Production.

The area under crops (distinguishing the principal crops) in the Commonwealth, and the yield in 1911-2, were as follows

Crops	Total acreage	Total yield	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	7,427,822	71,636,847	9.64
Oats	615,837	9,561,771	15.50
Barley	116,466	2,066,886	17.66
Maize	840,074	4,404,241	52.19
		Tons	Tons
Hay	2,518,870	2,467,992	1.14
Potatoes	130,467	801,439	2.31
Sugar-cane	144,843	1,582,136	16.67
Vineyards	60,603	—	—
		Gallons	—
Wine	—	4,975,147	—

<sup>1</sup> Per acre of productive cane.

\* Estimated acreage, 1912-13 7,496,176 acres; production, 79,977,686 bushels.

The total area under all crops in 1911-12 was 12,106,642 acres, and the total value of agricultural production, 38,776,000*l*.

At the end of 1911 there were in the Commonwealth 2,279,000 horses, 11,819,000 cattle, 92,948,000 sheep, and 1,111,000 pigs. The production of wool in 1911 amounted to 767,785,000 *lba.* and the exports to 578,824,000 *lba.* greasy, valued at 21,385,000*l*, 68,258,000 *lba.* scoured, valued at 4,401,000*l*, and 2,513,000 *lba.* of tops, valued at 275,000*l*. The exports of tallow amounted in value to 1,937,000*l*, of sheepskins to 1,614,000*l* and of frozen mutton to 8,232,000*l*. The butter produced amounted to 212,876,000 *lba.*, of which 101,722,000 *lba.*, valued at 4,637,000*l*, were exported.

The mineral products were valued at 28,487,000*l*. in 1911, including, gold, 10,552,000*l*. (2,484,000 fine oz.) silver and lead, 3,021,000*l*, copper, 2,564,000*l*, tin, 1,210,000*l*, coal, 8,930,000*l*.

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in the Commonwealth in 1911 are given as follows.—number of establishments, 14,455, hands employed, 811,772, salaries and wages paid, 27,532,000*l*, value of plant and machinery, 21,369,300*l*, value of materials used, 79,042,000*l*; value added by manufacture, 54,143,000*l*, value of output, 133,187,000*l*.

### Commerce.

Throughout the Commonwealth there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the States is free. For 1911 the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 12,444,037*l*.

The following table shows for 5 years the value of the imports and exports (merchandise, bullion, and specie) into or from the Australian Commonwealth from or into countries outside the Commonwealth

Years	Imports	Exports		Total
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	
	£	£	£	£
1908	49,799,273	62,118,003	2,192,155	64,310,058
1909	51,171,896	62,843,711	2,475,125	65,318,838
1910	60,014,351	71,836,195	2,854,955	74,491,150
1911	66,967,488	76,205,210	3,277,048	79,482,258
1912	78,088,000	—	—	78,885,000

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*. The value of goods subject to duty is taken to be the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported, with an addition of 10 per cent. to such market value.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1908 provides for preference to goods produced in and shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia as against the goods of other countries, and also affords a larger measure of protection to Australian industries than previous tariffs.

The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

More important imports and exports in 1911 —

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Cane sugar	404,474	Flour	1,391,551
Tea	1,244,818	Butter	4,637,262
Spirits	1,250,866	Beef	1,102,182
Apparel, &c	8,840,923	Mutton	956,622
Boots and shoes	447,907	Rabbits and hares	407,084
Hats and caps	517,098	Tinned meat	777,828
Cotton and linen goods	6,525,297	Tallow	1,956,569
Woolens	2,238,88	Leather	508,129
Silk goods (inc. velvets)	1,972,427	Wool	26,071,183
Machines and machinery	8,601,577	Coal	900,622
Agricultural implements	804,743	Copper waste, slag, &c	2,247,448
Metal manufactures	6,732,570	and bar	1,711,061
Timber	2,787,952	Gold bullion	437,751
Arms and explosives	804,190	Gold in waste	9,639,630
Paper	1,646,619	Gold specie	485,467
Books	863,420	Silver bullion	219,971
Books, &c	1,149,294	Silver in waste	345,674
Drugs and chemicals, &c	2,178,606	Silver ore	1,108,644
Gold bullion	1,864,880	Lead—pig and in waste	708,179
Jewellery	671,978	Tin ingots	391,298
Oil (in bulk) &	1,856,774	Tin ore	1,082,688
Tobacco	899,110	Pearl shell	254,008
		Animals (living)	210,708
		Skins and hides	1,327,670
		Alco concentrates	1,612,488
		Wheat	2,862,000



In 1911 the total imports and exports of specie were —

	Imports £	Exports £
Gold	25,584	0 529,089
Silver	222,765	20 822
Bronze	17 188	34
Total	282,482	0 550 946

Distribution of external trade 1911 —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	£	Australian £	Total £	
United Kingdom	30 499,011	24 840,312	33,309 062	
British Possessions	8 612,442	12 445 640	15 025 451	
Total British	48,111 453	48 295 868	11 18 433	
Foreign countries	15 840 635	27 115 857	28,516 82	
Total	63 952 088	75 411 725	39 694 255	

Trade with the more important countries, 1910 and 1911 —

From or to	Imports (1910)	Imports (1911)	Exports (1910)	Exports (1911)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	30 647 441	39 499 011	27 068 312	33,309 062
New Zealand	2 903 406	2 974 21	2 242 705	2,655 409
India	2 606 861	2 122,260	1 535 372	8 319 504
Ceylon	769 487	735 456	481 425	5,412, 451
South African Union	69 472	77 784	1 520 432	1 717 874
Java	39 407	544 849	345 712	428,096
Belgium	1 242 807	2,007 557	949 060	6 111 943
France	501 634	614 047	8,591 579	8,180,084
Germany	3 774 646	4 457 158	7 340 455	6,042,019
U.S. America	6,424 829	7 747 091	1 990 102	1 404 154
Japan	715,462	832,757	6 7 067	132,358

1 The exports to Ceylon are mainly of gold specie which is largely shipped to Colombo under option.

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1911 —

	Imports		Exports <sup>1</sup>	Total
	£	£		
N. S. Wales	27 542,412	22 161 401	4 568,852	
Victoria	21 850,908	18,915,710	40,766,679	
Queensland	6 312 240	8 860 284	14,601 584	
S. Australia	6,365,890	10,174 068	16,420,946	
W. Australia	4,426,563	0,171,144	18,666,501	
Tasmania	815,903	623,081	1 441,597	
Northern Territory	14,364	44,622	88,948	
Total	63,952 088	75,411 725	146,449 764	

1 In this table the value of goods sent from one State of the Commonwealth to another State intended for transshipment abroad has been referred to the State from which the goods were finally despatched.

The following tables show the principal imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from, and domestic exports from the United Kingdom to, the Commonwealth in four years according to the Board of Trade Returns —

	1898	1900	1910	1911
<i>Imports from Commonwealth—</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Wool	18,412,778	13,686,466	11,278,080	14,510,836
Meat	2,037,608	3,185,160	3,835,604	4,407,501
Butter	2,298,849	2,007,877	8,566,902	4,804,234
Wheat	2,421,286	4,658,770	5,696,576	5,688,430
Skins and Furs	1,927,487	1,007,703	1,968,901	1,487,251
Copper and ore	1,063,017	1,476,646	1,110,232	1,384,773
<i>Exports to Commonwealth—</i>				
Apparel and haberdashery	841,084	924,770	918,136	1,053,372
Cottons	3,427,104	3,812,000	4,410,375	4,500,874
Woolens	2,104,561	1,111,843	3,375,661	2,876,908
Machinery	1,693,250	1,730,514	1,694,966	1,710,537
Iron, and iron and steel manufactures	3,608,716	8,570,902	4,669,122	5,421,570

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in four years were —

		1901	1910	1911	1912
Wheat	cwt.	9,700,100	18,117,500	18,910,720	11,908,505
Wool	lbs.	312,710,067	314,517,042	323,990,858	285,061,874
Beef, frozen and chilled	cwt.	411,577	880,695	710,628	892,834
Mutton, frozen	cwt.	943,753	1,525,399	1,291,696	977,668

### Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels —

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1907	1,553	126,402	1,108	249,630	2,661	376,032
1908	1,571	129,392	1,148	255,249	2,719	384,641
1909	1,535	129,540	1,196	274,551	2,731	404,091
1910	1,548	128,319	1,244	284,104	2,792	412,423
1911	1,585	125,692	1,235	282,055	2,820	407,747

Vessels engaged in overseas trade, entered and cleared —

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1907	2,210	4,472,068	2,184	4,350,800	4,394	8,822,868
1908	2,022	4,295,679	2,029	4,285,472	4,051	8,581,151
1909	2,000	4,361,104	1,910	4,155,557	3,910	8,516,661
1910	1,968	4,607,820	2,040	4,725,826	4,008	9,333,646
1911	2,031	4,863,320	2,093	4,931,581	4,124	9,794,901

## Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1911 —

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
Australian	304	429,511	883	417,739
British	827	2,769,070	830	2,781,853
New Zealand	0	508,947	0	501,089
German	180	568,917	17	497,060
French	103	308,371	107	216,190
United States	36	53,410	47	24,825

## Tonnage of vessels entered at the principal ports, 1911 —

Ports	From overseas countries			
	Direct		Interstate	Local
	Tons	From other Commonwealth ports		
Sydney	982,726	1,924,657	2,429,785	2,672,669
Melbourne	350,256	1,575,264	581,666	9,211,846
Brisbane	174,145	886,560	785,931	6,006
Adelaide	381,385	856,200	1,667,056	— (3)
Albany	190,126	52,409	687,875	38,465
Fremantle	603,800	68,879	156,144	210,539
Robert	380,664	8,841	443,71	30,530

<sup>1</sup> From other ports in the same State<sup>2</sup> No record

## Communications.

## Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1911 —

State	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & equipment	Passenger Journeys	Goods carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
		£	Number	Tons	£	£
N.S. Wales	3,761	60,971,894	60,919,628	10,335,566	6,042,325	3,691,661
Victoria	8,533	44,121,787	98,785,664	4,967,677	4,864,310	3,008,664
Queensland	3,868	25,808,841	12,369,879	3,028,659	2,784,466	1,668,119
W. Australia	1,255	14,910,252	16,619,958	2,791,897	2,046,180	1,365,586
N. Territory	144	1,160,363	2,164	2,194	11,814	12,792
Western Australia	2,576	12,019,927	14,824,608	2,798,308	1,844,419	1,214,477
Tasmania	479	1,679,832	1,682,386	240,166	27,910	218,580
Total	16,078	168,186,609	201,107,916	24,219,795	17,646,130	11,064,973

<sup>1</sup> Excludes working results on Port Augusta to Oodnadatta line for 6 months ended 30th June, 1911.<sup>2</sup> To 31st December, 1910.<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of Live Stock Tonnage.<sup>4</sup> Estimated.<sup>5</sup> Approximate.

The mileage of government railways at June 30, 1912, was 16,868 miles gross receipts, 1911-12, 12,161,000; working expenses, 12,471,000.

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways is being expected eventually carried out.

The railway gauge is—4 ft. 6 in. N.S. Wales, 4 ft. 8½ in., in Victoria, 5 ft. 6 in.

(107 miles, 2ft. 6in.), in Queensland, 2ft. 6in., in South Australia, 5ft. 3in. for 600 miles, the rest, 3ft. 6in., in W. Australia, 3ft. 6in., and in Tasmania, 3ft. 6in. (23 miles, 2ft. 6in.).

Private railways in Commonwealth, open for general traffic, 1911, 1,089 miles, not open for general traffic, 835 miles.

Postal and telegraph business, 1911 number of Post Offices, 5,665, letters and cards received and despatched, 457,127,788, newspapers books and circulars, 220,300,698, parcels, 3,430,102 telegrams (1910) 15,538,391 Receipts, 1910-11 Post Office 2,658 1041, telegraphs and telephones, 1,254,4841 Expenses Post Office, telegraphs and telephones, 4,409,0791

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the state capitals, and in certain other places. During this year (1913), it is expected that the whole continent will be encircled

On January 20 1913, the Commonwealth Bank was opened at Sydney

## Books of Reference concerning the Commonwealth of Australia

### 1 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Each of the States publishes an Annual Blue Book and Statistical Register as well as Annual Reports of the various administrative industrial, educational and other departments.

The following official publications dealing with the Commonwealth have been prepared by Mr G. H. Knibbs F.R.S. F.R.A.S., Commonwealth Statistician —

Trade Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth Annual

Shipping and Migration Returns Annual

Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication Periodical

Official Bulletin of Trade Shipping Oversea Migration and Finance Published monthly

Summary of Australian Financial Statistics Periodical

Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics Periodical

Social Statistics, No. 1, 1907 No. 2, 1908 No. 3 1909 No. 4, 1910

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Determination of Population of Australia, 1900-08

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Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia Annual

The Australian Commonwealth, its Resources and Production

Colonial Office List Published annually London

Our Commonwealth A Handbook of the Australian Commonwealth Constitution

By the Hon. A. Bruce Smith, K.C. Sydney 1904

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## NEW SOUTH WALES

## Constitution and Government.

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788, in 1848 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1855 responsible government was granted. The constitution is embodied in the consolidating Act No 52, 1902. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty one members (59 in October, 1912), appointed by the Crown for life, and the Assembly has 90 members. During 1904 the State was divided into 90 electorates, each with only one member. Every man or woman being a natural born or naturalised subject above 21 years of age, having resided one year in the State and three months in a particular electoral district, is qualified as an elector and is entitled to one vote only. The duration of a Parliament is not more than three years. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid 500*l* per annum in addition to which they are allowed to travel free on Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The leader of the Opposition is allowed 250*l* per annum in addition. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly receives a salary of 1,000*l* per annum, and the Chairman of Committees 740*l* per annum. Members of the Legislative Council receive no allowances but may travel free over all Government railways and tramways. At the general election of 1910, 584,353 electors out of 844,881 enrolled in contested districts, or 69.20 per cent. of the electors on the roll voted. Included in the foregoing figures are 262,154 female electors who voted out of 400,139 enrolled in contested districts. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

State of Parties (December, 1912) — Labour, 46, Liberal, 39, Independent Liberals, 5.

*Governor* — Sir Gerald Strickland, K C M G, from March, 1913 (Salary 5,000*l*).

*Lieut. Governor* — His Honour Sir William Portus Cullen, LL.D., Chief Justice.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet consisting of the following members —

*Premier and Colonial Secretary* — Hon. James Sinclair Taylor McGowen.

*Attorney General* — Hon. William Arthur Holman.

*Colonial Treasurer* — Hon. John Henry Cann.

*Secretary for Public Works* — Hon. Arthur Hill Griffith.

*Minister of Justice and Solicitor General* — Hon. David Robert Hall.

*Secretary for Mines* — Hon. Alfred Edden.

*Minister of Labour and Industry and Public Instruction* — Hon. Ambrose Campbell Carmichael.

*Minister for Lands and Agriculture* — Hon. John Louis Trellé.

*Vice-President of the Executive Council* — Hon. Frederick Flowers, M. L. C.

The Attorney-General and Minister of Justice has a salary of 1,520*l*, and the other ministers, except the Vice-President of the Executive Council, of 1,370*l*. The Premier has an additional salary of 800*l*. The salary of the Vice-President of the Executive Council is 800*l*.

*Agent-General in London.*—T. A. Coghlan, L.S.O.  
*Secretary.*—T. G. White

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Under the Local Government Act of 1906, the system of Local Government has been extended to the whole of the State, with the exception of the Western Land Division. The 190 boroughs and municipal districts which existed under the Act of 1867, still remain under the title of municipalities, and in addition thereto, 184 new corporate bodies have been established, which are called shires.

Under the 1867 Act the State grants an endowment to every municipality for a period of 15 years after its incorporation as follows: For each of the first 5 years a sum equal to the local revenue raised during the past year, in each of the next 5 years one moiety, and in each of the next 5 years a fourth of the amount raised by general rates. Under the 1906 Act, however, municipalities which are not entitled to a subsidy under the original Act may receive endowments up to 3s. 4d. in the £ on the general rate. Shires receive endowments when the receipts from general rates are insufficient to meet requirements. All persons who are owners, occupiers, or lessees, whether male or female, in any municipality or shire, and paying rates, are entitled to vote for the election of aldermen or councillors.

### Area and Population

The area of the State is 810,867 square miles. The State is divided into various districts for departmental purposes, the most important division being that into 141 counties.

The population (including aborigines) at five consecutive censuses was —

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent per annum
1871	276,561	328,430	503,981	1.62	3.7
1881	411,149	340,819	751,468	2.42	4.1
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3.65	4.2
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133	4.28	1.8
1911	858,850	789,896	1,648,746	5.82	2.0

The estimated population on June 30, 1912, was 1,729,765.

According to the race or origin, percentages were as follows at the census of 1911 (exclusive of aborigines):—New South Wales, 74.51, other Commonwealth States, 9.67, New Zealand, 0.85, English, 7.49; Irish, 2.85; Scotch, 1.94; Welsh, 0.27; other British subjects, 0.45; total British subjects, 84.80. Chinese, 0.47, German, 0.45, other foreigners, 0.96; total foreigners, 1.92. Born at sea, 0.09. Aborigines:—Males, 1,142, females, 890; total, 2,032.

According to occupation the number of actual workers (not including aborigines) was distributed thus at the census of 1901:—

Professionals	41,384
Domestic (excluding instruction)	72,813
Commerce and Trade	77,464
Transport and Communication	25,887

Industries	146,688
Primary Producers (Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying, Mining, &c)	172,854
Indefinite	9,524

Total workers	564,799
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The number of persons classed as dependents was 787,798, of whom 13,760 were dependent on public or private charity.

The census population of Sydney (1911), including suburbs and shipping, was 688,853. Of the country towns Newcastle, including suburbs, at the census of 1911 had 55,380. Bathurst, 8,575, Goulburn, 10,023. Parramatta, 12,465, Broken Hill, 50,972. Marland (East and West), 11,313, Albury, 6,309, Granville, 7,231, Lithgow, 8,196, Wagga Wagga, 6,419. Tamworth, 7,145, Orange and East Orange, 6,721, and Grafton and South Grafton, 5,888.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1907	12,189	42,195	2,969	16,410	25,785
1908	12,642	42,525	2,932	16,090	26,435
1909	13,048	43,760	2,879	15,840	27,920
1910	14,294	45,533	2,900	16,191	29,342
1911	15,267	47,677	2,949	17,179	30,498

The increase in population between the census of 1901 and that of 1911 was 291,857. Towards this the excess of births over deaths contributed 247,871.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals and departures by sea for five years, making allowance for those unrecorded —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Immigrants by sea	98,275	100,856	106,310	111,525	141,667
Emigrants "	82,646	84,452	99,025	102,205	117,154
Excess of immigrants by sea	15,329	16,404	7,285	9,320	24,513

In December, 1905, New South Wales revived the policy of assisted immigration, and assisted passages are now granted enabling female domestic servants, agriculturalists, and other workers to emigrate from the United Kingdom at fares ranging from 8*l* to 6*l*, 8*l* to 8*l* and 8*l* to 11*l*, respectively. Assistance is also given to immigrants from other countries. Five hundred and ninety assisted persons arrived in 1906, 2,917 during 1907, 2,048 in 1908, 4,368 in 1909, 5,068 in 1910, and 9,922 in 1911.

### Religion

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862. The clergy who received State aid when the Act was passed, and now survive, still receive that aid.

The Church of England in the State is governed by a Metropolitan who is Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Arch-bishop of Canterbury. There were in 1911 six dioceses. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are administered by the Bishops of seven dioceses.



under the Archbishop of Sydney The following table shows the statistics of churches —

Denomination	Clergy 1911	Adherents Census 1911	Denomination	Clergy 1911	Adherents Census 1911
Church of England	491	734,000	Unitarians	1	844
Roman Catholic	36	412,013	Hebrew	4	7,660
Presbyterian	31	182,911	Salvation Army	18	7,418
Methodists	243	151,274	Others	6	100,198
Congregational	7	22,635			
Baptist	5	20,679			
Lutherans	8	7,397	Total	141	1,046,784

<sup>1</sup> Licensed to perform marriages

<sup>2</sup> Aborigines and persons in Federal capital territory not included

### Instruction

Education is under State control, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years, in State Primary and Superior public schools education is free

There were during 1910, 3,257 Government schools, divided into 3,464 departments and classified as follows — High schools 5 public schools 1,859, half time schools 306, provisional schools 485, house-to-house schools 9, evening schools 42, subsidised schools 448, industrial and reformatory schools 3, total 3,257 schools. During 1910 there were 243,839 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 157,488, with 5,900 teachers. In 1910 the expenditure on Public Instruction was 1,191,713/.

Of private schools at the end of 1910 there were 774, with 59,217 pupils and 3,602 teachers, of which 394 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools having 1,985 teachers and 44,249 pupils.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, receives from Government a yearly subsidy amounting, with special aid to 18,800/ in 1910. The total revenue for 1910 was 64,305/. There were 1,357 students and in addition to 6 honorary lecturers and demonstrators, 106 professors, lecturers, &c. There are 3 theological colleges and a college for women, unsectarian, affiliated to the University. The Technical College, with branch schools, comprising classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanics, &c. had a total enrolment of 22,822 in 1910.

### Old Age, Invalidity and Accident Pensions

In Australia the old age pension law grants (subject to conditions as to birth, residence, and character) a pension of 26/ a year to every person over 65 years of age or over 60 if incapacitated by infirmity or injury from earning a living. The amount of the pension is diminished by one pound for every pound of income which the pensioner receives from other sources above 26/, and by one pound for every 10/ over 50/ of property the pensioner possesses. In the year 1909-10, 27,806 pensioners received 690,490/ in New South Wales. Since July 1, 1909, old age pensions have been paid throughout the Commonwealth by the Federal Government, and on December 13, 1912, 80,202 pensions were current.

Invalidity and Accident Pensions are paid to persons over the age of 16 years who are permanently incapacitated and who are not receiving an old age pension. From Dec 15 1910, the payment of these pensions was undertaken by the Federal Government, and 5,028 persons were in receipt of the benefits on December 13, 1912.

### Justice and Crime

There are Courts of Magistrates of Quarter Sessions, and the Supreme Court, with a chief justice and six puisne judges. Prisoners charged with offences bearing sentences of more than six months imprisonment are tried by a jury of twelve persons, either at Quarter Sessions, or before the Supreme Court. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court. There is a special Court to deal with children.

In the Sydney metropolitan, Newcastle, and Broken Hill districts police courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates, in other districts, police magistrates and honorary justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

In 1910 there were 63,671 convictions before magistrates, and 546 distinct persons were convicted at Quarter Sessions and at Central Criminal and Circuit Courts.

There are in all 30 gaols. On December 31, 1910 there were 1,298 prisoners in confinement.

### Finance

The following are statistics of net revenue for years ended June 30 —

Year	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Business Undertakings	From Miscellaneous Sources <sup>1</sup>	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1907-8	1,077,24	1,81,66	8,82,81	4,245,41	15,960,69
1908-9	907,24	1,78,66	9,98,18	3,941,40	18,025,07
1909-10	1,228,41	2,12,92	9,07,31	4,029,80	18,540,67
1910-11	1,077,14	1,86,39	9,37,48	4,506,76	17,859,15
1911-12	1,58,65	1,69,24	9,123,49	3,088,46	15,76,816

<sup>1</sup> Including balance of revenue collected within the State by the Federal Government.

Under the heading Business Undertakings is included revenue from railways, tramways, water supply and sewerage, and Sydney Harbour Trust.

The control of the customs and excise having passed to the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1901, the taxation is obtained from stamp duties, land tax, income tax, and licences.

The following table shows the net expenditure exclusive of expenditure from loans —

Year ended 30th June	Railways and Tramways	Interest on Public Debt (Funded and Unfunded)	Public Debt Redemption	Instruction Primary	Other Services	Total Net Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907-8	3,463,10	2,986,44	406,14	936,23	4,235,49	11,996,47
1908-9	4,145,38	3,116,41	478,71	1,001,02	4,141,84	12,868,60
1909-10	4,592,07	3,117,47	4,1,074	7,054,91	7,62,490	13,040,44
1910-11	4,614,96	3,227,81	404,449	1,114,28	4,276,64	13,639,53
1911-12	4,426,08	3,430,66	436,191	1,284,060	4,606,418	15,277,001

<sup>1</sup> The expenditure shown for the years 1907-8 to 1911-12 is exclusive of transfers from Revenue to the Public Works Fund and the Closer Settlement Fund, the respective amounts being as follows:—To Public Works Fund, 1907-8 1,404,074; 1908-9 900,000; 1909-10 211,177; 1910-11 228,155; 1911-12, 538,721. To Closer Settlement Fund 1907-8, 501,000; 1908-9 1,000,000; 1909-10 22,000; 1910-11 nil; 1911-12, nil.

The estimated revenue in 1912-13 is 16,471,013/., and expenditure, 16,149,656/.

The amount of the Public Debt on June 30, 1912, was 100,052,635/7, with mean rate of interest 8 46 per cent. Of this amount about 85 per cent has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, water supply, sewerage and Harbour Trust controlled by Boards. The net return from these services for the year 1911-12 was equal to 4 21 per cent. of the cost of construction, or 8 36 per cent. of the existing Public Debt exclusive of Treasury bills in aid of deficiency of revenue.

The expenditure from loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1912, has been: Railways and tramways, 62,011,230/1, telegraphs and telephones, including offices, 1,761,845/2, water supply and sewerage 15,853,253/1, other works and services, 19,784,986/1. Total, 99,411,314/1.

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1910 —

	Assessed Annual Value	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities	Revenue	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney	2,841,994	2,147,201	574,114	578,98	3,281,901
Suburbs	8,494,701	2,117,574	4,171	4,44,874	591,178
Metropolitan Country	6,336,165	1,131,174	1,044,454	1,033,465	4,441,048
	1,050,28	4,25,499	70,117	73,478	6,53,950
Total	14,662,850	15,719,04	1,710,51	1,687,154	4,955,048

The financial statistics of the 134 shires (area 192,110 square miles) during 1910 were as follows —

Unimproved Capital Value £9,65,012 Revenue " 434 Expenditure " 4,012

For Defence see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. A naval establishment, the main works of which are at Garden Island, Sydney, has been completed. Sydney is the headquarters of the squadron in Australian waters, and has a dockyard, naval coaling station, and victualing and other stores. The cost of the defence of the State is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

## Production and Industry

### I. AGRICULTURE

In 1911-12 there were 3,629,170 acres under crops. About one fourth of the total area of the State is under forest. The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres. The State is divided into three divisions—the Eastern, Central and Western. The Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions are, for the purpose of local administration, grouped into 12 Land Board Districts which are sub-divided into 88 Land Districts. The Western Division is under the control of the Western Land Board—consisting of three Commissioners—and the head offices of the Lands Department and Western Land Board offices are in Sydney. In the Eastern and Central Divisions there are a number of tenures under which land may be acquired, those of most interest to intending settlers being Conditional Purchase (with which is associated Conditional Lease), Homestead Selection, Settlement Lease, Conditional Purchase Lease, and Settlement Purchase. *Conditional Purchase and Conditional Lease*—The Statutory price of Crown lands available for residential Conditional Purchase is 11/ per acre, but Crown Lands may be specially classified at prices

either above or below that amount. A deposit of 10 per cent. is required, and the balance is payable in regular instalments after the third year, and may extend over a period exceeding 80 years, interest being charged at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the outstanding balance only. The selector must reside on his holding for the first 10 years, and certain improvements must be carried out. *Homestead Selection*—This tenure is practically a perpetual lease and offers special advantages to the man with small means, as the land may be held for the first six years at the low rental of 1½ per cent of its capital value. After issue of the Crown grant or after expiration of first six years if the grant be not previously issued, the annual rental is 2½ per cent. of the capital value of the land. *Settlement Lease*—This has a term of 40 years and the lessee must reside on the land during its currency. After the first five years a Homestead Grant of 1 280 acres may be obtained of that part of the lease on which the dwelling house is situated. *Conditional Purchase Lease*—This tenure is especially attractive to the land seeker with small capital. The lease has a term of 40 years—rental 2½ per cent of the capital value—but may be converted at any time into a Conditional Purchase and thus be put on a freehold basis. *Settlement Purchase*—This form of holding arises when large private estates are resumed by the Crown and made available in blocks, each one of which is intended to support a family in comfort. A ten years residence condition is attached and instalments extend over a period of 38 years after which the purchase becomes freehold. Homestead selections and settlement leases may be converted into conditional purchases or conditional purchase leases.

In the Western Division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants, mainly for grazing but small areas in or near townships are leased for special purposes.

The following are the chief features of the Act of 1901, which governs the administration of the western lands.

(1) Tenure of Western Leaseholds extended to June 30 1943 subject to resumption of one eighth of the total area and all new leases are made to expire on the same date. (2) Occupation Licences are held as Annual Tenures—out of which Western Lands Leases may be granted. (3) Improvements on the land at date of granting of the Leases become the property of the Crown on the expiration of the Leases, but the Lessees have tenant right in all authorised improvements. (4) Rent minimum 2s 6d per square mile maximum 7d per sheep on the carrying capacity of the land.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation on June 30, 1911, was 54 115 203 acres. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 125,771,584 acres. The following table gives the statistics of holdings of 1 acre and upwards for years ended March 31—

Acreage	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1 to 15 acres	18 856	19 774	20 584	21 270	22 004	22 591	24 123	25 012	26 071	27 011
16 to 200	29 493	30 117	30 281	30 402	30 744	30 906	31 014	31 206	31 406	31 549
201 to 400	9 069	9 361	9 482	9 790	10 000	10 401	10 622	10 894	11 278	11 689
401 to 1,000	8 634	8 762	9 011	9 171	9 481	9 874	10 061	10 573	10 959	11 020
1 001 to 2,000	2 061	2 046	2 161	2 302	2 519	2 437	2 782	2 869	4 142	4 484
2 001 to 10,000	2 376	2 308	2 331	2 430	2 449	2 568	2 705	2 831	2 991	3 219
10,001 and upwards	738	730	723	720	720	728	718	710	706	708
Total	72,127	74,128	74,572	77,128	79,024	81,729	82,045	86,175	87,606	90,228

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last five years and the crops produced were as follow —

Year ended 31 March	1908		1910		1911		1912	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 3,717,085		Acres 3,180,326		Acres 3,881,921		Acres 3,629,110	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bush Tons	Acres	Bush Tons	Acres	Bush Tons	Acres	Bush Tons
Wheat { Grain	1,394,066	15,483,978	1,300,180	15,332,029	1,238,836	17,312,547	2,880,710	25,088,102
Hay	490,478	426,916	381,84	366,549	422,973	407,668	440,243	423,207
Maize { Grain	160,819	5,16,035	212,64	7,005,23	215,217	7,504,139	167,781	4,507,542
Barley { Grain	9,517	166,523	13,061	272,663	7,052	82,000	10,803	120,008
Hay	1,466	1,157	1,844	2,451	1,014	1,128	1,240	1,267
Oats { Grain	59,881	1,119,68	41,43	1,036,604	77,991	1,702,706	71,110	1,155,164
Hay	100,441	184,243	1,846	2,517,81	142,40	193,084	147,647	165,646
Potatoes	2,301	1,704	3,725	100,143	44,42	121,033	43,148	75,160
Lucerne (Hay)	14,001	21,958	14,065	157,931	70,359	179,880	83,894	147,429
Tobacco	618	1,835	99	6,488	1,006	8,313	1,501	1,040

Year ended 31 March	Cane sugar		Grapes			
	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
	Acres		Acres	Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1908	17,953	277,390	8,483	778,500	28,887	2,948
1909	16,981	144,760	8,251	736,262	29,953	3,150
1910	14,937	131,081	8,330	808,870	26,439	4,181
1911	14,736	160,311	8,321	804,600	32,750	3,914
1912	14,375	147,799	8,281	850,210	24,247	4,223

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in March, 1912, 20,423 acres under citrus fruit, with an estimated production of 946,196 bushels of oranges, 256,433 bushels of lemons, 475,121 bushels of mandarins, and 4,580 bushels of other citrus fruit.

In 1911-12 the State had 44,982,637 sheep, 3,182,939 cattle, 688,414 horses, 871,093 pigs. The production of wool as in the grease in 1905 297,154,000 lbs. in 1906 325,441,000 lbs. in 1907, 367,446,000 lbs. in 1908 338,129,000 lbs. in 1909, 370,804,000 lbs. in 1910 415,938,000 lbs., and in 1911, 371,546,000 lbs.

There were 154,372 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1911-12.

There is a Forest Conservation Department. The timber reserves, in which State forests are included, cover an area of 7,379,395 acres. The revenue from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in 1907 to £5,730L. in 1908 to 57,129L., in 1909 to 57,241L., in 1910 to 81,837L., and in 1911 to 99,518L.

## II MINES AND MINERALS

Gold is found in all parts of New South Wales. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold won in New South Wales since its discovery in 1851 —

Periods	Weight	Value
	Oz.	£
1851-1900	18 118 866	48 4 <sup>00</sup> (40)
1901-1911	1 853 436	4 815 2 <sup>00</sup>
1900	302 556	1 078 2 <sup>00</sup>
1907	289 049	1 050 7 <sup>00</sup>
1908	261 683	954 8 <sup>00</sup>
1909	239 047	869 646
1910	224 811	804 11
1911	215 274	719 853
1912	200 243	69 129
Total	14 703 548	59 402 91

Most of the gold won in the State is received at the Mint for coinage. The value of silver and silver lead and ore obtained to the end of 1911 was 54 739 723<sup>1</sup>. In 1911 1 767 496 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 177 095<sup>1</sup> and 338 469 tons of silver lead ore and metal, altogether valued at 2,285 669<sup>1</sup>. The value of copper raised in 1911 was 590 102<sup>1</sup>. The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1911 is 11,204,311<sup>1</sup>. The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 8,989,535<sup>1</sup> the value in 1911 being 307,089<sup>1</sup>. In 1911 there were 135 coal mines, employing 17,657 men the quantity of coal raised in 1911 was 8 691 604 tons valued at 3,167 185<sup>1</sup>. The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1911 amounted to 65 427,678<sup>1</sup>. There are 84 smelting furnaces and ore dressing establishments giving employment to 3 867 hands, principally for the smelting of silver tin and copper ores. The output of zinc (spelter and concentrates) in 1911 was 16 378 tons valued at 1 414 960<sup>1</sup> and of lead, 17 278 tons valued at 209 784<sup>1</sup>. Between 1901 and 1911 the value of the minerals produced in N & W increased from 1,580 739<sup>1</sup> to 4 758,006<sup>1</sup>.

### III MANUFACTURES

The following classification of manufactures number of hands employed and value of lands and buildings machinery implements and other plant invested is compiled from the returns of 1911

Classification	No of Works <sup>1</sup>	Hands	Value of Investments (Lands, Buildings, Machinery Plant &c.)
			£
Treating raw pastoral products	72	3 890	654 131
Oils and fats animal vegetable &c	48	887	448,676
Processes in stone clay glass &c	310	71	1 349 46
Working in wood	41	8 164	1 117 470
Metal works, machinery &c	401	92 691	4 434 28
Connected with food and drink &c	73	14 168	1 889 504
Clothing and textile fabrics and materials	21	24,496	690,722
Books, paper printing and engraving	459	9 124	1 305 330
Musical and scientific instruments	24	438	42,31
Vehicles and fittings saddlery harness &c	354	4 41	292 444
Ship and boat-building	41	2,438	966 687
Furniture, bedding and upholstery	197	8 331	121 14
Drugs, chemicals and dy products	82	1 461	318 207
Heat, light and power	181	2 038	3 406 679
Other works	134	2 400	203,517
Total	3 043	108 77	20,637 687

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of small establishments employing less than 4 hands. Milliners, dress-makers and tailors formerly not enumerated as well as home workers regularly employed in connection with factories are included in the total

### Commerce and Communications

The external commerce of New South Wales, exclusive of inter State trade, is included in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth. The total commerce of the State, including inter State trade for 5 years is given in the following table:—

Year	Total Imports	Home Produce Exported	Other Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1908	37 813,746	2 420 066 <sup>1</sup>	8,565,693	40 985,759
1909	38 034 962	31,446 016 <sup>1</sup>	8,391,381	41,887 397
1910 <sup>2</sup>	21,238,993	27 677 088	4 358,363	32,035,451
1911 <sup>2</sup>	27 845,426	27,491 320	4 670 075	32,161,401

<sup>1</sup> The export of domestic produce to other Australian States is estimated

<sup>2</sup> These figures relate to Overseas trade only as the inter-State transfers were not collected after September 1<sup>st</sup> 1910 and complete returns are therefore not available

The chief exports are gold silver copper, lead tin, coal wool, butter, wheat flour fruit, timber meat (frozen and preserved), hides and skins, tallow leather, cocoa nut oil

Nearly all trainways are the property of the Government. There were on June 30 1911 19½ miles open for traffic the capital cost being 5 664 324<sup>1</sup>. The gross earnings for 1911-12 were 1 591,397<sup>1</sup> the working expenses, 1 331,413<sup>1</sup> and the percentage of working expenses to revenue 84 19. There were, besides, 7 miles of privately owned trainways.

For Shipping Railways Posts and Telegraphs see under *Economic Statistics of Australia*

### Money and Credit.

The value of gold silver, and bronze coin and bullion (gold) issued at the Royal Branch Mint Sydney during five years, was:—

Year	Gold	Silver (British)	Bronze (British)	Total
	£	£	£	£
1907	2 876,421	1,7 500	10 000	3,064,221
1908	2 530,266	47 400	5,600	2,603,266
1909	2,228,706	20 800	5 000	2,324,506
1910	2,399,858	12,000	9 000	2,420,858
1911	2,728 810	—	—	2,728,810

In addition to the above, Australian silver coin to the value of 264,750<sup>1</sup> and Bronze coin valued at 10,590<sup>1</sup> were issued to 31st December, 1911

The average assets of the banks (16 in 1911) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the State for the last quarter of each of the five years, were:—

Year	Coin	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes and Bills discounted &c.	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Total Assets
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	9,349,831	209,454	1,740,940	77,444,216	3,906,688	443,688	49,845,915
1908	9,850,942	49,924	1,793,518	39,913,412	338,425	481,877	51,432,155
1909	10,621,266	196,457	1,814,811	34,555,798	374,512	522,152	51,914,494
1910	18,527,019	197,365	1,822,997	40,804,640	406,517	675,709	58,376,278
1911	12,841,780	184,947	1,201	4,916,005	212,834	720,289	64,891,496

<sup>1</sup> Including 291,744 Australian notes

including 2,168,890 Australian notes.

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were —

Year	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Deposits	Balances due to other Banks	Total Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	17,701,096	263,018	18,724,709	24,034,837	42,759,546	153,188	44,937,466
1908	17,700,026	204,905	17,952,559	22,808,294	40,760,853	176,132	46,240,857
1909	17,391,918	311,510	20,108,440	27,678,547	47,786,987	131,057	48,350,809
1910	29,483,125	90,199	24,048,532	27,884,912	51,933,444	160,877	54,666,028
1911	40,078,841	411,142	27,050,665	30,069,470	57,120,135	890,822	64,840,542

<sup>1</sup> The decrease is due to the issue of Federal notes

Of the Savings Bank of New South Wales established in 1832, the Governor is president and the management is vested in thirteen trustees. Besides the head office and 7 branches in Sydney and suburbs there are 19 branches in the country districts.

The Government Savings Bank established in 1871 was reorganised by an Act passed in 1906, by which it was placed under three commissioners. Its business is carried on in two separate departments—the Savings Bank Department and the Advance Department, the former of which receives and invests deposits, and pays interest on amounts not exceeding 500*l*, while to the latter has been handed over the administration of the State system of loans to agriculturists, formerly vested in an Advance to Settlers Board. The number of branches open on the 31st December 1911, was 87, and the number of post office agencies in conjunction therewith was 618.

Statistics of both are given below —

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount on Dec. 31	Average per Depositor
		£	£ s d.
1897	421,928	17,530,157	41 10 11
1908	431,727	18,905,280	43 11 2
1909	480,251	20,150,574	43 15 7
1910	498,658	22,463,929	45 0 7
1911	544,028	23,361,538	46 12 4

There are also banks in connection with Limited Liability Companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions in December, 1911, was 261,857*l* (exclusive of deposits in Benefit, Building, and Investment Societies).



**NORFOLK ISLAND** 30° S latitude 163° E longitude area 10 square miles, population 967 administered since 1903 by an executive council of a President two elected and four appointed members. **LONG HOWE ISLAND** 31° 30' S 159° E population 107 Both are administered by the Government of New South Wales, but the latter island is while the former is not, politically connected with the Commonwealth of Australia.

### Books of Reference

The Official Year Book of New South Wales Published annually by Government Statisticians Sydney  
 New South Wales Statistical Register Published annually by Government Statisticians Sydney  
 Statistical Bulletin of New South Wales Published monthly Government Statisticians Sydney  
 Agricultural and Live Stock Statistics — Preliminary Tables and Reports 1900-10 — Published by Government Statisticians Sydney  
 A Guide for Immigrants and Settlers Issued by Intelligence Department Sydney 1911 1906.  
 Australian Historical Society Journal Quarterly Sydney  
 Official Reports of Railway Commissioners Mines Department Department of Lands Department of Agriculture Public Works Public Instruction Board of Water Supply and Sewerage Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners Published annually Sydney  
 David (T. W. Edgecomb) New South Wales Historical Physiographical and Economic Melbourne and London 1911

## VICTORIA

### Constitution and Government

Victoria, formerly a portion of New South Wales was in 1851, proclaimed a separate colony with a partially elective Legislative Council and in 1855 responsible self government was conferred. The legislative authority is vested in a *Parliament of two Chambers*. By an Act of 1906 separate representation of State public servants was abolished and the upper house now consists of 34 members, elected for six years, and the lower of 65, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved). Members of the Council must be in possession of an estate of the net annual value of 50*l.* for one year prior to their election and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold or of 15*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British or Colonial universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, members of religion of any denomination certificated teachers, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy active and retired. One half of the members of the Legislative Council retire every three years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification and are elected by universal suffrage and no person may vote in more than one district, nor twice in the same district. The franchise was conferred on women by the Adult Suffrage Act of 1908. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the *Legislative Assembly* are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 300*l.* per annum, and members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

*Governor* — Hon. Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller Bart. A.C.M.G. (Salary 5000*l.*)

*Lieutenant Governor* — Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

The Ministry, October 1912, is as follows —

*Premier and Treasurer* —Hon W A. Watt M L A

*Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour* —Hon. J Murray M L A

*Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture* —Hon. George Graham, M L A

*Minister of Lands* —Hon Hugh McKenzie, M L A

*Minister of Railways, Mines and Forests* —Hon Peter McBride M L A

*Minister of Education* —Hon A A Billson M L A

*Attorney General and Solicitor General* —Hon James D Brown, M L C

*Minister of Public Works and Public Health* —Hon W H Edgar, M L C

*Ministers without Office* —Hons. John Thomson, M L A, James Cameron, M L A, F Huggithorn M L C and W L Baillieu M L C

The Premier and the Chief Secretary receive £2000 and the other ministers £1000 each per annum. At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council, not more than six be members of the Assembly.

State of the parties in the Legislative Assembly (Oct 1912) *Ministers*, 46 *Labour Opposition*, 29

*Agent General for Victoria in Great Britain* —Hon W L Baillieu, Offices, Melbourne Place, The Strand, W C

*Secretary* —H G W Neale I P

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of local administration the State is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles and in being constituted must contain at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding 3000 upon a rate of one shilling in the £. The latter called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of £5000 on a rate of one shilling in the £. In 1911 there were 61 urban and 146 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the State not being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

### Area and Population

The State has an area of 87 884 square miles, or 56 245 760 acres, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the whole area of Australia. The State is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population as shown by census returns, is exhibited in the following table —

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of increase per cent
March 29 1857	264,384	146,432	410,766	—
April 7, 1862	328,651	211,671	540,322	7.83
April 2 1871	401,050	240,478	781,528	3.07
April 3, 1881	452,043	410 263	862,346	1.65
April 5, 1891	598,414	541,991	1 140,405	2.83
March 31, 1901	603,883	567 458	1,201,341	0.48
April 2, 1911	665,591	652,960	1,315,551	0.91

The average density of the population is 13 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 46 acres.

The population in 1881 included 6,577 Chinese and 563 aborigines; in 1901, 7,545 Chinese and 653 aborigines; and in 1911, 6,601 Chinese and 643 aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1911, 98 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth, native Victorians numbered 1,010,219, or 77 per cent. of the population; natives of the other Australian States, 98,720; of New Zealand, 10,067; of England and Wales, 39,382, of Ireland, 41,477, of Scotland, 36,577, of Germany, 6,142, and of other countries, 32,961.

Of the total population in 1901, there were 534,049 bread-winners and 682,856 dependants, while 4,837 were not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 35,224, domestic, 68,815, commercial, 70,048; industrial, 146,228, engaged in transport, 31,516, primary producers, 165,147 (including agricultural, 100,403, pastoral, 52,373, Fisheries, 916; mining, 81,447); indefinite, 10,066.

About three-fifths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the end of 1911 it was estimated that the town population numbered 514,576, out of a total population of 1,357,678.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated population on December 31, 1911, of Melbourne was 600,160, or more than two-fifths of that of the State, and the population at the Census of 1911 of the undermentioned towns was as follows—Ballarat, 42,463, Bendigo, 39,417, Geelong, 28,518, Warrambool, 7,010, Castlemaine, 7,030, Maryborough, 5,675, and Stawell, 4,410, and Hamilton, 4,306.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1907	31,369	1,762	14,542	9,575	16,627
1908	31,161	1,750	15,767	9,334	15,334
1909	31,549	1,367	14,436	9,431	17,113
1910	31,437	1,769	14,786	10,240	16,791
1911	33,044	1,964	16,217	11,068	17,827

The recorded immigration into and emigration from the State of Victoria by sea were as follows in each of the five years—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1907	75,784	73,945
1908	78,863	75,614
1909	78,744	73,763
1910	82,594	77,951
1911	102,329	85,329

enumerated numbers of each of the principal religions in 1911—Episcopalians, 475,308 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 24,118), Presbyterians, 224,453; Methodists, 176,663, other Protestants, 93,729, Roman Catholics, 266,123, Jews, 3,270; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 2,572, others (including unclassified), 46,126.

### Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University, established under a special Act and opened in 1855, with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. Out of the general revenue the University received in 1910-11, by way of endowment, 21,000*l.*, and for buildings, apparatus, &c., 17,357*l.* It is both an examining and a teaching body, and grants degrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are three colleges—Trinity, Girton, and Queen's—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Churches respectively, also the School of Mines at Ballarat. From the opening of the University to the end of 1911, 6,847 students matriculated, and 4,461 direct degrees were conferred. In 1911 the students who matriculated numbered 288, the direct graduates numbered 248 and there were 1,230 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular, it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1911 there were 2,059 State schools with 5,087 teachers, a total enrolment of 234,766 scholars, and an average attendance of 146,464 or 62 per cent of the numbers on the roll. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1911, 98 per cent. were able to read and write. In 1910-11 the total cost of public (primary) instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 842,281*l.*—all paid by the State. Although the education given by the State is strictly primary, the Minister for Public Instruction may annually award 80 scholarships, each tenable for 4 years for facilitating higher education. In addition 40 teaching scholarships are allotted annually, each tenable for two years at a Continuation School. Secondary education is for the most part under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were in 1911 587 private schools in Victoria, with 1,975 teachers, and a net enrolment of 51,032 scholars. Nearly one-fourth of these schools, about one-third of the teachers, and over half of the scholars were estimated to be in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

Under the auspices of the Education Department are 17 technical schools, a college of domestic economy, a working men's college, two agricultural colleges, and a horticultural college. In 1911 there were 199 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils being 4,511.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Arrested	23,679	20,183	19,309	19,070	19,898
Summarily convicted	14,757	11,867	11,712	11,655	11,543
Committed for trial	517	532	584	503	532
Sentenced after commitment	368	365	352	354	384

The number of individuals arrested during 1911 was 19,989

There are 8 gaols and 3 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 7 police gaols. At the end of 1911 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 682 males and 103 females.

### FINANCE

The actual revenue and expenditure of the State in each of the five years stated were:—

Year ended June 30—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1908	8,814,480	7,862,246
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177
1910	8,597,992	8,579,986
1911	9,204,503	9,194,157
1912	9,935,665	9,845,010

Budget estimates 1912-13.—Revenue, 10,120,000 (including taxation, 1,477,516; railways and tramways, 5,341,900; Commonwealth subsidy, 1,712,796); expenditure, 10,097,407 (including interest, 2,341,743; railways and tramways, 3,384,230).

The following table shows the actual amounts of State revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1910-11 —

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
<i>Taxation:—</i>	£		£
Wharfage rates	69,511	Governor	9,158
Land tax	210,640	Parliament & Ministry	79,944
Duties on estates of deceased persons	433,104	Civil establishments	234,767
Duty on bank notes	15,115	Pensions and gratuities	549,777
Stamp duty	257,199	Interest and expenses of Public Debt	2,807,322
Tonnage dues	42,716	Railways	3,031,431
Income tax	395,998	Other public works	697,372
Race Clubs' percentage	7,535	Crown lands	127,389
Licences	21,982	Education, &c.	1,017,876
<b>Total State taxation</b>	<b>1,458,800</b>	Charitable institutions, &c.	454,455
<b>Railways</b>	<b>4,827,590</b>	Judicial and legal	161,497
<b>Crown lands</b>	<b>255,670</b>	Police and gaols	371,000
<b>Commonwealth balance received</b>	<b>1,017,023</b>	Mining, agriculture, and stock	412,140
<b>Other sources</b>	<b>255,701</b>	<b>Other expenditure</b>	<b>168,803</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,597,992</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,194,157</b>

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above table, viz. 1,458,800*l*, was equivalent to a proportion of 1*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1911, to 57,983,764*l* (exclusive of temporary treasury bills). Of this sum, 42,486,708*l* was borrowed for the construction of rail ways, 8,744,402*l* for waterworks, 1,219,968*l* for State school buildings, &c., and 5,482,761*l* for other public works and purposes. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from 3 to 4 per cent, and averages 3.54 per cent. The total debt on 30 June, 1912, was 60,757,216*l*.

The net local ordinary revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trust, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1911 were respectively 2,583,963*l*. and 2,581,850*l*. The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to about 15,754,591*l* on June 30, 1911.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1911 amounted to about 275,078,517*l*, and the annual value was 14,774,660*l*.

## Production and Industry

### I AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 29,758,022 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 5,018,674 acres are at present suitable for agriculture, 8,657,959 acres for pastoral purposes, 587,800 acres are held under perpetual lease. State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 4,997,520 acres, unimproved land, 788,789 acres, roads, 1,702,843 acres, unsold land in towns, &c., 2,183,253 acres, and unclassified land, 1,591,500 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1911-12 was 66,849.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years —

Years ended March 31	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
		Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
1908	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	4,137	1,847	12,191	899	5,301	63	1,069	54	128	682	682
1909	4,426	1,780	28,249	430	11,135	15	1,511	48	153	956	1,416
1910	4,634	2,037	23,780	384	7,918	59	1,043	62	173	964	1,187
1911	5,396	2,596	24,818	858	9,096	53	1,840	63	168	833	1,292
1912	5,116	2,164	26,692	802	4,583	54	1,025	43	119	860	1,032

The produce per acre of the principal crops has been —

Year ended March 31	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Milling	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1908	8.53	18.04	17.82	14.76	2.60	1.00
1909	15.12	28.50	23.63	22.87	3.19	1.48
1910	13.72	20.90	14.98	18.41	2.20	1.37
1911	14.53	24.79	28.80	24.26	2.60	1.23
1912	9.65	16.17	19.75	17.79	2.66	1.26

In two years the area and yield of vines and of tobacco were —

	1910-11		1911-12	
	Acres	Yield	Acres	Yield
Vines	23,412	1,362,420 gall.	24,198	988 423 gall
Tobacco	329	1,090 cwt.	356	Not available

In addition to these, green forage covered about 75,177 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 70,816 acres in 1911-12.

At the end of December, 1911, there were in the State 507,813 horses, 1 647 127 head of cattle, 13 857 804 sheep and 348 069 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1908-09 amounted to 87 586,450 lbs., valued at 3,556,000*l.*, in 1909-10 to 95,882,829 lbs., valued at 4,044,755*l.*, in 1910-11 to 101,803,644 lbs., valued at 4,318,100*l.*, and in 1911-12 to 110 468,041 lbs. valued at 4,142,747*l.* The quantity of butter produced in 1911 was 86,500,474 lbs. and the value 3,860,100*l.*

At the end of 1911 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4 160,342 acres. The amount of timber sawn in 1911 in Victoria Saw Mills from Victorian logs was 70 981,500 super feet valued at the mill at 265 990*l.*

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1911 was as follows —

Agricultural Production	10,293,691	Miscellaneous	1,749,146
Pastoral and Dairying	14,804,786		
Mining	2,617 791	Total Primary Products	29,755 404
Forest	780,040	Manufacturing—value	
		added during process	15,958,576
		Total	45,713,980

## II MINING

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value obtained in Victoria in five years —

Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value	Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value
1907	754,270	2,954,617	1910	609,998	2,422,745
1908	721,220	2,849,838	1911	542,074	2,140,855
1909	702,221	2,778,956			

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1911 is estimated at 72,531,961 oz., of an aggregate value of 289,663,989*l.* The estimated number of miners at work on the gold fields in 1911 was 14,015.

In 1911, 658,864 tons of coal, valued at 298,829*l.* were raised in Victoria. In 1911, about 1,754 persons were employed in coal mining. Other minerals raised in 1911 were tin, 2,617*l.*; gypsum, 448*l.*; silver, extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mine, 2,076*l.*; antimony, 8,223*l.*; other metals and minerals, 123,262*l.*

### III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c, in 1911, was 5,126, of which 1 958 used steam or gas engines, the aggregate horse-power used was 79,515, the number of hands employed was 111 948, and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 18 257 893/. The value of materials used was 25,064,525/, and of articles produced or work done, 41,687,883/. The wages paid (excluding working proprietors), amounted to 8,911,019/. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

### Commerce and Credit

The commerce of Victoria, exclusive of inter State trade, is included in the statement of the commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, excluding inter State trade, in five years, was —

Years	Total Imports (Overseas)	Total Exports (Overseas)	Years	Total Imports (Overseas)	Total Exports (Overseas)
	£	£		£	£
1907	17 101 092	17 112,208	1910	20 045,446	18 188,226
1908	14 483,332	15 165 031	1911	21 850 963	16 915 716
1909	16,681 981	17 845 876			

The customs duties collected in 1911 amounted to 3 291 250/, equal to 15 per cent. of the total value of overseas imports.

The chief exports are gold, wool, live stock, cereals, butter, hides, and skins, and meat frozen or preserved.

Shipping and Communications are dealt with under *Australian Commonwealth*.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1911, 84,382,440 oz. of gold valued at 135 322,068/, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 135,823,885/. No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

On 30th June, 1911 the Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had 103 banks and branches with 319 agencies at post offices in the State. On the 30 June, 1912, there were 641,736 depositors, with a total balance of 19,662,466/. There is a special branch of the Savings Bank, called the "Advances Department," which makes advances to farmers and others at a low rate (4½ and 4 per cent.) of interest, repayable by instalments extending over a term not exceeding 3½ years. The requisite funds are raised by the issue of bonds, taken up either by the Commissioners of Savings Banks or by the general public, and repayable by half yearly drawings. The amount advanced during 1910-11 was 263,900/.

During the last quarter of 1911 there were in Victoria 12 banks, possessing 693 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 235,492/, deposits 47,455,000/., the total liabilities being 48,158,503/.; gold and silver, coined and in bars and Australian notes, 8,761,444/., landed property, 1,674,923/., advances, &c., 28,908,538/., total assets, 49,343,505/. Total paid-up capital, 14,539,653/.



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## QUEENSLAND

## Constitution and Government.

Queensland, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was formed into a separate colony in 1859, and responsible government was conferred. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 43 members, nominated by the Crown for life, but no limit is put to the number. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 72 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of 300*l* per annum, with travelling expenses. At the General Election of April, 1912 there were 173,801 males and 185,789 females registered as qualified to vote under the "Electors Act Amendment Act of 1905." This provides for male and female adult franchise, a twelve months continuous residence in the State being the only proviso. Owners of freeholds and leaseholds of a certain value, possessing a residential qualification in another electorate, can elect to be registered for the former in lieu of that within which they reside, but no person can be enrolled for more than one electorate. State of parties (December, 1912), Liberals, 45, Labour Opposition, 27.

Governor of Queensland.—Right Hon. Sir William Macgregor, G.C.M.G., O.B.

The Executive Council of ministers appointed June, 1912, consists of the following members—

President and Chief Secretary and Vice-President of the Executive Council—Hon. D. E. Denham.

Attorney-General.—Hon. T. O'Sullivan, K.C.

Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. W. H. Barrow.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. E. H. Macartney.

Home Secretary and Secretary for Mines.—Hon. J. O. Appel.

Secretary for Railways.—Hon. W. T. Page.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. J. W. Hirst.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. James Todda.

Minister without portfolio.—Hon. A. H. Barlow.

Each minister has a salary of 1,000*l.*, the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 800*l.*

*Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.*—Major Sir T. B. Robinson.

*Secretary*—Mr. P. J. Dillon.

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the State into areas denominated respectively cities, towns and shires. These are under the management of aldermen and councillors, who are elected by the ratepayers and are charged with the control of all matters of a parochial nature, more especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted areas. Shires for the most part consist of purely rural districts.

The number and area of these subdivisions, together with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1911 were —

	No	Area in square miles	Receipts <i>£</i>	Expenditure <i>£</i>
Cities	9	79½	808 046	298 651
Towns	24	285½	126 79	180 999
Shires	189	669 890½	891,802	377 949
<b>Totals</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>670,265</b>	<b>821 732</b>	<b>808,109</b>

### Area and Population

Queensland comprises the whole north eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Estimated area 670 500 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. In 1825 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay, in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country, and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent.

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been as follows —

Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,337	—	1868	99 901	15.66	1888	322,883	10.24
1856	15,544	72.16	1871	120 104	6.74	1891	593,718	4.89
1861	20,060	17.66	1876	173,383	8.35	1901	498,139	2.73
1864	31,447	24.28	1881	312,590	4.64	1911	600,818	2.14

At the census of 1911 the population consisted of 320,500 males, and 278,307 females. The total included 6,138 male and 576 female Chinese, 1,845 male and 400 female "Polynesians", 1,428 male and 78 female Japanese; 4,573 persons of other Asiatic, &c., races. In addition there were 5,145 male and 3,542 female full-blooded Aborigines living in a civilised manner.

As to occupation the population in 1901 was classified as follows — Professional class, 18,741, domestics, 25,210, commercial, 26,606; industrial, 51,718, transport and communication, 18,185; agricultural, pastoral, mining, &c., 84,698, indefinite, 1,935, dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 231,272

Of the total population, 1911, 382,216 persons (exclusive of aborigines) were born in the State, 65,268 in England, 31,599 in Ireland, 20,530 in Scotland; 2,620 in Wales, 38,921 in N S Wales, 15,948 in Victoria, 2,348 in E. Australia, 482 in W. Australia, 1,798 in Tasmania, 8,987 other Australians, including 'Australia undefined', 2,576 in New Zealand, 11,079 in Germany, 2,641 in Denmark, 1,054 in Sweden, 686 in Norway

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years —

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1907	14,542	1,068	5,599	4,105	8,943
1908	14,828	1,704	5,680	4,009	9,148
1909	15,554	1,088	5,530	4,542	10,024
1910	16,178	1,031	5,745	4,769	10,428
1911	16,991	1,088	6,544	5,169	10,447

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border have been as follows —

Years	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total	Chinese	Pacific Islanders	Total	Chinese	Pacific Islanders
1907	61,927	482	350	57,504	784	3,278
1908	70,804	—	—	67,528	—	—
1909	79,540	—	—	69,441	—	—
1910	86,264	—	—	76,058	—	—
1911	109,720	—	—	97,560	—	—

Brisbane, the capital, had in 1911 a population within a ten-mile radius of 143,514. Other towns including their suburbs contained Rockhampton, 20,915, Townsville, 13,835, Maryborough, 11,626, Gympie, 12,419, Ipswich, 25,000, Toowoomba, 24,200, Charters Towers, 17,298

### Religion

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain. The following were the numbers in 1911 — Church of England, 212,702, Church of Rome, 137,000; Presbyterians, 75,500, Methodist, 59,820; Lutherans, 34,265; Baptists, 12,715; other Christian sects, 60,556, Jews, 671, other Non-Christians, 5,613; no religion, 1,923; unspecified, &c., 21,696.

### Instruction

Primary secular education is free and by the State compulsory. Of the census population in 1911, 498,989 could read and write, 3,828 could read only, 93,198 could not read (including 78,704 children under 5 years of age); 10,348 not specified. According to the marriage statistics for 1911, 99.07 per cent. of persons married during 1911, were able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education for the year 1911 was 430,513*l*. At the end of 1911 there were 1,254 public elementary schools in operation, with 2,750 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 70,194 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1911, 91 teachers and an average attendance of 1,146 pupils. There were also 131 private schools, with 638 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 12,414 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships tenable for three years, to the various grammar schools. There were 16 technical schools in 1911 with 7,089 distinct students. The receipts amounted to 22,180*l*, and the expenditure to 29,265*l*. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had at the end of 1911, 4 professors and 15 lecturers, &c., with 81 students on the roll.

### Justice and Crime

Justice is administered by Supreme Courts, District Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In the last Justices of the Peace sit, presided over in the more important centres by stipendiary magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four puisne judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1911 was 828, and the summary convictions at petty sessions numbered 18,331 (excluding 4,241 cases of bail estreated). Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1911, 12 prisons, with 433 male and 37 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,106 men.

### Pauperism, Old Age Pensions

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment, hospitals, benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb, refuges and homes helped. Persons suffering from want were relieved at an expenditure of 8,189*l*. in 1911, at the cost of the State. 3,359 orphans and other homeless and unprotected children were provided for chiefly by the Government at a cost of 86,104*l*. Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now payable by the Commonwealth. The number of Old Age Pensioners in the State at December 12, 1912, was 10,666, and of Invalid Pensioners, 1,230.

### Finance

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30 —

	1906-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13 Estimated
Revenue	4,706,844	5,119,252	5,320,008	5,989,847	6,348,802
Expenditure	4,756,804	5,115,578	5,814,787	5,665,692	6,242,693

The gross income from or expenditure on account of Departments under the control of the Commonwealth are not included.

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1911-12.—Net amount from Commonwealth, 757,007*l.* Stamp duty, 321,042*l.*; income tax, 372,487*l.*; Houses, 63,678*l.* From Land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 337,656*l.*, other rents and sale of land, 505,745*l.* From railways, 3,032,929*l.*

The chief items of expenditure during 1911-12 were as under:—Interest on public debt, 1,724,304*l.*; public instruction, 436,672*l.*; treasurer's department, 249,364*l.*; public lands department, 214,737*l.*; department of agriculture, 71,394*l.*; cost of working railways, 1,915,246*l.* The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 3,524,248*l.*, of which the principal item was railways, 2,654,500*l.*

The estimated value of landed property in 1911 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 43,622,407*l.* This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the leasees interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 3,067,163*l.*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands, the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The gross public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1912, to the sum of 45,442,286*l.*

### Defence

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. The Government gun-voeels are the *Guyendak* and *Paluma* (360 tons), sister vessels, launched in 1884, one of which has been appropriated by the Commonwealth Authorities and stationed away from Queensland the *Oiler* and *Stingorae*, 290 and 450 tons, are twin screw tenders, the *Midge* is a steam pinnace, and the *Mesquite* is a second-class steel torpedo boat.

### Production and Industry

Of the total area of the State, 15,709,186 acres have been alienated in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 9,025,029, leaving 664,368,785 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 94 per cent. of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1911 amounted to 9,083,187*l.* Provision is made for both conditional and unconditional selection, under the latter land can be purchased at prices from 12*s.* 4*d.* per acre, payable by twenty annual instalments. Conditional selection is the more general, homestead farms, agricultural farms, grazing farms, and grazing homesteads can be selected. Homestead farms up to 160 acres, if occupied by selector personally for five years, may be secured in freehold at 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, but, if conditions have been performed, the purchase may be completed and a title obtained at the end of five years. Agricultural farms can be acquired by a 20 years' lease with right of purchase; maximum area, 1,280 acres, annual rent one fortieth of the purchase price, which becomes part of the purchase money. Grazing farms can be secured on a 7, 14, 21, or 28 years' lease; maximum area, 20,000 acres, annual rental varying according to quality; minimum 4*s.* per acre, subject to reassessment at end of first 7 years and each subsequent 7 years. Grazing homesteads may be leased on similar conditions. In the letting of agricultural and grazing farms and homesteads conditions as to residence are imposed.

A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 322,153,880 acres in 1911, the number of runs was 1,697, besides 42,180,651 acres in grazing farms and homesteads, and 43,478,880 acres under occupation licence. The livestock in 1911 numbered 618,934 horses, 5,078,201 cattle, 20,740,881 sheep, and 178,902 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1911 was 779,800 acres, and of this 526,368 acres were under crop, besides which 188,175 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The wool exports (representing nearly the whole of the clip) amounted in 1907 to 26,618,865 lbs. clean, and 60,969,961 lbs. greasy, in 1908, to 23,528,679 lbs. clean, and 66,956,876 lbs. greasy, 1908 production as 'greasy,' 110,545,577 lbs. 1909, exports, home production, 24,172,020 lbs. clean, 76,674,835 lbs. greasy, 1909, production expressed as greasy, 129,648,398 lbs. 1910, production expressed as greasy, 139,250,803 lbs., 1911 production expressed as greasy, 143,882,269 lbs.

A considerable area consists of natural forest, eucalypti, pine and cedar being the timbers mostly in demand, although a considerable quantity of more ornamental woods are utilised by cabinet makers. In 1907, 91,752,076 superficial feet were cut in the various sawmills, in 1908, 100,759,016 superficial feet, 1909, soft woods, 70,137,903 superficial feet, cedar, 1,142,287 superficial feet; hardwood, 87,111,069 superficial feet, 1910, soft woods, 70,582,582 superficial feet, cedar, 625,212 superficial feet, hard woods, 44,453,240 superficial feet, hardwood railway sleepers (sawn) 25,435, 1911, soft woods, 83,954,514 superficial feet, cedar, 685,027 superficial feet, hard woods, 54,255,941 superficial feet, hardwood railway sleepers (sawn) 82,947, the quantity actually cut for all purposes is nearly double these quantities.

The crops, &c., in two years were as follows —

	Acres		Yield	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Maize	180,683	153,196	4,490,804	5,637,562 bushels
Wheat	100,718	42,962	1,082,578	285,104 "
Barley	8,576	1,684	88,631	15,949 "
Oats	2,687	1,216	50,490	11,160 "
Potatoes	8,336	7,888	15,43	18,087 tons
Sweet Potatoes	8,651	3,312	20,244	17,040 "
Hay	94,558	61,299	151,252	94,558 "
Sugar cane crushed	34,641	94,796	1,640,447	1,584,451 tons of cane
Wine	—	—	74,806	57,863 gallons
Apples	6,193	6,456	1,121,673	1,121,616 bushels
Peaches	2,170	2,414	838,184	769,996 dozens
Oranges	8,401	6,447	480,783	474,623 bushels
Tobacco	655	582	949,146	476,833 lbs. cured leaf
Coffee	306	196	161,050	90,671 lbs.
Arrowroot	306	300	4,275	3,219 tons of tubers
Pumpkins and melons	4,160	5,431	15,492	16,555 tons
Cotton, unginised	400	603	151,438	186,804 lbs.
Gums, resin	—	—	910,796	172,890 tons
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable)	—	—	390,007	495,971 gallons
Dist. (Meth.)	—	—	306,696	791,879 "

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 331,563 tons in 1911, valued at \$33,333. Gold fields were discovered in 1854; the production for the year 1911 amounted to 334,164 ounces fine, of the value of 1,664,333; and from the commencement of gold mining to

the end of 1911, to 17,559,993 fine ounces, of the value of 73,740,516<sup>1</sup>. The quantity and value of ores and other minerals raised in the year 1911 were—

	tons	£		tons	£
Tin ore	3,001	307,347	Manganese	1,146	4,081
Copper	26,283	1,151,351	Molybdenite <sup>1</sup>	238	24,830
Silver	549,015 ozs.	56,865	Gems	—	24,868
Lead	1,771	22,440	Ironstone	20,620	11,187
Opal	—	3,000	Limestone	174,075	27,887
Bismuth	10	5,52.	Scheelite	5	304
Wolfram	539	54,168	Fireclay	5,919	2,325

<sup>1</sup> Includes Bismuth and Wolfram, complex ores.

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1911, 1,711 bores were recorded as having been sunk. Total depth bored, 334 miles. The continuous yield of water is estimated at 516,591,000 gallons per diem. 785 bores are flowing and from 329 more supplies are pumped.

### Commerce and Shipping

The commerce of Queensland, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, including inter State trade, in six years, is given in the following table—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1906	8,311,466	12,754,289	1909	10,187,720	14,844,140
1907	9,429,691	14,684,019	1910 <sup>1</sup>	5,428,001	8,188,096 <sup>2</sup>
1908	9,471,166	14,194,977	1911 <sup>1</sup>	6,212,588	8,389,284 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding inter-state trade.

<sup>2</sup> Including Live stock borderwise 1,007,277.

<sup>3</sup> Including Live stock borderwise 1,145,267.

Trade with other Australian States has ceased to be recorded by the Commonwealth Authorities.

In 1911 the net customs revenue amounted to 1,178,872<sup>1</sup> and excise 966,357<sup>2</sup>, or about 19 per cent. of the total value of overseas imports. The chief exports are gold, silver, copper, tin, coal, meat (preserved or frozen), hides, skins, tallow, wool, and sugar.

The registered shipping in 1911 consisted of 205 sailing vessels of 5,521 net tons, and (including river steamers) 124 steamers of 14,422 net tons, total, 329 vessels of 23,943 net tons.

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

### Banks.

There are eleven banks established in Queensland, of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1911.—Due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, £11, deposits, £2,032,861; loans and advances, £1,015,834; coin and bullion, £,089,491; advances, £,089,491; landed property, £14,371; total assets, £2,034,162.

There is a Government savings bank with 278 branches, at the end of 1911-12, there were 189,091 depositors, with 7 342,811½ to their credit Average value of each account, 52½ 15s 10d

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*Reports of the Department of Agriculture Commissioner for Railways, Department of Mines, of Geological Survey Department of Public Lands, Department of Public Instruction &c Annual* Brisbane  
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 Many works relating to Queensland can be obtained from the Agent General in London

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### Constitution and Government

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February, 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851. The present Constitution bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members. Every three years nine members retire, and their places are supplied by new members elected from each of the four districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are to be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling house the rent of which is not less than 17*l.* per annum, or a registered proprietor of a Crown lease with improvements to the value of at least 50*l.*, the property of the elector, head teacher of a college or school residing on premises, postmaster or postmistress residing in the building, railway stationmaster resident in premises; member of police force in charge of a station, officiating minister of religion. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1899, the franchise was extended to women. There were 79,213 registered electors in 1911. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject,



and a resident in the State for three years. Each member of the Council and also of the House of Assembly, receives 300*l.* per annum and a free pass over Government railways.

The House of Assembly consists of 42 members elected for 3 years, representing 12 electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for 6 months, and of having arrived at 21 years of age, and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 234,441 registered electors in 1911. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

State of parties (December, 1912).—Liberals, 24, Labour, 18.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of 6 responsible ministers and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

*Governor of South Australia.*—Admiral Sir Day Hord Boaden, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

The Chief Justice, being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts pending a new appointment, or during the absence of the Governor.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. The departments of the Public Service are controlled by the following ministers:—

*Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Education.*—Hon. A. H. Peake, M.P.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.*—Hon. F. W. Young, M.P.

*Chief Secretary.*—Hon. J. G. Bice, M.L.C.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Industry.*—Hon. H. Homburg, M.P.

*Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation.*—Hon. T. Pascoe, M.L.C.

*Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines and Marine.*—Hon. R. Butler, M.P.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

*Agent-General for South Australia in London.*—Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.

*Secretary and Registrar of Stock.*—J. B. Whiting.

The settled part of the State is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts. The ratepayers have the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road making purposes. There are 47 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 3 extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 33 municipalities and 147 district councils.

### Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the State, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will IV cap. 96, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 36° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Northern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 24. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 2, 1890, all the territory lying northward of 36° S. latitude and between the 130th and 135th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory (see below), was added. On January 1, 1911, this Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth. Total area of South Australia

proper to 580,670 square miles, i.e., excluding the Northern Territory (523,620 square miles)

Population (exclusive of Aborigines) —

Date of Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent
1846	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,034	28.0
1855	45,730	42,101	85,831	52,121	54.7
1860	65,634	78,116	143,750	56,919	28.6
1874	119,491	102,730	212,221	67,471	24.6
1891	166,301	138,680	304,981	92,760	24.5
1901	184,422	178,182	362,604	57,623	28.2
1911	207,858	201,200	409,058	46,454	12.7

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1911, 192,420

Of the population in 1911 255 were Chinese

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1907	9,209	3,070	3,736	5,473
1908	9,756	3,112	3,834	5,922
1909	10,034	3,275	3,782	6,252
1910	10,540	3,661	4,014	6,526
1911	11,057	4,036	4,088	7,019

The following are statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Immigrants	18,707	18,250	19,521	22,725	27,923
Emigrants	12,114	17,041	16,798	20,011	22,102

## Religion and Instruction.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1911 was 1,579. At the census of 1911 the numbers belonging to the leading denominations were as follows — Church of England, 113,781, Roman Catholic, 50,944, Methodists, 100,402, Lutherans, 26,881, Baptists, 21,868, Presbyterians, 22,567, Congregationalists, 13,357, Church of Christ, 9,324, Salvation Army, 3,525; other Christians, 23,769, Jews, 765, Mohammedans, 440, Confucians, &c., 236, other non-Christian, 2,143, not stated, 18,441. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Public instruction is under the charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid from the general revenue, public lands being set apart for educational purposes. Education is secular, free, and compulsory. The Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher

schools and universities. In 1911 there were 786 schools, 19 being high schools, the number of children under instruction during 1911 was 59,231. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide, incorporated in 1874, is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicine, and science. Its endowment amounts to 182,788<sup>1</sup> and 50,000 acres of land. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 180 private schools, with 12,127 pupils, in 1911.

### Justice, Crime, Old Age Pensions.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, a court of insolvency, 104 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 73 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 7,301 in the Magistrates' Courts in 1911. The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1911 was 234.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in South Australia at December 13, 1912 was: Old Age, 7,375, Invalid, 820.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. For the purposes of local defence a small cruiser the *Protector* (920 tons), launched in 1884, is stationed off the chief port of the State, which is defended by two well-armed forts.

### Finance

#### Revenue and expenditure —

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1906	2,654,666	3,171,144	1911	4,181,473	5,064,411
1909	2,531,189	3,236,417	1912	4,450,730	4,175,699
1910	2,965,906	3,513,091	1913 <sup>1</sup>	4,561,612	4,561,813

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

Balance of Commonwealth revenue returned to State 1911-12, 512,000<sup>1</sup>.

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt.

The public debt of the State, excluding the Northern Territory, 3,250,001<sup>1</sup>, dating from 1852 amounted, on June 30, 1912, to 31,762,069<sup>1</sup>. Over half of the public debt has been spent on railways, water works, and telegraphs.

### Production and Industry

Of the total area of South Australia proper (245,244,800 acres), 11,654,000 acres were alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments at the end of 1911. The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia proper amounts to 123,345,549 acres, of which 4,340,435 acres were under cultivation in 1911-12.

The chief crops in two years were —

	Acres (1910)	Acres (1911)	Quantities (1910)	Quantities (1911)
Wheat	2,104,717	2,180,782	24,344,740 bushels	20,352,720 bushels
Barley	24,478	40,743	544,471 "	702,855 "
Oats	77,674	107,881	1,188,618 "	1,349,480 "
Hay	440,177	521,182	598,064 tons	605,289 tons
Potatoes	7,812	7,412	23,920 "	22,868 "
Vines	22,952	28,986	3,470,058 gallons	2,921,597 gallons <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Of Wine

Broad stuffs exported 1911 beyond the Commonwealth 3,844 681/

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, both fresh and dried fruit being exported in 1911. The chief fruit crops, besides grapes, are currants, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives (yielding in 1911 about 7,817 gallons of oil). The live stock in December, 1911 consisted of 259,719 horses, 393,566 cattle, and 6,171,907 sheep. In 1911, the area of 143,041 square miles was held under 610 pastoral leases.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper, silver and gold. The value of copper produced in 1911 was 382,600/ the output of gold in 1911 amounted to 8,537 ounces, value 15,000/. Value of total mineral production in 1911, 450 084/.

In 1911 there were 1,314 factories in the State, employing 27,907 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to 2,845,388/. Gross value of output, 12,580,851/., machinery, land and buildings &c valued at 5,460,855/.

## Commerce and Shipping

The Commerce of South Australia, exclusive of inter State trade, is comprised in the statement of the Commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

Imports and exports, inclusive of inter State trade —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1906	9,702,264	11,938,171	1909	11,335,689	12,646,701
1907	12,120,052	13,898,586	1910 <sup>1</sup>	5,976,543	10,243,197
1908	11,231,470	13,773,537	1911 <sup>1</sup>	6,245,619	10,174,966

<sup>1</sup> Import and export figures from 1910 onwards are for overseas trade only. The figures for previous years include the inter State trade, which is not now available.

The chief exports of the State are wool, wheat, wheat-flour, and copper. The registered shipping in 1911 consisted of 193 sailing vessels of 18,418 tons, and 119 steamers of 45,073 tons, total, 312 vessels of 63,891 tons.

In 1911, 1,808 vessels of 3,625,202 tons entered, and 1,805 vessels of 3,627,174 tons cleared the ports of the State.

The State possesses about 2,700 miles of metalled made roads. For railways see under Australian Commonwealth.

### Banks.

There are 8 banking associations. In 1911 their total liabilities were 11,450,250*l* (including 302,790*l* Perpetual Inscribed Stock), and assets 12,103,658*l*. The average note circulation was 117,677*l* and deposits 10,982,676*l*.

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 22 branches and 247 agencies. On June 30, 1912, there were 223,988 depositors, with a total balance of 8,223,261*l* bearing interest and 17,034*l* not bearing interest. 3½ per cent. interest on deposits was paid for 1912. The penny bank department in 1912 had 232 agencies at schools, with 2,883 depositors, and deposits amounting to 8,101*l*.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning South Australia

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*Sturges* (D. J.), The Central State. South Australia. Its History Progress and Resources. Adelaide, 1903.—The Isle of Australia. Nature's Gateway to the Interior, Adelaide, 1906.—Handbook of South Australia. Adelaide, 1906.  
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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

### Constitution and Government

Western Australia became a British settlement in 1830, in 1870 partially representative government was instituted, and in 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 50,000, it should be elective. In 1893 this limit of population being reached, as set forth in a proclamation dated 18th July of that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict. No 14) amending the constitution.

By the Commonwealth Act Amendment Act, 1899, further amended by

the Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the State for two years, and either be natural-born British subjects or naturalised for 5 years and resident in the State for 5 years. Every elector must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £50, or be a householder occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £17, or holder of a lease of the value of £17 per annum, or the holder of a lease or license from the Crown of the annual rental of £10, or have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of £17. The Legislative Assembly consists of 50 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 3 years. Members must be 21 years of age, have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, and be either natural born subjects of the Crown or naturalised for 5 years. Electors must be 21 years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, and must have resided in the State for 6 months and be on the roll, and must be resident in the district for at least one month when making their claims. Electors for both Houses may be of either sex. No person can be registered as a voter in more than one district or more than once in each Province for which he holds a sufficient qualification. Members of the Legislature are paid 300*l* a year, and travel free on all Government railways. The entire management and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the State.

State of political parties — Legislative Council, Labour, 7, Liberal, 23, Legislative Assembly, Labour, 34, Liberal, 16

*Governor* — Major General Sir H. Barron, K.C.M.G. (from March, 1913)

The salary provided for the Governor is 4,000*l* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows (August, 1913) —

*Premier and Colonial Treasurer* — Hon. J. Scaddan, M.L.A.

*Minister for Lands and Agriculture* — Hon. T. H. Bath, M.L.A.

*Minister for Mines and Railways* — Hon. P. Collier, M.L.A.

*Minister for Justice and Education* — Hon. T. Walker, M.L.A.

*Minister for Works* — Hon. W. D. Johnson, M.L.A.

*Colonial Secretary* — Hon. J. M. Drew, M.L.C.

*Ministers without Portfolio* — Hon. J. E. Dodd, M.L.C., and Hon. W. C. Angwin, M.L.A.

*Agent-General in London* — Lieut. Col. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G.

Offices — 15, Victoria Street, Westminster

## Area and Population

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude, together with the adjacent islands. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Landmark in the north to Peak Head (south of King George Sound) in the south is 1,400 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartog Island, on the west to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 1,000

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miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the State is 975,867 English square miles, or, 635,588,860 acres. It is divided into 28 magisterial districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small.

The enumerated population in the various census years was as follows —

Years	Males	Females	Total
1864	7,778	3,965	11,743
1859	2,522	5,815	14,837
1870	15,375	9,410	24,785
1881	17,062	13,646	29,708
1891	22,607	19,876	42,483
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114

There were in 1911, enumerated 6,369 pure and 1,475 half-caste aborigines (not included in the table). Of the total population in 1911, 104,208 were returned as born in Western Australia. The number of married persons was 98,432 (50,702 males and 48,730 females), widowers, 4,180, widows, 5,785 divorced, 187 males and 108 females, unmarried, 106,060 males and 68,807 females. The number of males under 21 was 58,833, and of females 56,203. Of the males over 21, 56,737 had never been married, and of the females over 21, 55,198. The estimated population in December, 1912 (excluding full-blooded aborigines) was males, 174,098, females, 131,446, Total, 305,544.

The Municipality of Perth, the capital, at the time of the 1911 census, had a population of 85,767, that of Fremantle, 14,499. The principal towns, with census population of 1911, are —

Towns	1911	1909	Towns	1911	1909
Perth, Fremantle and suburbs	104,792	78,700	Albany	3,586	3,029
Kalgoorlie	8,781	6,954	Bunbury	3,763	3,560
Boulder	10,824	11,156	Geraldton	3,478	3,800
			Northam	3,361	2,942

The movement of population in 5 years is given as follows —

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1908	2,612	7,754	2,532	24,401	21,334
1909	1,906	7,491	2,706	24,608	22,758
1910	2,197	7,635	2,744	31,308	24,553
1911	2,421	8,085	2,324	41,309	28,736
1912	2,536	8,431	2,323	32,882	31,926

In 1908 there were 306, in 1909, 337, in 1909, 448, in 1910, 513, and in 1911, 592, immigrants from the United Kingdom.

### Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1911—Church of England, 103,435; Methodists, 34,348, Presbyterians, 23,673, Congregationalists, 5,203, Baptists, 4,801, other Protestants, 18,189, Roman Catholics, 56,610 Catholics (Greek and undefined), 5,754, other Christians, 1,786, Jews, 1,790 Mahometans, 1,517, Buddhists, 1,795, other non Christians, 748, indefinite, 1,555, no religion, 1,240, not stated, 9,689

### Instruction

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1911, 1.70 per cent. were stated to be unable to read. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in private schools in three years—

	No of Schools	No of Scholars	Av Attendance	Cost per Head of av Attendance
<i>Government Schools</i>				£ s d.
1909	445	81,374	28,673	5 6 7
1910	463	82,591	27,442	5 6 11
1911	504	85,476	29,448	5 10 6
<i>Private Schools</i>				—
1909	121	8,506	7,209	—
1910	119	8,910	7,563	—
1911	123	9,423	8,015	—

The grants to private schools ceased from 1895, but compensation was made to the schools that had so far received subsidy, the sum of 16,000*l.* being divided amongst them in proportion to the grants received by them during 1895.

The total sum spent on education and schools during the financial year ended June 30, 1912, was 289,565*l.*

### Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for four years—

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Apprehended or summoned	12,685	12,361	13,360	13,662
Summary convictions	10,695	10,910	11,433	11,936
Convictions in superior courts	108	87	95	98

On December 31, 1911, there were 5 prisoners undergoing penal servitude in the State. The total number of distinct persons committed to prison in 1911 was 1,464; the number of commitments totalled 2,561—viz. male adults, 2,172, adult females, 386, juveniles, male 4, female nil.

All the above figures are exclusive of aboriginal crime.

### Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

There are three charitable institutions, one situated at Claremont, and two at Fremantle, both supported by public funds, with 494 inmates on



December 31, 1911 Twenty-one Government hospitals, also a Government sanatorium for consumptive patients, at Coolgardie, and two hospitals for the insane are wholly supported by public funds, as are also two aboriginal lock hospitals, on Durr and Bernier Islands, whilst three public and twenty seven other assisted hospitals exist, partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public funds, in addition to the numerous private hospitals situated in Perth and suburbs as well as the principal goldfield towns, four Protestant and two Roman Catholic orphanages are partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also three native and half-caste institutions, four Industrial Schools supported in a similar manner, and one Government receiving dépôt for the Industrial Schools. During the year ended June 30, 1912, a total of 2,187 persons in the State received outdoor relief.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia at December 13, 1912, was - old age, 3,263, invalid, 435

### Finance

The revenue and expenditure of Western Australia in six years, ended June 30, were as follows —

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1908	2,574,641	2,579,008	1911	3,650,430	2,734,448
1909	2,967,914	2,803,551	1912	3,968,074	4,101,062
1910	2,857,679	2,447,732	1913 <sup>1</sup>	4,580,712	4,758,613

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

Nearly half the public income is derived from railways (£1,896,679 for the year ended June 30, 1912), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation: leases of Crown lands, water supply, harbour dues, public batteries and other mining receipts, and the surplus returned to the State of the Commonwealth Revenue derived from Customs, Excise, Post Office, and other receipts (£38,527 for 1911-12). Western Australia had a public debt of 26,283,523*l.* on June 30, 1912 the annual charge for which was 1,101,561*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund at same date was 2,918,734*l.*

For Defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

### Production and Industry

In Western Australia, in 1901, there were 35,572 persons engaged in various forms of primary production. Of these, 8,607 were directly engaged in agriculture, 2,179 in pastoral pursuits, 2,177 in forestry, and 19,688 in mining and quarrying.

Up to June 30, 1912, of the entire acreage of the State, 7,897,920 acres had been alienated, on that date 12,465,869 acres were in process of alienation, the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 20,363,789 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 175,683,017 acres, of which 173,431,848 acres were pastoral, and 1,822,342 acres were timber, while 65,144 acres were under mining leases, and 48,954 acres were Miners' Homestead leases. The area under crop in 1906 was 493,337 acres, for 1907, 505,359 acres, in 1910, 722,048 acres, in 1911, 655,034 acres, and in 1912, 1,072,653 acres. The chief crops for recent two years were as follows:—

Crops	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	551,552	612,104	5,897,540	4,555,904
Oats	61,616	77,488	770,233	951,468
Barley	2,369	3,624	23,560	37,811
			Tons	Tons
Hay	175,433	214,032	178,891	229,696
Potatoes	1,791	2,166	6,944	9,819
Orchards	10,736	15,193	—	—
			Gallons	Gallons
Vines	2,7951	2,8312	131,475	162,450

<sup>1</sup> Of this acreage, only 1154 acres were productive for wine making  
<sup>2</sup> 107.

Crop estimates for 1912-13 are wheat, 775 000 acres, 9, 90 000 bushels, oats 128,000 acres, 2,086,000 bushels, barley, 6,600 acres 99,000 bushels.

The areas occupied by the principal trees of Western Australia and the quantity cut in two years, according to the official Industrial Returns, were as follows —

	Acres.	1910 Super ft. cut	1911 Super ft. cut
Jarrah (with blackbutt and red gum)	5,000,000	172,376 4 0	146,892 3 8 2
Karrri	1,200,000	44,000	423,577
Timber	200,000	723 15 3	748,786
Wandoo	1,000,000	1,052 68 5	730,108
York Gum, yate, Morrell, mandal wood, and jam.	4,000,000	5,000 1 2	—
Other	—	237 7 0	182,661
Total	21,400,000	174 1 1 6	198,876 3 0 6

<sup>1</sup> Excludes of mandalwood for which no industrial returns were supplied but of which in 1910 a total of 8 328 tons was exported and in 1911 8 407 tons.

<sup>2</sup> Other timber not specified

<sup>3</sup> Jarrah only

The live stock in 1911, consisted of 140,277 horses, 843,638 cattle 5,411 542 sheep, 56,635 pigs, 29 275 goats, 3 203 camels and 2,425 mules and donkeys. The wool export, which may be taken to be identical with the wool clip, was, during 1907, valued at 812,0882, during 1908, at 637 0082, during 1909, at 1,013,1801, during 1910 at 986,8701 and during 1911, at 925,4501, these values representing respectively 20 210 233 lbs, 20 748,045 lbs, 27,144,579 lbs, 26,197 209 lbs, and 25,157 193 lbs of wool

Along the river-courses of the north of the State are about 20 000 000 acres of fairly well-watered country, affording good pasturage

Gold was first obtained in Western Australia in 1886. The total quantity and value of the output to the end of 1911 was as follows —

Years	Fine oz.	Value	Years	Fine oz.	Value
1886-1890	42,016	178,474	1907	1,697 554	7,210,749
1890-1895	571,399	2,429,697	1908	1,647,911	6 999,852
1896-1900	4,679,571	19,878,826	1909	1,595,369	6,774,374
1901-1905	5,639,255	23,954,033	1910	1,470,632	6,244,848
1906	1,953,330	8,424,276	1911	1,370,837	5,823,075
1907	1,953,316	8,305,654			
1908	1,784,847	7,532,749	25 yrs.	24,448,467	105,850,487

There were in the State, in 1911, 2,199 leases of gold mines, men employed in the mines, 14,794, viz., 6,532 above and 8,262 underground output of gold, 1,370,867 fine oz., value 5,823,975/ In 1911, the export of silver from the State was 169,043 oz., valued at 18,388/, all locally produced; of copper ore, 9,825 tons, value 23,709/, of copper ingot, matte, &c., 823 tons, value 44,409/, of tin ore, 495 tons, value 55,230/, output of coal 249,890 tons, value 111,154/. The number of coal leases was 88, of copper-leases, 48 of tin leases, 75 Gold exported (exclusive of gold received at the Mint and subsequently exported) crude gold, during 1895, 231,513 oz. valued at 879,748/, in 1900, 999,767 oz., value 3,799,124/, in 1905, 655,090 oz. of fine gold, in 1907, 431,803 oz. in 1908, 856,354 oz., in 1909, 386,370 oz. in 1910, 233,970 oz., and in 1911, 160,422 oz., of fine gold (value 4/ 4s 11½d per ounce)

### Commerce and Shipping

The external commerce of Western Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth

The total value of the imports and exports, including inter-State trade, in six years is shown in the subjoined statement —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	£ 6,820,933	£ 6,522,998	£ 6,178,197	£ 6,406,960	£ 7,908,386	£ 8,646,938
Exports	£ 9,832,679	£ 9,904,560	£ 9,618,020	£ 8,860,494	£ 8,299,781	£ 10,606,863

By far the most important of the exports is gold, others being timber, wool, pearls and shell, hides and skins, copper, tin and silver, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, wheat and flour

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1911, 52 steamers of 12,028 tons, and 816 sailing vessels of 7,974 tons, total, 368 vessels of 20,012 tons

### Money and Credit.

There are six banks in Western Australia besides the Post Office Savings Bank. The following statement relates to the quarter ended June 30, 1912 —

Banks	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Average Liabilities	Total Average Assets	Reserved Profits
Western Australian Bank	£ 250,000	£ 19,728	£ 2,960,221	£ 3,149,897	£ 4,322,987	£ 661,984
National Bank of Australia, Ltd.	£ 1,498,250	£ 6,901	£ 806,672	£ 826,540	£ 1,864,640	£ 900,617
Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.	£ 1,600,000	£ 10,506	£ 1,225,004	£ 1,255,983	£ 2,423,728	£ 1,411,511
Bank of New South Wales	£ 2,000,000	£ 2,022	£ 977,192	£ 518,440	£ 1,203,293	£ 2,061,000
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.	£ 2,512,500	£ 1,868	£ 514,252	£ 526,905	£ 723,475	£ 4,877
Bank of Australasia	£ 1,500,000	£ 4,322	£ 322,398	£ 322,782	£ 1,811,814	£ 1,320,000
Total	£ 10,061,100	£ 44,887	£ 6,900,758	£ 7,441,607	£ 11,666,148	£ 4,460,998

*Government Savings Bank*—During the year ended 30th June, 1912, deposits of the value of 8,504,621½ were made. The amount withdrawn during that year was 3,816,111½. The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1912, inclusive of interest, was 4,987,639½, whilst in addition an amount of 12,751½ was due under the head "Schools Savings Bank," the amount deposited in the latter during the year being 9,381½, and that withdrawn 5,551½.

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## TASMANIA

### Constitution and Government

Tasmania became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales. In 1825 its connection with New South Wales was terminated. In 1851 a partially elective Legislative Council was established and in 1856 responsible government came into operation. There are a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen members elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 10½ a year, or a leasehold of 307, or are barristers or solicitors on roll of Supreme Court, medical practitioners duly qualified, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree. Each member is elected for six years. Members of the Legislative Council, and also of the House of Assembly, are paid 150£ per annum, and have the right to free railway passes. The House of Assembly consists of thirty members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects who have continuously resided in Tasmania for over 12 months. The Assembly is elected for three years. The number of electors for the Legislative Council in 1911 was 25,413 (19,872 males, 5,541 females), or 13.85 per cent. (estimated on mean population of 190,316), and for the House of Assembly, April 30th, 1912, 108,518 (52,853 males, 56,665 females) or 54.88 per cent. (estimated on mean population of 190,316). The legislative authority vests in both Houses, while the executive is vested in a Governor or Administrator appointed by the Crown.

*Governor*—Rt. Hon. W. Edmond Macartney (from March, 1913).

*Deputy Governor and Chief Justice*—Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G. (1,500l)

The Governor is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of four members, as follows (in June, 1913) —

*Premier and Attorney General*—Hon. A. E. Solomon, M.H.A.

*Chief Secretary*—Hon. G. H. Butler, M.R.C.S. M.L.C.

*Minister for Lands, Works and Mines*—Hon. E. Mulcahy, M.H.A.

*Treasurer*—Hon. H. J. M. Payne, M.H.A.

*Minister without Portfolio*—Hon. C. Russen.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 750l per annum. The Premier has 200l a year. The ministers must have a seat in one of the two Houses.

*Agent-General in London*—Hon. John McCall, M.D.

*Secretary*—Herbert W. Ely.

Office.—5, Victoria Street, Westminster.

### Area and Population.

Area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

The population has increased as follows —

Year	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.	Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum.
1851	89,977	—	1891	146,667	2.36
1871	99,328	1.13	1901	172,475	1.64
1881	115,705	1.38	1911	190,898	1.07

In 1911 there were 97,336 males and 93,562 females. The average density is 7.38 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1911, 79.2 per cent. were natives of Tasmania, 11.5 per cent. natives of the United Kingdom, and 7.3 per cent. natives of other Australasian colonies. In 1910 the population contained 29,000 males and 28,600 females married. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Of the population in 1901, 4,997 were returned as professional, 7,937 domestic, 7,497 commercial transport and communication, 4,848, 18,750 industrial, 27,899 primary producers, 1,556 indefinite, 98,981 dependants.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years have been as follows —

—	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births
1907	5,291	1,410	1,908	3,296
1908	5,615	1,422	2,119	3,486
1909	5,500	1,497	1,842	3,658
1910	5,526	1,486	2,123	3,404
1911	5,444	1,477	1,981	3,464

Of the total births in 1911, 274, or 5.03 per cent., were illegitimate  
Immigrants and emigrants —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Immigrants	30,540	34,803	35,188	33,297	35,377	41,508
Emigrants <sup>1</sup>	30,938	32,557	36,858	35,919	38,508	45,664

<sup>1</sup> It is estimated that the departures are understated by about 12½ per cent.

The direct movement of population is mainly between the Australian States (chiefly Victoria) and Tasmania.

Population of the capital, Hobart and Suburbs (census 3rd April, 1911), 38,391 of Launceston and Suburbs, 23,726

### Religion

In 1911, belonging to the Church of England 83,000, Roman Catholics, 29,000, Methodists, 25,000, Presbyterians, 16,000 Independents, 6,000 Baptists, 5,000

### Instruction.

There are 20 superior schools or colleges in the State with an average attendance in 1911 of about 1,500. 94 other than State schools with 5,217 children on rolls. 399 public elementary schools with 32,244 scholars on roll in 1911. Education is compulsory. There are two technical schools, exclusive of two Schools of Mines (191 scholars), with about 598 pupils, at Hobart and Launceston. The higher education is under a university which holds examinations and grants degrees, in 1911 it had 124 students (75 matriculated and 49 non matriculated). Elementary education is under the control of a government director. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools, also State scholarships tenable at secondary schools. At the census of 1911 the number of persons returned as unable to read was 34,479, or 18.03 per cent. of the population.

The total cost to Government of education in 1911 was 87,854½ (from revenue).

### Justice and Crime

There is a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. According to the Police Report, during the year 1911-12 4,615 male and 363 females were summarily convicted, and 58 males and 8 females were committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 27 persons were convicted in 1910. The total police force on June 30 1912 was 232. There were 2 gaols, with 45 male and 4 female inmates at the end of June, 1911, and in training school 17 inmates.

### Pauperism, Old Age Pensions.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions there are two establishments for paupers, with 141 male and 95 female inmates on June 30, 1911-12, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being 125 males and 92 females. The total net expenditure during the year 1911-12 was 4,001½. During the year 1911-12 outdoor relief was administered to the amount of 2,092½, 128 children were boarded out, and 1,187 persons (including children) were relieved by Benevolent Societies in 1911.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania at December 13, 1912, was: Old age, 4,027; Invalid, 81½.

## Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue is derived chiefly from duties, licences, railways, and other public services, and from the rental and sale of Crown lands. The customs, postal and telegraph, and defence services are now in the hands of the Commonwealth, and an amount equal to 25s per head of population is returned to the State.

	1902-03	1903-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13 <sup>1</sup>
Revenue	£ 934,405	£ 1,008,932	£ 970,092	£ 1,034,663	£ 1,081,357
Expenditure	£ 960,237	£ 997,321	£ 1,016,863	£ 1,064,703	£ 1,079,739

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

Included in the receipts and disbursements for 1907-08 are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans, under the name of 'Territorial Revenue'.

The public debt of Tasmania amounted June 30, 1912 to 11,802,411<sup>1</sup>, the debt, except 3 721 050<sup>1</sup> at 4 per cent. consists principally of 3½ per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1912 to 1940, and the whole was raised for the construction of public works.

The total Local Government revenue for 1911-12 was 286 312<sup>1</sup> (in cluding 41 419<sup>1</sup> from Government), and the expenditure 312,595<sup>1</sup>. Local debt, 1910-11, 1,230 414<sup>1</sup>.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. There are four batteries on the river Derwent, and one on the Tamar.

## Production and Industry

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes. Unalienated land, principally heavily timbered or mineral-bearing 4,967,645 acres. The quantity of timber cut in 1911 was about 66 060,937 feet, value 201 928<sup>1</sup> including value of box timber. In 1911 12,473 (exclusive of 2,859 dairy) persons were directly engaged in agriculture, and 2,067 in pastoral pursuits. In 1911 there were 270 000 acres under crop, and 505 940 acres under permanent artificially sown grasses. Of the total area, 6,240,268 acres were sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1911, while 1 534 331 acres were leased as sheep runs, and for mining purposes. In 1911-12 the total area under fallow, 34,311, 31,041 acres were devoted to horticulture. Acreage and produce of the chief crops —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Wheat, acres	32,808	30,794	37,078	52,242	37,208
" bushels	651 407	644 235	798,660	1,120,744	659,615
" bushels per acre	19 86	20 92	21 40	21 45	17 73
Oats, acres	58,320	54,625	71,293	63,887	57,589
" bushels	1,979,574	1,526,002	2,347,548	2,063,303	1,504,633
" bushels per acre	34 11	27 99	32 92	32 29	26 13
Potatoes, acres	34,305	54,625	21,375	26,230	21,818
" tons	182,323	145,483	73,862	70,090	62,184
" tons per acre	5 21	2 76	3 39	2 67	2 85
Hay, acres	64,945	73,859	77,804	72,992	77,466
" tons	104,797	92,406	113,746	115 190	107,684
" tons per acre	1 61	1 23	1 7	1 53	1 39

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Fruit culture is of great importance ; fruit to the value of about 340,247, and jam and pulp valued at 223,044<sup>1</sup> were produced in 1911

There were in the State 41,858 horses, 217,408 head of cattle, 1,823,017 sheep and lambs, and 67,392 pigs, on March 1, 1912 The wool clip in 1911 was estimated at 2,526,593 lbs

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, tin, copper, and galena, and there are large beds of coal Gold to the value of 132,108<sup>1</sup> was produced in 1911, and silver and silver ore to the value of 258,361<sup>1</sup>, copper ore, &c, 408,647<sup>1</sup>. The total output of gold from beginning of gold mining to end of 1911 was 1,700 687 fine ounces, value 6,752,832<sup>1</sup> Owing to cessation of alluvial working, the total number of persons employed in gold mining has decreased from 2,060 in 1879 to about 570 in 1911 The total number of men employed in silver and copper mining in 1911 was about 2,500, output (61,501 tons silver and 6,022 tons copper) 67,523 tons, valued at 662,010<sup>1</sup> Tin production in 1911 3 965 tons, men employed about 1,755 (including Chinese), value, 513 500<sup>1</sup> The total value of tin produced up to the end of 1911 was 10 341,819<sup>1</sup> The total number of men employed in coal mining in 1911 was 180, output 57,067 tons, valued at 26,214<sup>1</sup>

### Commerce.

The commerce of Tasmania, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth Imports and exports, including inter State trade —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	3,248,193	3,371,862	3,129,873	3,376 000 <sup>1</sup>	3,309,506
Total exports	4,068,459	4,030,768	3,481,250	4,005,500 <sup>1</sup>	4,529,331

<sup>1</sup> Estimated

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark

The registered shipping in 1911 consisted of 150 sailing vessels of 8,768 tons, and 74 steamers of 8,940 tons total, 224 vessels of 17,708 tons. For shipping railways, posts and telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

### Savings Banks.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Banks at the end of June, 1912, was 26 817, and the amount on deposit 787,101<sup>1</sup>. In Joint Stock Companies Savings Banks in February, 1912, there were 40,288 depositors, and the amount on deposit 1,145,988<sup>1</sup>

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## THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

## Government.

The Northern Territory after forming part of New South Wales, was annexed by Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, to South Australia. On the establishment of Federation in 1901, the Territory entered the Commonwealth as a corporate part of the State of South Australia. The Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900 made provision for the surrender to the Commonwealth of any territory by any State and under this provision an agreement was entered into on December 7, 1907, by the Commonwealth and South Australia for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the former. After the necessary legislation approving this agreement had been passed by the two parliaments concerned, the Territory formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1911. The Commonwealth at the same time assumed responsibility for the State loans contracted by South Australia on behalf of the territory. It took over by purchase the railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta, and it undertook to construct a transcontinental railway from Pine Creek southwards to the boundary of South Australia, and to connect these two railways. The cost of these obligations to the Federal Government is stated as follows:—Public Debt of Northern Territory at June 30, 1909, 2,719,000*l*, deficit, 780,000*l*, cost of Port Augusta railway, 2,242,000*l*, estimated cost of transcontinental railway, 4,500,000*l*, total 10,241,000*l*.

The South Australian laws remain in force until the Federal Government decrees otherwise by Ordinance. Several Ordinances were passed in 1911 and 1912.

*Administrator*—Dr J. A. Gihluth, D V.Sc., M.B.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

## Area and Population

The Northern Territory is bounded by the 26th parallel of south latitude, and the 129th and 138th degrees of east longitude. Its area is 523,820 square miles. The area alienated at the end of 1911 amounted to 473,232 acres absolutely, 104,832,447 acres were held under leases and licences; and the remainder, 228,361,121 acres, was unoccupied. The coast line exceeds 1,300 miles. The Territory possesses many fine rivers and several good harbours, the principal harbour being Port Darwin, where Darwin is situated. The greater part of the interior consists of a tableland rising gradually from the coast to a height of about 1,700 feet. On this tableland there are large areas of excellent pasture. The southern part of the territory is generally sandy with a small rainfall, but it can be watered by means of artesian bores. The climate is tropical, but varies considerably over the whole Territory. The proximity of the sea in the north keeps it fairly equable in the coastal region, but further south the climate is of a continental type, showing a great variation between the hottest and coldest months.

*Population*.—The population, excluding aborigines, has varied as follows:—

Year	Europeans	Others	Total
1881	679	2,766	3,435
1891	1,144	3,764	4,898
1901	1,869	3,041	4,910
1911 (Census)	1,415	1,693	3,110
1911 (31st Dec.)	1,739	1,519	3,258

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Of the Census total 562 were females. Of the total at the end of 1911, 586 were females

The aborigines are estimated to number about 20,000, but it is possible this is an under estimate

The tribes inhabiting the Northern Territory are Larakaya and Woregait at Port Darwin, Melville Island Tribe, Port Lanning Tribe Djanan Tribe at Katherine Creek, Yangman Tribe round Elsey Creek, Mungarai Tribe along the upper part of the Roper River, Nullakun Tribe middle part of the Roper River, and the Mara Tribe south of the Roper River

### Finance

The revenue derived by the Commonwealth in 1910-11 was 25 578*l*, the expenditure, 66,080*l*

The revenue is derived mainly from Customs and Excise Posts and Telegraphs, railways and Crown lands The main heads of expenditure are interest, postal department, gold fields and mining, works and buildings, police, and railways

### Production and Industry

The soils of the Territory differ greatly, but it is stated that most products known to the tropical and temperate zones can be grown successfully At present, however agriculture is insignificant In most parts the natural grasses are extremely rich in nutriment, and provide food for cattle horses, sheep, and other stock The numbers of stock at the end of 1911 were — cattle, 460,000, horses, 21,400, sheep, 51 000, pigs, 1,500

The Territory is rich in mineral resources, though these are very little developed. The total value of the production of metals and minerals up to the end of December, 1910, and in 1911 is given as follows —

—	Total to 1910	1911	—	Total to 1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Gold	2,102,000	30,910	Silver	68,000	—
Copper	148,000	1,470	Other Metals	123,000	4,070
Tin	304,000	22,900			
			Total	2,746,000	59,350

The number of miners in 1911 was 676, of whom 101 were Europeans and 575 Chinese.

### Commerce

The imports and exports are given as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1906	74,438	254,322	1909	57,094	273,505
1907	78,906	244,721	1910	52,296	269,088
1908	86,306	241,028	1911 <sup>1</sup>	16,069	48,668

<sup>1</sup> Trade oversea only The trade with the States of the Commonwealth is not now tabulated.

The principal exports in 1910 were Cattle, value 161,605*l*, Horses 14,070*l*, Gold Bullion, 21,632*l*, Tin ore, 24,218*l*, Pearlashell, 10,080*l*, Hides and Horns, 2,816*l*, Wool, 5,918*l*.

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## TERRITORIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH

### TERRITORY OF PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA)

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and all islands between 8° and 12° S latitude, and 141 and 155° E longitude. It is bounded on the west by the Dutch and on the north by the German possessions. Area, 90,540 square miles, of which about 87,786 are on the mainland of New Guinea, and 2,754 on the islands above mentioned. On June 30, 1911, the population was as follows—European, 1,032, coloured, (other than Papuan), 230, Papuans (estimated), 270,745.

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887 and on Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888. The cost of the administration to the extent of 15 000*l* a year was formerly contributed in equal proportions by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. The Federal Government took over the control in 1901, the political transfer was completed by the *Papua Act* of the Federal Parliament in November, 1905, and on September 1, 1906, a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General of Australia declaring that British New Guinea is to be known henceforth as the Territory of Papua. There is an executive council composed of official members, and a legislative council composed of the executive councillors and three non-official members nominated by the Governor-General of Australia.

*Lieut. Governor and Chief Judicial Officer*—Hon. J. H. P. Murray

*Governmental Secretary*—Hon. Alexander Malcolm Campbell

Tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Four missionary bodies are at work many thousands of natives are being taught by these bodies. Three hundred thousand acres of land have been leased, principally by planters, and plantation work has commenced with energy, the principal cultures being coconuts, rubber, sisal hemp, coffee and Murva fibre. Cotton, vanilla, kapoc, cocoa, tapioca, cinnamon, tea and tobacco are also being cultivated. Suitable areas may be obtained from the Crown. By the *Papua Act* 1906, freehold alienation is prohibited, but leases may be obtained at low rentals for long terms. On hundreds of square miles indigenous sago is growing and there are at least 250,000 acres covered with native-owned coconut trees. The forests contain valuable timbers, in most cases easily accessible by river; the coconut and sago palm are plentiful, sandal-wood, ebony, gums, rattans, and other forest products are found.

There are four parts of entry—Port Moresby, Samarai, Daru, and Bougain (Woodlark Island);

There are 9 magisterial districts, each in charge of a resident magistrate. There are also 2 relieving and 13 assistant resident magistrates, and 4 patrol officers. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever and whenever necessary. For native government some simple regulations have been passed. There are 464 village policemen, armed constabulary, 250 (exclusive of Europeans who are officers of armed constabulary).

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1908	26 019	48,525	94,061	80,616	183,772
1909	27,705	51,824	94 680	79,692	224,222
1910	34,822	64 874	120,869	101,392	256,286
1911	45 972	70,383	202,910	117,410	300,246
1912	51,035	81,172	235,369	99 990	—

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. A subsidy of 30,000L was given by the Australian Government in 1911-12 in addition to revenue, as also a loan of 5,000L for the establishment of Government plantations, 25 000L will be lent for this purpose spread over 5 years to be repaid from profits on the plantations.

There are 8 proclaimed mineral fields in the Territory, seven of which are gold fields, and 1 copper. Gold mining is the most important industry, and claims the attention of 144 adult Europeans. Gold is obtained in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. A large area near Port Moresby with promising copper deposits has been proclaimed a mineral field, and a number of 'shows' are being extensively developed. Copper ore exports in 1909, 1 841L, in 1910-11, 1,439L, in 1911-12, 12,886L. In 1907 the gold output was valued at 39,710L, 1908, 52,837L, 1909, 54,969L, 1910, 59,247L, 1911, 62,112L. The trade is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are food stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware exports, trepang, copra, pearl shell, gold, pearls, sandal wood, coffee, rubber. Number of horses (1911), 389, cattle, 1,149, mules, 116.

Large steamers trade fortnightly between Sydney and Port Moresby and small coastal steamers run at frequent regular intervals between the various inter-territorial ports. Oil launches and numerous cutters are also employed on the local trade.

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## NEW ZEALAND

### Government and Constitution.

By Order in Council of September 9, 1907, and by Proclamation, the designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to the Dominion of New Zealand (officially established as a Colony in 1840), on and from September 26 1907. The present form of government was established by Statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. The Colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Governor has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists (September, 1912) of thirty nine members, who are paid at the rate of 200*l.* per annum. Those appointed before September 17, 1891, are life members but those appointed after that date hold their seats for seven years only, though they are eligible for reappointment. The House of Representatives consists of eighty members, including four Maori, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 200*l.* per annum. Every man registered as an elector is eligible as a member of the House of Representatives. Women cannot be members of either branch of the Legislature. For European representation every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the Dominion and three months in one electoral district, can be registered an elector. No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll. Every adult Maori resident in any of the four Maori electoral districts can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll. Registration is not required in Native districts.

At the general election in 1911 there were 592,043 (321,022 men and 269,009 women) electors on the rolls, who returned 78 European members to the House of Representatives; for the four Maori members

11,768 votes of Natives were recorded. For one European and one Maori Electorate there was no election, the sitting member being returned unopposed in each case. In 1911 there was one European member in the House of Representatives to every 13,354 persons, and one Maori member to about 12,461 Natives. The proportion of European electors to population in the year 1908 was one to every 18 persons.

Parliamentary Parties (December, 1911) —Conservatives, 39, Liberals, 33, Labour, 4, Independent, 4.

*Governor* —His Excellency Rt Hon the Earl of Liverpool, K C M G, M. V O. Salary of 5,000*l.*, and 2,000*l.* additional of allowances. The Governor is Commander in Chief of the Forces.

*Prime Minister* (July 10, 1912) *Minister of Lands, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Labour, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests* —Hon W F Massey.

*Minister of Finance, Minister of Defence, Minister of Education* —Hon J Allen.

*Minister of Railways and Native Minister* —Hon W H Herries.

*Minister of Public Works, Roads, and Bridges, Minister of Mines* —Hon W Fraser.

*Attorney General, Minister of Justice* —Hon A L Herdman.

*Minister of Customs, Minister of Marine, Minister in Charge of Government Life and Accident Insurance, National Provident Fund, and Old-age Pensions Departments* —Hon F M B Fisher.

*Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Immigration* —Hon E H D Bell, K C.

*Postmaster General and Minister of Telegraphs, Minister of Public Health* —Hon R. H Rhodes.

*Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, and in Charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands Administration* —Hon Dr Pomare.

Department of the High Commissioner in London —

*High Commissioner* —The Hon Thomas Mackenzie.

*Secretary to the Department* —C. Wray Palliser.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town, drainage, and water supply districts and river tramway and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

#### Area and Population

There are two principal islands the North and South Islands, besides Stewart Island, and small outlying islands, including (since 1901), the Cook and some other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1,000 miles long, and 180 miles across at the broadest part, coast line 2,000

miles. New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia. Area, including all islands, 104,761 square miles. North Island 44,408 square miles, South Island 58,525, Stewart Island 666 square miles. Acreage 68,881,449, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres), and up to March, 1912, 28,918,464 acres had been alienated, including lands reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes (11,942,428 acres). Estimated population (June 30, 1912), Europeans, 1,034,439, Maoris, 49,844, Cook Islanders, 12,598, total, 1,096,881. Population exclusive of aborigines —

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1881	259,605	220,328	489,933	6
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	8.6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1.7
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	2.3
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	1.9
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	2.8
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	1.3

Area and population of each provincial district (1911):—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population (excl. Maoris)	Persons to a square mile
Auckland	25,746	264,570	10.3
Taranaki	3,909	51,569	15.6
Hawke's Bay	4,410	45,546	11.0
Wellington	11,008	169,694	15.1
Marlborough	4,459	15,956	8.4
Nelson	10,289	45,659	4.7
Westland	4,641	15,714	3.4
Canterbury	14,946	171,181	12.3
Otago —			
Otago Portion	45	182,492	9.3
Southland Portion		55,728	5.3

Population of the North Island, 1911, 563,729, South Island, 444,152, Stewart Island, 325, Chatham Islands 258, Kermadec Islands 4. Total population, 1911, 1,058,312, including 49,844 Maoris (26,475 males, 23,369 females), 2,630 Chinese (86 females). There were 2,879 half-castes, members of Maori tribes.

In 1911, 496,545 lived in the rural districts, 505,598 in boroughs.

In 1911 there were nine towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, Auckland, 40,536, with suburbs, 102,675. Wellington (the seat of Government), 64,272, with suburbs, 70,729. Christchurch, 53,116, with suburbs, 80,196. Dunedin, 41,529, with suburbs, 64,287, Invercargill, 12,782, with suburbs, 16,858, Wanganui, 10,929, with suburbs, 14,762, Napier, 10,527, with suburbs, 11,736, Tauranga, 11,280, and Palmerston North, 10,991.

Excluding Maoris, in 1911, 996,418 persons, or 98.80 per cent., were British subjects. Of these, 702,779, or 69.74 per cent., were born in New Zealand, and 293,639, or 29.26 per cent., in the United Kingdom (153,311 in England, 2,206 in Wales, 51,709 in Scotland, and 40,293 in Ireland). Foreign subjects numbered 12,060, or 1.20 per cent. of the population.

Excluding Chinese, 61.80 per cent. were unmarried, 34.21 per cent. married, and 3.99 widowers or widows.

In 1911, 550,000 (64.97 per cent.) were dependants, 121,000 (13.95 per cent.) agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers, 134,000 (15.24 per cent.) industrial, 102,000 (10.18 per cent.) commercial; 44,000 (4.89 per cent.) domestic, 23,000 (2.25 per cent.) professional; and 10,000 (1.07 per cent.) indefinite occupation.

#### MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1907	25,094	1,157	10,036	8,192	15,028
1908	25,940	1,105	9,043	8,339	16,897
1909	26,524	1,223	8,959	8,094	17,685
1910	25,984	1,162	9,639	8,236	16,345
1911	26,354	1,078	9,534	8,825	16,820

Birth rate, 1911, 25.97 per 1,000 persons living, death rate 9.89 per 1,000, marriage rate, 8.70

#### Immigration and Emigration

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1907	36,108	80,378	5,730
1908	44,970	30,709	14,261
1909	38,650	38,931	4,719
1910	35,769	32,361	3,408
1911	41,389	27,189	4,200

#### Religion

No State aid is given to any form of religion. For the Church of England the Dominion is divided into six dioceses. The Roman Catholic Church is under an Archbishop residing at Wellington and three bishops.

Denomination	Number of clergy July, 1912	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1911	Denomination	Number of clergy July 1912	Number of churches and chapels &c. Census 1911
Church of England	421	796	Baptist	47	55
Presbyterian	343	709	Other Christian bodies	153	321
Roman Catholic	221	858	Hebrew	6	5
Methodist bodies	217	583			
Congregational	84	32	Total	1,482	2,859

In 1911, 41.14 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoris) belonged to the Church of England, 23.32 were Presbyterians, 9.43 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 508,801, and Roman Catholics and Catholics undefined, 140,523 or 18.47 per cent. of the population. There were 2,128 Jews, 1,601 Pagans, and 35,905 who objected to state their religion.



### Instruction

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, with an annual grant of 8,000*l*. The number of graduates admitted after examination is now 1,681. There are four affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 37 professors and lecturers, the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 32 professors and lecturers, the Auckland University College, with 17 professors and lecturers, and the Victoria College at Wellington with 19 professors and lecturers. They are all endowed with lands. The Canterbury Agricultural College is a recognised school of agriculture.

At the end of 1911 there were 32 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 340 teachers and 5,465 pupils. Total income, 1910, 157,461*l*., more than half from endowments and Government payments. There are also 59 District High Schools with 87 teachers and 1,790 scholars. Children receiving secondary instruction at Technical Day Schools numbered 1,341 at the end of 1911.

For primary schools there is an Education Department. There are 13 Education Local Boards, with about 1,300 School Committees. There are 2,166 public primary schools, 4,551 teachers, 161,648 scholars on the rolls, average attendance 142,186. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no secondary schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which special subsidies are given.

There are 326 private schools, with 993 teachers and 19,868 pupils, 7 schools of mines, 4 normal schools, 5 central schools of art, 12 industrial schools, with 2,617 children or young persons, a school for deaf mutes, with 97 pupils, an institute for the blind (at Auckland), and a special school for mentally backward boys at Otago.

There are 104 Native village schools, with 227 teachers and 4,557 scholars, and 9 boarding schools providing secondary education for native children, at which 128 Government scholars are under instruction, and 6 mission schools, with 230 pupils. Total net expenditure by Government on Native schools in 1911 was 35,881*l*. Total expenditure in 1911-12 upon education of all kinds 1,294,000*l*.

### Justice and Crime

There are six supreme court judges, and thirty stipendiary magistrates. There are numerous Magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Europeans summarily convicted	27,128	30,466	30,300	30,697	31,980	34,537
Europeans convicted before supreme or district courts	407 <sup>1</sup>	450 <sup>1</sup>	501 <sup>1</sup>	514 <sup>1</sup>	478 <sup>1</sup>	403 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including convicts sent from Magistrates' courts for sentence, 187 in 1906, 168 in 1907, 225 in 1908, 245 in 1909, 244 in 1910, 186 in 1911.

At the end of 1911 the gaols contained 573 prisoners.

### Pauperism

The Dominion is divided into districts, with elective boards for the administration of the public hospitals and charitable relief. The Government subsidises bequests at the rate of 10s in the pound, voluntary contributions, 24s. in the pound and contributions by local authorities, according to a sliding scale, ranging from 12s 8d in the pound to 24s 8d in the pound, according to the value of rateable property within the district. The total expenditure on Charitable Aid during the year ended 31st March, 1912, was 98,822l. During 1911 the benevolent asylums accommodated 2,649 inmates, 2,617 children (1,594 boys and 1,023 girls) were wholly or partly maintained by the Government in industrial schools and other institutions.

### Old Age Pensions.

In 1898 an Act, amended in 1905 and consolidated in 1908, provided for old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions, is entitled to a pension of 26l a year. The joint annual income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed 90l (including pensions). Total pensions on March 31, 1912, 16,649, representing a yearly payment of 416,580l, the average pension being 25l 0s 4d.

### Finance

The following table of revenue is exclusive of sales and rents of land —

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, in- cluding Post and Teleg	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	3 103 505	1 550 954	2 765 820	587 546	304 905	8 768 349
1909	2 801 248	1 691 877	2 918 507	604 091	291 044	8 778 578
1910	2 877 121	1 537 353	3 298 569	442 770	216 33	8 068 582
1911	3 077 820	1 847 400	3 488 755	678 723	407 93	8 086 124
1912	3 279 612	2 032 006	3 800 618	647 011	448 895	10 731 557

Receipts from sales of land for 1911-12, 66,505l, revenue from rents of pastoral runs, &c., 244 652l.

The following expenditure table is exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund —

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Railways	Education	Post and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	2 187 437	1 965 428	543 811	707 146	371 683	5 818 965
1909	2 353 306	2 120 987	574 818	800 293	404 830	5 738 513
1910	2 897 462	2 168 186	936 876	855 862	469 848	6 990 922
1911	3 468 452	2 870 814	934 354	911 529	489 803	8 643 106
1912	3 603 844	2 467 718	1 020 236	986 527	608 070	10 340 868

Budget estimates, 1912-1913 Revenue, 11,005,680l, expenditure, 10,863,688l.

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1912, was 55,027,466l, including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The rate of the ordinary land tax for 1909-10 was 1d in the pound on the unimproved value. There is also a graduated tax on land, rising from one-sixteenth of a penny in the pound on unimproved values from 5,000l to 7,000l, thence by progressive increases on values up to 200,000l or over,

the maximum tax of 2½ per centum being then reached. Previous Acts were consolidated under the Statute of 1908. The graduated tax is increased by 50 per cent. in the case of absentees, but the absentee tax does not apply to companies, but to shareholders in companies. For and after the year ended March 31, 1910, the new progressive graduated scale over 40,000£ is increased by 25 per cent. in the case of all land other than "business premises." The average taxation per head of the population, excluding Maoris, in 1911-12, was 5½ 8s 10d.

The public debt is shown in the following table —

Year ended March 31	Public debt			Debt charge			Interest on Treasury Bills
	Debentures and Stock	Sinking Fund	Net debt	Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	68,458,607	2,028,036	66,534,961	2,065,618	81,842	2,168,860	30,559
1909	70,889,454	3,154,089	67,731,546	2,149,739	91,438	2,341,177	17,169
1910	74,290,643	3,112,066	71,778,580	2,353,182	98,124	2,877,806	20,160
1911	81,078,122	3,559,736	77,658,596	2,881,000	54,104	2,435,104	23,848
1912	84,353,918	2,160,608	82,193,810	2,446,496	186,588	2,644,891	11,459

The reduction in the amount of the sinking funds shown in 1912 is due to the fact that a new system of accounts has been introduced into the Treasury and the following items included with the Sinking Funds in previous years are now excluded as not being strictly part of the Sinking Funds proper, i.e., Reserve Funds Societies' 800,000£ Bank of New Zealand Preference Shares, 500,000£ and New Zealand Consols held by the New Zealand Government, 347,168£, on March 31, 1912. For each of the years 1908 to 1911, the first two items were the same, and the last item amounted to 860,751£ in 1908, 877,765£ in 1909, 808,840£ in 1910 and 835,240£ in 1911.

The net debt per head of population on March 31, 1912, amounted to 79£ 12s. 8d.

#### LOCAL FINANCE.

The following table shows receipts and expenditure of the local governing bodies —

Year ended March 31	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans (not Government loans)
	From Rates	From other sources		
	£	£	£	£
1907	1,283,049	2,806,864	3,697,515	11,616,048
1908	1,356,257	3,161,659	4,491,113	12,582,334
1909	1,890,698	3,274,868	4,800,711	12,303,422
1910	1,536,317	4,296,208	4,898,482	14,987,685
1911	1,692,601	3,948,688	5,360,261	15,727,618

The following figures for 1891 and 1911 deal with the land —

	1891	1911	Increase, 1891 to 1911	
	£	£	Amount	Rate per cent.
Unimproved value	72,822,485	184,061,798	101,239,313	149.72
Value of improvements	66,202,544	166,254,967	97,061,708	145.07
Total	139,025,029	350,317,065	170,692,036	122.82

## Defence

New Zealand is a party to the Naval Agreement between Great Britain and Australasia (see under *Commonwealth of Australia*)

New Zealand passed a Defence Act in 1909, amended 1910, which provides for the gradual military training of every male New Zealander from the age of 12 to the age of 25, after which he will serve in the Reserve up to the age of 30. There are no distinctions and no exceptions except for the physically unfit. From 12 to 14 the boy is a junior cadet, from 14 to 18 a senior cadet, from 18 to 25 he becomes a soldier in the Territorial Force, from 25 to 30 he belongs to the Reserve. Senior cadets do 50 drills and a musketry course each year. The soldier in the Territorial Force does 7 clear days annual training and a musketry course, besides 30 drills and 6 whole day parades, but there are modifications to meet the requirements of local conditions in certain directions.

The Territorial Force is about 29,000 strong, and is organised in field and coast-defence units with practically the same establishment for peace as for war. In each of the four military districts into which the Dominion is divided there is a brigade of infantry, a brigade of mounted rifles and a brigade of field artillery, as well as 9 companies of garrison artillery for coast defence and a field company of engineers, besides medical units and other departmental troops. An infantry brigade will include four battalions and a signal company, a mounted brigade, three regiments of mounted rifles and a signal company, and a brigade of artillery, two four gun batteries. The force will be fully armed and equipped according to the most modern standard. It is estimated that the annual cost of the scheme when carried out completely will be 400,000/. It will take several years before the scheme is in complete working order.

## Production and Industry

### I AGRICULTURE.

Two thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. About 17,000,000 acres are still under forest. The total area under crop (including 14,214,741 acres in sown grasses and 209,973 acres broken up) in 1911, was 16,154,218 acres, excluding 111,672 acres in gardens, orchards, and plantations. The area of Crown lands surveyed and open for selection on March 31 1912, was 1,242,473 acres.

The largest freehold estates are held in the South Island. The extent of occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1911 was as follows—

Size of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres	Size of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to 10 acres	18,675	81,897	5 001 to 10,000 acres	526	3,526,514
11 " 20 "	12,151	345,068	10,001 " 20,000 "	264	3,751,846
21 " 30 "	7,948	618,980	20,001 " 50,000 "	186	4,157,740
31 " 40 "	10,748	1,099,668	50,001 acres and over	90	8,128,742
41 " 50 "	7,082	1,625,087			
51 " 60 "	5,496	5,572,900			
61 " 70 "	3,671	2,851,781			
71 " 80 "	4,780	2,588,196	Total	73,876	40,238,198

Deducting Crown lands under pastoral leases, the area of occupied land in 1911 was 29,238,793 acres, in 1901, 26,982,486 acres, in 1891, 19,951,925 acres.

In 1911 there were 110,025 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows

Years	Wheat				Oats			Barley			Hay (Grass)	
	Acre	1 000 Bushels	Average per acre		Acre	1 000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acre	1 000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acre	
1907	193 031	5,467	28 84	386,981	14 092	35 82	36 377	1 163	32 15	—	50 435	
1908	352,831	8,778	34 76	406,908	18,907	46 44	48,651	1 963	33 67	—	66 567	
1909	311 000	8 733	28 24	377 000	13 537	35 88	41,500	1 728	39 58	—	—	
1910	331 641	8 274	25 73	302 068	10 004	33 42	35 219	1 011	27 72	—	—	
1911	327,167	8 490	25 74	302,627	10 119	33 41	33,491	1 027	27 68	—	—	

Livestock in 1911, 404 284 horses, 2,020 171 cattle 24,270,000 sheep, and 348,764 pigs. Wool clip in 1911, 175,472,975 lbs., of which 169,424,811 lbs. were exported

Statistics of the leading manufactures (excluding mines and quarries) —

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Hands employed	Estimated Capital £	Estimated Produce £
1890	2,254	25,633	5,261,826	8,773,837
1895	2,459	27 339	5,798 017	9 549,380
1900	3,163	41 726	7,959,631	17,141,149
1905	3,495	49 806	11 814 013	22,422,726
1910	3 519	45 965	14 480 855	29,534,642

In the capital estimated for 1910 were meat freezing and preserving, 7,422,187; tanning, wool scouring &c., 2,686,770; saw mills, 2,699,888; grain mills, 1,248,001; clothing and boot factories, 1,123,998; butter and cheese factories, 3,919,184; iron and brass works, 1,125,640.

## II MINES AND MINERALS.

Mineral produce for years ended December 31 —

Year	Silver		Anti mony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Oz.	£	T	£	T	£	Tons	£	T	£	Oz	£
1906	1,731,326	175,387	5	73	—	—	1,860,675	936,063	5,530	572,798	366,422	2,004,925
1909	1,812,360	180,573	2	80	6	39	1,911,347	1,085,742	9 250	552,609	506,571	2 666,900
1910	1,711,360	171,569	—	—	5	15	2,197,897	1,318,737	8,698	463,044	478,363	1,896,878
1911	1,811,943	181,567	39	92	—	6	2,086,673	1,196,086	7,567	396 797	464,236	1,618,792
1912	201,146	84,789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	543,145	1,365,115

## Commerce.

In 1911 the imports duty free (excluding 763,271*l* specie) amounted to 9,416,496*l*, subject to duty, 9,366,112*l*

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1907	17,802,861	19,783,133	285,819	20,068,957
1908	17,471,384	15,894,536	422,964	16,317,494
1909	16,674,719	19,462,926	199,060	19,661,986
1910	17,061,638	11,944,168	236,046	12,180,214
1911	19,646,879	18,761,838	246,592	19,008,430

The quantities and values of imports are obtained from Customs entries verified by invoices and, where necessary as with goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, by examination. For exports the free-on board in New Zealand value is given but, as regards the main items the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated and compares them with current price lists to prevent any over estimate. Goods transhipped at a foreign port are regarded as imported from the country where they were originally shipped, and exports as destined for the country where it is intended to land them. The countries named, however may not be those of origin or destination, as no attempt is made to trace the goods beyond the ports disclosed by the documents presented to the Customs. Very little cargo is *transit* passes through New Zealand.

For the year ended March 31, 1912 the value of imports was 20,490,338*l* and of exports 19,086,664*l*. The principal imports and exports in 1911 are given as follows —

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for iron and steel goods machinery, &c.	4,250,479	Colonial produce	
Sugar	3,832,418	Wool	6,491,707
Tea	376,591	Gold	1,816,251
Spirits, wines and beer	281,461	Grain, pulse flour	381,649
Tobacco and cigars	4,918	Frozen meat	3,603,400
Coal	1,402,963	Kauri gum	396,707
Bags and sacks	189,511	Tallow	607,247
Fruit	482,091	Hides skins, leather	908,307
Oil	471,94	Live stock	201,944
Paper, printed books and stationery	95,896	Butter and cheese	2,768,974
Other imports, excluding specie	6,740,111	Bacon and hams	7,504
Specie	745,271	Preserved meats	141,649
		Grass seeds	46,817
		Phormium (fibre)	330,209
		Other articles	1,274,056
		British and foreign produce	198,287
		Specie	48,806
Total	19,545,879	Total	19,023,490

## Exports of certain trade products —

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1907	171,633,596	2,334,906	8,769	338,441	336,833
1908	162,573,481	2,193,808	5,630	229,973	280,798
1909	166,689,703	2,372,404	8,850	321,168	406,607
1910	204,863,967	2,654,196	8,893	356,635	431,915
1911	169,424,811	2,260,566	7,387	302,887	432,174

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1911, was 79,358,918*l*. The gold exports in four years were as follows —

Years	Quantity	Value	Years	Quantity	Value
	Oz	£		Oz	£
1908	506,881	2,004,799	1910	478,288	1,896,828
1909	508,871	2,008,900	1911	455,226	1,816,782

The following table shows the trade with different countries —

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	16,441,837	16,287,786	16,496,771	11,787,500	13,143,796	16,163,168	16,653,116	13,184,74
Australia	2,441,426	2,764,110	2,258,543	2,944,991	2,163,161	1,918,135	2,010,761	2,515,16
Pacific Islands	620,851	654,016	672,765	910,254	903,581	258,164	294,244	824,80
India & Ceylon	572,837	611,060	659,552	628,647	107,146	138,163	123,628	100,14
China	94,399	24,354	36,382	85,280	7,904	11,897	19,627	8,12
United States	1,843,037	1,166,068	1,899,787	1,882,129	325,435	664,810	558,665	484,86
Other places	1,526,797	1,168,235	1,430,233	1,662,244	426,317	418,156	584,238	511,40
Totals	17,471,864	15,674,710	17,061,883	19,845,870	16,817,404	19,661,996	22,180,909	19,028,40

Trade (imports and exports) of the principal ports —

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
1907	8,008,404	9,167,837	5,469,983	4,027,541
1908	7,571,846	7,965,828	4,700,005	3,780,621
1909	7,705,264	8,156,224	5,007,426	3,771,037
1910	8,701,981	9,156,634	5,863,826	4,030,046
1911	8,931,612	9,320,509	5,748,215	3,975,360

According to the Board of Trade returns, the principal imports into and exports of British products from the United Kingdom from and to New Zealand in recent years were as follows —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports into U.K. —	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	7,657,731	5,941,766	6,926,481	8,528,757	7,479,011
French mutton	3,006,278	5,462,564	5,499,068	4,223,173	5,929,751
Tallow and stearine	796,907	506,437	700,067	815,367	680,986
Sheep skins	701,800	548,972	610,671	622,988	569,267
French beef	506,548	641,600	660,819	797,483	872,494
Butter	1,699,226	1,250,311	1,472,319	2,601,363	1,495,342
Exports from U.K. —					
Cottons	978,666	868,246	861,478	1,108,021	1,046,270
Woolens	619,148	611,644	642,966	689,612	789,806
Apparel	496,673	477,626	467,049	597,767	565,606
Iron, and iron and steel manufactures	1,267,576	1,241,467	1,068,677	1,264,466	1,279,628
Machinery	436,492	666,494	827,510	423,926	481,181

## Shipping and Navigation

In 1911 the registered vessels were 244 sailing vessels of 35,651 tons (net), and 361 steamers of 114,978 tons, total 605 vessels of 150,624 tons (net).

Shipping inwards and outwards for five years —

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1907	601	1,191,198	645	1,254,266	539	1,081,504	616	1,225,382
1908	614	1,281,250	653	1,361,047	543	1,082,510	656	1,331,905
1909	553	1,202,457	606	1,283,935	515	1,102,405	596	1,259,878
1910	535	1,271,978	609	1,339,031	503	1,159,603	538	1,267,207
1911	580	1,389,349	621	1,482,678	553	1,235,193	624	1,467,402

Of vessels inwards in 1911, 169 of 707,573 tons were British, 409 of 727,969 tons colonial, 43 of 46,836 tons foreign. Vessels outwards, 169 of 693,655 tons British, 412 of 726,655 tons colonial, 43 of 47,082 tons foreign.

For the year 1911, the shipping at five principal ports was as under —

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland	294	733,311	235	479,781
Wellington	128	417,622	126	472,900
Lyttelton	31	38,040	22	71,636
Dunedin	33	86,925	39	122,468
Bluff Harbour	64	161,056	63	167,705

## RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1912, there were 1 178 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,625 in the South Island, besides 29 miles of private lines—2,827 miles in all. Revenue from Government railways 3,676,509*l.*, expenditure 2,425,896*l.*, surplus 1,210,614*l.* Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines open, and unopen, to March 31, 1912, 32,689,179*l.* In 1911-12 the tonnage of goods carried was 5,887,908, and the passengers numbered 11,891,134.

All the chief towns are provided with tramway systems.

## POST AND TELEGRAPH

Postal statistics—Articles posted and delivered —

Years	Letters and Letter-cards	Post Cards	Books, &c.	News- papers	Parcels	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued	Paid
1908	175,440,111	15,968,515	49,342,641	41,856,013	1,790,647	461,054	271,434
1909	188,999,897	14,149,643	50,667,928	42,561,641	2,161,834	533,730	413,764
1910	193,769,898	13,931,665	53,808,307	42,805,554	2,471,964	556,487	440,778
1911	203,483,632	12,853,477	55,898,434	43,302,719	2,537,279	607,766	485,545



Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1912, 1,087,711*l.*, working expenses, 985,912*l.* The officials numbered 7 258 on March 31, 1912.

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1912, there were 11,805 miles of line and 39,370 of wire. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 9,063,183, 8,971,725 being private and Press. The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1911-12 was 474,468*l.*

### Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1911, five banks of issue doing business. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid up capital of 1,000,000*l.*, besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 1,000,000*l.* of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities for 1911, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 28 625,803*l.*, and the average assets 29,433,614*l.* The average amount on deposit was 26,765,122*l.* The value of the notes in circulation was 1 677,842*l.*

Post-office and private savings-bank business —

Years	No of Savings Banks	No of Depositors	Amounts Deposited	Amounts Withdrawn	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year
			£	£	£
1908	598	388,945	10 798,585	10,639,105	13 512,266
1909	624	408,770	10 779,855	10,668,974	14,065,410
1910	652	432 119	12,047,275	10,985 488	15 620,515
1911	692	459,602	13 047,689	11 999,032	17,194,461

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands

**Auckland Islands**, 50° 31' S., 166° 19' E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a depot of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

**Chatham Islands**, 43° 50' S., 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 375 square miles. population (April, 1911) 453 (234 Europeans and 219 Maoris and Mororis).

The Cook and other South Pacific Islands were annexed to New Zealand in June, 1901. They lie between 8° and 23° S lat 157° and 170° W long. The Cook Islands and the other islands with their population (1911) are as follows —

Cook Islands—	Population	Other Islands—	Population
Rarotonga	2,759	Nine (Savage Is.)	8,948
Mangai	1,471	Palmerston Is.	107
Atiu	612	Penrhyn (Tongareva)	835
Aitutaki	1,287	Manahiki	444
Manke (Perry Is.)	457	Rakaanga	515
Mitiaro	199	Danger (Pukapuka)	490
Hervey Islands	29		
Total	6,864	Total	5,684

Total area of the Cook and other islands about 280 square miles.

Rarotonga is 20 miles in circumference, Vatu, or Atiu, 20 miles, Aitutaki, 21 miles, Nine (or Savage Island), 40 miles. Laws for the Cook Islands have been made since 1890 by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council of which the Ariki, or native Kings and Queens, are members. At Rarotonga there is a British Resident whose approval is

required for all enactments. The customs tariff of New Zealand is enforced. The annual death rate is higher than the birth rate in the islands. Chief products—copra, coffee, pearl-shell, fruit, bats and caps, and lime-juice. The trade for 1911 was —Imports into New Zealand, 92,382 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Exports from New Zealand, 56,181 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Kermadec Islands**, 36° S, 178 30' W, 600 miles NNE of New Zealand, Area 15 square miles. Population (1911) 4 persons. The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit, Macaulay Island is 3 miles in circuit.

Small uninhabited islands are The Campbell Islands, the three King's Islands, Campbell Island, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands.

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## FIJI

### Constitution and Government.

Fiji was ceded by the chiefs and people of Fiji on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Native Commissioner, the Hon A. E. Coates, Agent-General of Immigration, and the Hon R. S. D. Rankine, Receiver-General. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises ten official members, six elected members, and two native members.

*Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.*—Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. Salary 3,000*l.* (and 1,000*l.* from Imperial funds.)

*Colonial Secretary*—Hon. Eyre Hutson, C.M.G.

The Governor is High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.

There is a constabulary consisting of natives and Indians, and a 'Rifle Association' under the supervision of Government.

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 17 provinces, in 10 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the principles of native administration by which the people formerly governed themselves. In seven of the provinces there are European commissioners. About 186 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed in subordinate administrative capacities. There are also 31 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 17 European magistrates in the administration of justice. A European commissioner, who is also Government medical officer, resides in Rotumah.

### Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of over 200 islands (about 80 inhabited) lying between 15° and 20° south latitudes and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The largest is Viti Levu, area 4,250 square miles, next is Vanua Levu, area 2,600 square miles. The island of Rotumah, between 12° and 16° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° east longitude, was added to the colony in 1880. Total area, including Rotumah, 7,455 square miles.

At the census of April 2, 1911, the population was 139,541; the Europeans, 2,707 (2,403 males, 1,304 females), Fijians, 87,096 (45,110 males, 40,986 females), Rotumans, 2,176 (1,043 males, 1,133 females), Indians, 40,288 (28,873 males, 14,313 females), Polynesians, 2,758 (2,429 males, 329 females), Chinese, 305 (276 males, 29 females), others, 3,213 (1,674 males, 1,539 females). On December 31, 1911 the estimated population was 142,761.

Among Europeans in 1911 the births were 90 and deaths 46; among Fijians, births 3,298, deaths 3,851; among Indians, births 1,271, deaths 791.

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu. European population (census of April 2, 1911), 1,376.

### Religion and Instruction

Attending at Wesleyan native churches in 1911, 84,306. Roman Catholic Mission, 10,592. The Wesleyan Mission comprises 14 European missionaries, 6 European mission sisters, 100 native ministers, 132 catechists, 881 teachers, and 3,655 local preachers, 5,449 class leaders, with 730 churches, and 384 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 32 European ministers and 246 native teachers, 47 European sisters, 80 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions.

Two public schools, in Suva and Levuka, receive 744*l.* a year State aid, 340 scholars in 1911. Another State-supported school is solely for natives; 66 scholars in 1911. During 1911 the Wesleyan Mission had 1,062 schools with 16,939 scholars; the Roman Catholic had 157 schools with 2,298 scholars. The Roman Catholic Mission maintains 4 schools for Europeans, with 244 children in 1911.

## FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1908	185,424	149,874	1909	177,909	187,684
1907	179,802	156,811	1910	211,952	236,661
1906	178,015	197,798	1911	240,395	265,347

The principal sources of revenue in 1911 were — Customs, 148,026*l*, wharf and shipping dues, 12,708*l*, native taxes, 16,205*l*, licences, excise, &c, 19,308*l*, fees of court, 20,872*l*, postal dues and stamps, 7,588*l*. The expenditure on personal emoluments was 84,759*l*, on other charges, 180,588*l*. The public debt consists of a loan of 57,700*l*, and Imperial advances, total indebtedness (1911), 93,615*l*.

## Production, Industry and Commerce

There are 6 sugar mills, aggregate daily output 543 tons of dried sugar, 1 tea factory, daily output 500 pounds of dried tea; 20 boat building yards, 2 soap works, 4 saw mills, and 8 fibre mills. In 1911 there were under cultivation by European and Indian settlers — Bananas, 4,692 acres, coconuts, 37,562 acres, maize, 2,741 acres, sugar-cane, 43,359 acres, yams, 801 acres, tobacco, 200 acres, peanuts, 700 acres, tea, 200 acres, rice, 11,701 acres, rubber, 390 acres, pine-apples, 280 acres. In 1911 there were approximately 6,228 horses and mules, 45,000 cattle, 4,561 sheep, and 13,665 goats.

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1908	662,654	878,394	1910	829,029	1,005,816
1909	636,250	947,136	1911	854,193	1,275,295

Imports subject to duty, 1911, 673,847*l*, duty free 283,232*l*.

Year	Imports		Exports	
	From British Possessions	From other Countries	To British Possessions	To other Countries
	£	£	£	£
1908	646,099	16,554	873,112	281
1909	619,659	16,590	946,900	235
1910	611,939	119,136	996,299	9,519
1911	864,514	92,565	1,274,680	1,627

Quantities and values of imports are ascertained by invoices and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers. In the case of exports, the values are declared by the exporter as the true values of the goods as they lie in the port of shipment, including cost of packages. The countries recorded as the origin and destination of goods are those disclosed by the shipping documents. Copra is usually exported in vessels which sail to Lisbon, Marseilles, Hamburg, &c. for orders, and the ultimate destination is unknown. Almost all English goods imported into Fiji appear as imports from Australia.

The principal imports during 1911 were biscuits, 20,864*l*, fish, 12,214*l*, flour, etc., 59,579*l*, meats, 22,489*l*, rice, 16,943*l*, spirits, 11,866*l*.

tobacco, 13,549<sup>l</sup>, coal, 28,684<sup>l</sup>, timber, 47,585<sup>l</sup>, drapery, 146,425<sup>l</sup>, hardware, 56,601<sup>l</sup>, galvanised iron, 16,610<sup>l</sup>, machinery, 49,323<sup>l</sup>, oils, 20,470<sup>l</sup>, rails, etc., 21,755<sup>l</sup>. Principal exports copra, 294,245<sup>l</sup>, green fruit, 151,668<sup>l</sup>, molasses, 9,821<sup>l</sup>. Trocas shell, 14,252<sup>l</sup>, sugar 797,274<sup>l</sup>.

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the imports into the United Kingdom from Fiji in 1912 amounted to 20,129<sup>l</sup>, the exports of U.K. produce to Fiji amounted to 122,460<sup>l</sup>, and the exports of foreign and colonial produce to 7,911<sup>l</sup>. The British exports were principally (1911) cotton manufactures, 41,876<sup>l</sup>, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 12,484<sup>l</sup>, and apparel, 11,479<sup>l</sup>.

### Shipping and Communications

Fiji is in regular steam communication with New Zealand, Australia, Tonga and Samoa Honolulu and Canada. During 1911 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 140 steamers (all British) of 290,167 tons, and 10 sailing vessels of 5,310 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1911, 584,935 tons. Registered shipping 1911, 16 vessels of 2,293 tons, 288 vessels holding coasting licenses (1911), tonnage, 3,800. There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer.

Local correspondence, 1911, 325,194 letters and postcards, 94,253 book packets, 323,362 newspapers, 8,365 parcels, foreign correspondence, 588,051 letters, 251,276 newspapers, 139,037 book packets and 12,127 parcels. There is a Money Order system with the United Kingdom, Canada, the Australian States, New Zealand, and Tonga. An overland telephone from Suva to Lautoka, 120 miles. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Labasa and Tavuni.

Money, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

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## PACIFIC ISLANDS

## TONGA.

## (FRIENDLY ISLANDS)

The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 6, 1886. By the Anglo German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States the Tonga Islands were left practically under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga on May 19 1900. In December, 1900 the British High Commissioner, with the assent of the King and native chiefs, assumed the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction over all subjects of Foreign Powers in Tonga, and the supervision of the financial administration.

*King*—George II., born June 18, 1874 succeeded his great grandfather, George Tubou in 1893 married June 1st 1899, to Lavinia, who died in April, 1902. He married again in 1909.

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets every three years composed one half of hereditary nobles, who hold their office subject to good behaviour, and half of representatives elected for three years by the people, every adult male who has paid his taxes and is not criminally incapacitated being qualified to vote.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively Tonga, Haapai, and Vavau, and lies between 15° and 23 30' south, and 178° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. Area, 390 square miles, population census, April, 1911 23,011 Tongans, 346 Pacific islanders, and 380 Europeans. Capital Nukualofa. The natives are Christian, mostly Wesleyan Methodists. The revenue chiefly from customs (28,232l in 1911), a poll tax and leases (no land being sold), amounted in 1911 to 51,050l and the expenditure to 50 012l. Native produce consists mostly of copra, green fruit, mats, tapa (a textile from bark), and fungus. Imports, 1910 218,309l, 1911, 223,101l, exports, 1910, 245,946l. 1911, 240,103l. The imports include specie (40,377l in 1911) drapery (40,188l in 1911), bread stuffs, meats and beverages, and the exports, copra 231,479l in 1911, green fruit, 5,545l. The imports are chiefly from Australia and New Zealand. The exports chiefly to Australia, New Zealand, and Germany. In 1911 56 vessels of 105,324 aggregate tonnage entered and 53 of 103,444 tons cleared (mainly British). Two boats of the New Zealand Union Steamship Company visit each of the 3 Tongan groups every two weeks, one running from Auckland to Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, and Sydney the other going in the inverse order.

Since May 1, 1905, British coin is the only legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

*High Commissioner and Consul General for the Western Pacific*—Sir Francis Henry May, K C M G

*Agent and Consul*.—W. Telfer Campbell.

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In the sections devoted to New South Wales and New Zealand mention is made of various annexed Pacific Islands. The following summary (omitting islands described elsewhere) gives the names and positions of islands which are unattached —

**DUKE ISLAND**, 24° 40' S lat., 124° 48' W long. **PITCAIRN ISLAND**, 25° 5' S, 130° 5' W, area 2 sq. m., pop. in 1911, 145 (40 adult males, 45 adult females, 43 children aged 6 to 16, and 17 children under 6 years). The affairs of the island are conducted by a Parliament of 7 members with a President, a Vice President and a Judge. In religion the islanders (descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*) are 'Seventh Day Adventists.' The products of the island are sweet potatoes, yams, taro, melons, pumpkins, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and arrowroot, which is prepared in limited quantities with antiquated appliances. Excellent coffee also grows, and its cultivation will probably extend. On the island there are about 200 wild goats and a small stock of chickens. Pigs formerly common are now extinct. The British Government has relieved them of liability to repay an advance of 200*l* granted in 1902. **DUDOZA ISLAND**, 7° 40' S lat. 161° W long., area 2 sq. m. **VICTORIA ISLAND**, area 2 sq. m. uninhabited. **UNION**, or **TOKELAU GROUP**, between 8° 30' and 11° 8' lat., and 171° and 172° W long. Five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaafo or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Atafu or Duke of York, Nassau, Danger, area of group, 7 sq. m., pop. 912 natives and 2 Europeans (1911). The islands are included in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate. **PHOENIX GROUP**, between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S lat., and 171° and 174° 30' W long. Eight islands. Mary, Enderbury. **PHOENIX** Burney Gardner McKean, Hull, Sydney area of group, 16 sq. m. pop. 59. **ELlice ISLANDS** between 6° 30' and 11° 20' S lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. The principal islands are Funafuti, Nukufetai, Vaitupu, Nui (or Netherland), Niutao (or Lynx or Speiden), Nenamaga (or Hudson), Nanomea (or St. Augustine), Nukulaelae (or Mitchell), Nukuta (or Sojhia), area of group, 14 sq. m., pop. (1911), 3,084 natives, 4 Europeans, and 1 Asiatic. **GILBERT ISLANDS**, on the equator. The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Abaiang, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Ananuka, Nonouti, Tapitea, Heru, Nukunai, Onotoa, Tamana, Arorae and Ocean Islands. Area 166 sq. m., estimated pop. (1911) 20,417 natives and 446 foreigners. Revenue of the Protectorate, which includes the Gilbert, Ellice, and Union groups, was 21,331*l* in 1911, and expenditure, 17,965*l*. The trade in 1911 amounted to 75,421*l* for imports, and 238,950*l* for exports (142,165 tons phosphates from Ocean Islands, value 218,250*l*, and 2,070 tons copra, value 20,700*l*). **BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS**, about 8° S and 160° W, are Guadalcanal, Malaita, Isabel, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ronongu, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands (the Lord Howe Group or Ougtong Java, and the Santa Cruz Islands are also included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate). Area 14,800 sq. m., European population (1912), 500; native population about 150,000. They are under British Protection. Revenue (1911-12), 18,040*l*, expenditure, 22,639*l*. About 18,000 acres planted by white planters, were under coco-nuts in March, 1911 and about 800 acres under rubber, sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas are grown, 60 acres were under cotton in March, 1910. From these islands in 1903, 663 labourers were recruited for Queensland. Recruiting ceased at the end of 1903, in March 1904, there were about 6,000 of the islanders in Queensland, but there is a steady stream of returning labourers. The value of imports in 1910-11 was 103,147*l*, and copra, pearl shell, ivory nuts, &c., were exported to the value of 88,890*l*. Foreign going vessels entered, 1911-12, 23 of 25,321 net tons (25,548 tons British), cleared, 74 of 24,323 net tons (24,094 British). There is a Resident Commissioner. **SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS**, seven large islands, the largest about 15 miles long.

DUFF or WILSON ISLANDS, eleven islands, the largest about 6 miles in circumference. STARBUCK ISLAND, 6° 30' S lat., 155° W long, area 1 sq m., uninhabited. MALDEN ISLAND 4° S lat., 155° W long, area 85 sq m., pop 168. JARVIS ISLAND on the equator, 159° W, area 1½ sq m., pop 30. FANNING ISLAND, 3 50' N, 159° W, area 15 sq m., pop 150. WASHINGTON ISLAND, 4 40' N, 160° 20' W, area 6 sq m. PALMYRA, 6° N, 162° 30' W, area 1½ sq m. BAKER ISLANDS, on the equator.

These islands are mostly of coral formation, most of them grow coconut trees in large quantities, and some of them are valuable for their guano.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

The NEW HEBRIDES, however, are under a mixed commission of English and French naval officers on the Pacific station. Under the Anglo-French Convention of February, 1906, ratified October, 1906, there is an arrangement for the reorganisation of the administration. This convention also guarantees the interests of French, British, and natives, respectively, and fixes the conditions of land holding in the islands. It also provides for the regulation of the recruitment of native labourers. Within the Islands Great Britain is represented by a Resident Deputy Commissioner, who reports to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The larger islands of the group are Espiritu Santo, Mallicolo, Api or Tasiko, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Aipere or Tanna, Futuna or Erromanga, and Anietyum. Area, 5,100 square miles, population about 70,000. At the end of 1905 there were within the group 225 British and 417 French subjects. There are 3 French Catholic mission schools, and 1 Presbyterian. Settlers have acquired large areas within the islands, and though there are many disputes as to rightful possession, and much of the land is still uncleared, coconuts (for copra), maize, mullet, coffee, and bananas are grown, and a prosperous timber factory prepares Kauri wood for export. The distillation and importation of spirits are prohibited. The expenditure for 1908 was estimated at 30,060*l.* or 15,030*l.* for the British and an equal amount for the French. There are several French and British trading companies, and the commerce of the islands in the absence of statistics, may be estimated at about 53,000*l.* for imports, and 43,000*l.* for exports. The trade is mostly with Sydney and Nouméa (New Caledonia). The imports are provisions and foodstuffs, clothing, metal work, and furniture, the exports are maize, copra, coffee, and other island products. Vessels visit the islands frequently, including the repeated voyages of two French and one British company, whose steamers provide for communication with Sydney, Nouméa, the Solomon Islands and sometimes the Gilbert Islands.

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PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES



## UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec. 16, 1791, an eleventh amendment Jan. 8, 1793, a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804, a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865, a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868, and a fifteenth amendment March 30, 1870.

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice President chosen for the same term in the mode prescribed as follows:—'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The practice is that in every State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States; and further, that no person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President, neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The quadrennial election is held every fourth (leap) year. Electors are chosen in the several States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November: the electors meet and give their votes at their respective State capitals on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, and the votes of the electors of all the States are opened and counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The presidential term begins on March 4, in the year following leap years.

The President is commander in chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice President is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and in the case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term.

*President of the United States*—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, born at Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856; educated at Princeton University (1875–1879), Associate Professor at Bryn Mawr College (1885–1888), Professor of Political Economy at Wesleyan University (1888–1890), Professor of Jurisprudence and politics at Princeton University (1890–1902), President of Princeton University (1902–1910), Governor of New Jersey (1911–1913).

*Vice-President of the United States*—Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana, born 1854, admitted to the bar, 1875, Governor of Indiana, 1909–1913.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 75,000 dollars, with an additional allowance of 25,000 dollars for travelling expenses, and the Vice President 12,000 dollars.

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice President have been occupied as follows —

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington	Virginia	1789-1797	1782	1799
John Adams	Massachusetts	1797-1801	1785	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1801-1809	1743	1826
James Madison	Virginia	1809-1817	1751	1836
James Monroe	Virginia	1817-1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1825-1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1829-1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren	New York	1837-1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison	Ohio	March-April 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841-1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk	Tennessee	1845-1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850-1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853-1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857-1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865-1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869-1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877-1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield	Ohio	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881-1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland	New York	1885-1889	1837	1908
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	1889-1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland	New York	1893-1897	1837	1908
William McKinley	Ohio	1897-1901	1844	1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901-1909	1858	—
William H. Taft	Ohio	1909-1913	1857	—
Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	1913-1917	1856	—

## VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts	1789-1797	1785	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton	New York	1805-1812	1759	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1812-1814	1744	1814
Samuel D. Tompkins	New York	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren	New York	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	March-April 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King	Alabama	1853	1786	1853

## VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—cont

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1876
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869-1873	1823	1886
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur	New York	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	Mar. Nov. 25 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton	New York	1889-1893	1824	—
Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893-1897	1835	—
Garret A. Hobart	New Jersey	1897-1899	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	March-Sept. 1901	1858	—
Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	1905-1909	1855	—
James S. Sherman	New York	1909-1912	1855	1912
Thomas R. Marshall	Indiana	1913-1917	1854	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19 1886 in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State and after him, in the order of the establishment of their departments, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. On the death of a Vice President the duties of the office shall fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by nine chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department and acts under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (March 1913) —

1 *Secretary of State* — William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, born in Illinois, 1860 educated at Illinois College admitted to the bar 1883. Member of Congress, 1891-95, Candidate for President of the United States, 1896, 1900, 1908. Present appointment, March 5 1913.

2 *Secretary of the Treasury* — William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York, born in Georgia 1863 admitted to the bar, 1884. Organizer and builder of railway tunnels under the Hudson river. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

3 *Secretary of War* — Lundy M. Garrison of New Jersey, born in New Jersey 1864 admitted to the bar 1886, Vice Chancellor of New Jersey, 1904-12. Present appointment, March 5 1913.

4 *Secretary of the Navy* — Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, born in North Carolina, 1862. State Treasurer of North Carolina, 1887-93. Chief Clerk Department of the Interior of the United States, 1898-95. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

5 *Secretary of the Interior* — Franklin Knight Lane, of California, born in Prince Edward Island, 1864, Corporation Counsel of San Francisco, 1897-1902, Democratic candidate for Governor of California, 1902, Member (and since 1912 Chairman) of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1905-13. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

6 *Postmaster-General* — Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas, born in Texas, 1858; admitted to the bar, 1884. Member of Congress, 1899-1913. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

7 *Attorney-General*.—James Clark *McReynolds*, of Tennessee born in Kentucky, 1842; Professor in Vanderbilt University Law School, Tennessee, 1900-1908, Assistant Attorney General of the United States 1909-12 Present appointment, March 5, 1913

8 *Secretary of Agriculture*.—David Franklin *Houston*, of Missouri, born in South Carolina, 1866, has held professorships in several southern colleges and been President of the University of Texas, recently, Chancellor of the Washington University of St Louis Missouri Present appointment, March 5, 1913

9 *Secretary of Commerce*.—William C. *Redfield*, of New York born in New York, 1858 Member of Congress, 1911-13 Present appointment, March 5, 1913

10 *Secretary of Labour*.—William Baucke *Wilson*, of Pennsylvania born in Scotland, 1862 Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America 1900-1909 Member of Congress, 1907-1913 Present appointment March 5 1913

The Ministry for Labour was created in 1913.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 dollars and holds office during the pleasure of the President

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State Legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for nine years, and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign Powers, a two thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote. In general such voters are all male citizens over 21 years of age. Neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal residence for at least one year in most States (in Rhode Island and Kentucky two years, in Michigan and Maine three months) is necessary, in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration. On the other hand many of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Several of the Southern States have adopted methods—which differ from one another—too complicated for explanation here, with the express and avowed purpose of excluding the negroes from the franchise, and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating 'on account of race, colour or previous condition of servitude.' Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters, in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English. In some Southern States they are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read. Wyoming (1890), Colorado (1893), Utah (1896), Idaho (1896), Washington (1910), California, Arizona, Kansas and Oregon (1912), admit women to the franchise on equal terms with men. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1910, the number of representatives is 433.

In 1912 with the admission of Arizona and New Mexico it became 436, distributed as follows —

Alabama	10	Maryland	6	Oregon	3
Arizona	1	Massachusetts	18	Pennsylvania	36
Arkansas	7	Michigan	13	Rhode Island	3
California	11	Minnesota	10	South Carolina	3
Colorado	4	Mississippi	8	South Dakota	7
Connecticut	5	Missouri	16	Tennessee	10
Delaware	1	Montana	2	Texas	18
Florida	4	Nebraska	8	Utah	2
Georgia	12	Nevada	1	Vermont	2
Idaho	2	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	10
Illinois	27	New Jersey	12	Washington	5
Indiana	13	New Mexico	2	West Virginia	6
Iowa	11	New York	43	Wisconsin	11
Kansas	8	North Carolina	10	Wyoming	1
Kentucky	11	North Dakota	3		
Louisiana	8	Ohio	22		
Maine	4	Oklahoma	8	Total	436

On the basis of the census of 1910 there is one representative to every 210,415 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1912 was 15 041 658 or about one in six of the entire population. In 1910 there were in the States, which alone participate in elections of President and representatives, 26,999,151 males of voting age, 21 years and over, including 8,829 581 of foreign birth, naturalised and unnaturalised.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members' and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 7 500 dollars per annum, with an allowance, based on distance, for travelling expenses. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 12,000 dollars per annum.

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, or in any State.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language, continues



for two years—*as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1918, until noon, March 4, 1919, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 65th Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives begins.*

Senate 43 Republicans, 49 Democrats. House of Representatives (after New Apportionment Act) 289 Democrats, 145 Republicans, 2 Independents.

The National Government has authority in matters of general taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter State, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

#### STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Union comprises 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been previously organised as Territories and 28 States which had been Territories—48 States in all. Each State has its own constitution, which must be republican in form and each constitution derives its authority not from Congress, but from the people of the State. Admission of States into the Union is granted by special Acts of Congress, either (1) in the form of 'enabling Acts, providing for the drafting and ratification of a State constitution by the people in which case the Territory becomes a State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or (2) accepting a constitution already framed, and at once granting admission.

Each State is provided with a Legislature of two Houses, a Governor, and other executive officials, and a judicial system. Both Houses of the Legislature are elective, but the Senators (having larger electoral districts) are less numerous than the members of the House of Representatives, while in some States their terms are longer and, in a few, the Senate is only partially renewed at each election. Members of both Houses are paid at the same rate, which varies from 150 to 1,500 dollars per session, or from 1 to 8 dollars per day during session. The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many States money bills must be introduced first in the House of Representatives. The Senate has to sit as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other House, and besides, has often the power to confirm or reject appointments made by the Governor. In most of the States the sessions are biennial, the Governor having power to summon an extraordinary session but not to dissolve or adjourn. State Legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the Federal constitution, or falling within restrictions imposed by the State constitutions. Among their powers are the determination of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, and the control of all elections to public office, including elections of members of Congress and electors of President and Vice President, the criminal law, both in its enactment and in its execution, with unimportant exceptions, and the administration of prisons, the civil law, including all matters pertaining to the possession and transfer of, and succession to, property; marriage and divorce, and all other civil relations, the chartering and control of all manufacturing, trading, transportation, and other corporations, subject only to the right of Congress to regulate commerce passing from one State to another, the regulation of labour, education, charities, licensing, including regulation of the liquor traffic, fisheries, and game laws. The revenues of the States

are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some cases both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only. The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained in the national constitution, leaves this source of revenue to the States exclusively.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies from 1 year to 4 years and his salary from 1 000 to 10,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In all but two of the States the Governor has a veto upon legislation, which may, however, be overridden by the two houses, in some States by a simple majority, in others by a three fifths or two thirds majority.

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.), are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its own adherents.

In a Territory (Hawaii is now the only Territory) there is a local legislature, the form of which has been prescribed by the National Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts may be modified or annulled by Congress. The Governor of a Territory is appointed for 4 years by the Federal President to whom he makes an annual report. The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges. Porto Rico, although not designated as a 'territory' in the technical sense, is self governing. Its government is organised on a system almost identical with that of the territories. The Philippine Islands are governed by a civil Governor and a mixed commission of Americans and natives, appointed by the President. Alaska has no power of self government.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

### Area and Population

#### • I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

Population of the United States at each census from 1790 Residents of Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and persons in the

military and naval service stationed abroad are not included in the figures of this table. The residents of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1890

Year	White	Coloured or Negroes	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann
1790	3,172,096	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,806,446	108,485	893,602	5,808,488	3 51
1810	5,892,073	186,446	1,191,862	7,269,881	3 64
1820	7,866,797	233,684	1,588,022	9,688,453	3 31
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3 85
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3 27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,318	23,191,876	3 59
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,448,321	3 56
1870	33,589,377	488,009	—	33,589,377	2 26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,798	—	50,155,788	3 01
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	—	62,947,714	2 55
1900	68,893,405	8,840,883	—	75,994,576	2 07
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	—	91,572,266	2 10

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians, for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,731 Indians, for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese and 66,407 Indians for 1890, 107,488 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 248,253 Indians, for 1900 90,167 Chinese, 24,610 Japanese, and 237,224 Indians, for 1910, 146,863 Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic races and 265,683 Indians

Population statistics for 1900 and 1910 The dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the thirteen original States, the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union, and the years of organization of Territories —

Geographic Divisions	Land Area English sq miles, 1910	Population in 1910	Population in 1900	Pop per sq. miles 1910
<i>Continental United States</i>	2 978 890	91 972 266	75 994 576	80.1
<i>New England</i>	61 976	6,562,681	5,592,017	106.7
Maine (1820)	29 895	742,371	694 406	24.8
New Hampshire (1786)	9,031	430 572	411,365	47.7
Vermont (1791)	9 124	355 056	343,641	39.0
Massachusetts (1786)	8 064	1 866 416	2,806,846	418.5
Rhode Island (1790)	1 087	542 610	428,556	508.6
Connecticut (1788)	4 830	1 114 704	908,420	231.2
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>	100 000	19,215,892	15 464,378	198.0
New York (1788)	47 654	9 118 514	7 266 894	191.2
New Jersey (1797)	7 514	2,567,107	1,883,690	267.7
Pennsylvania (1797)	44,882	7,603,111	6,602,115	171.0
<i>East North Central</i>	245,664	13,250,621	11,965 581	74.8
Ohio (1803)	40,749	4,767,121	4 187 046	117.0
Indiana (1816)	36,046	2 798,876	2,618,462	74.9
Illinois (1818)	56,843	1,686,591	1,321,550	100.0
Michigan (1837)	67,420	1,810,172	1,420,983	49.9
Wisconsin (1848)	25,365	1,236,300	1,000,072	45.7

Geographic Divisions	Land Area English sq miles, 1910	Population in 1910	Population in 1900	Pop per sq mile 1910
<b>West North Central</b>	510,804	11,637,921	10,847,428	22.8
Minnesota (1858)	80,858	2,075,706	1,751,394	25.7
Iowa (1845)	65,686	2,224,771	2,231,853	40.0
Missouri (1821)	68,727	2,298,835	2,196,665	47.9
North Dakota (1889)	70,188	577,066	519,146	8.2
South Dakota (1889)	76,868	583,888	401,570	7.6
Nebraska (1867)	76,808	1,192,214	1,066,900	15.5
Kansas (1861)	81,774	1,690,949	1,470,495	20.7
<b>South Atlantic</b>	269,071	12,194,895	10,448,490	45.8
Delaware (1787)	1,965	202,822	164,736	106.0
Maryland (1788)	9,941	1,295,846	1,188,044	130.0
District of Columbia (1791)	60	831,069	278,718	651.7
Virginia (1788)	40,222	2,001,612	1,854,184	51.2
West Virginia (1863)	24,022	1,221,119	958,800	50.8
North Carolina (1789)	48,740	2,206,287	1,998,810	45.8
South Carolina (1788)	80,485	1,515,400	1,240,319	49.7
Georgia (1788)	58,725	2,609,121	2,216,381	44.4
Florida (1845)	54,961	752,612	528,543	18.7
<b>East South Central</b>	179,509	8,409,901	7,847,757	46.8
Kentucky (1792)	40,181	2,359,906	2,141,174	57.0
Tennessee (1796)	41,667	2,184,780	2,090,610	62.4
Alabama (1819)	51,279	2,158,068	1,828,697	41.1
Mississippi (18'0)	46,562	1,797,114	1,551,270	38.3
<b>West South Central</b>	429,746	8,784,534	8,582,490	20.4
Arkansas (1836)	52,625	1,874,440	1,911,564	80.0
Louisiana (1812)	45,400	1,656,568	1,331,622	86.6
Oklahoma (1907) <sup>1</sup>	88,624	1,687,156	893,381	28.9
Indian Territory (1907) <sup>1</sup>	80,790	—	892,090	—
Texas (1845)	262,298	2,896,542	2,048,710	14.8
<b>Mountain</b>	959,105	2,683,517	1,674,657	8.1
Montana (1889)	146,901	87,068	349,320	2.6
Idaho (1890)	88,834	825,594	161,772	3.9
Wyoming (1890)	97,594	145,965	92,381	1.5
Colorado (1876)	108,668	709,024	539,760	7.7
New Mexico (1912)	123,608	827,801	196,810	2.7
Arizona (1912)	118,810	904,864	122,981	1.8
Utah (1896)	82,184	278,851	276,740	4.5
Nevada (1864)	106,821	81,675	42,625	0.7
<b>Pacific</b>	818,095	4,192,804	2,416,692	13.2
Washington (1889)	66,896	1,141,000	518,109	17.1
Oregon (1859)	95,607	672,765	418,636	7.0
California (1850)	155,652	2,877,649	1,480,058	16.8
<b>Non-contiguous Territory</b>	97,338 <sup>2</sup>	1,429,885	808,812 <sup>3</sup>	—
Alaska (1867)	590,684 <sup>2</sup>	64,556	65,692	—
Hawaii (Ter.) (1900)	6,449 <sup>2</sup>	191,909	164,001	—
Porto Rico	—	1,118,019	958,242 <sup>4</sup>	—
Soldiers, etc. abroad	—	55,608	91,219	—
<b>Grand Total</b>	3,571,328 <sup>5</sup>	93,408,161	76,808,827 <sup>2</sup>	—

<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory entered the Union as the State of Oklahoma, November 16, 1907. Total population, as shown by special census taken as of July 1, 1907, was 1,414,177. Oklahoma, 783,605, and Indian Territory 631,115.

<sup>2</sup> Including both the land and water area.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of figures for Porto Rico.

<sup>4</sup> Population as shown by census of 1899.

<sup>5</sup> Including both the land and water area of Alaska and Hawaii.

The total population in 1910 comprised 47,832,277 males, and 44,639,689 females.

Occupations in 1900 not including Alaska and Hawaii, and soldiers, etc., abroad —

Class of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural pursuits	9,404,429	977,886	10,381,765
Professional service	827,941	430,597	1,258,538
Domestic and personal service	3,485,208	2,095,449	5,580,657
Trade and transportation	4,263,617	503,347	4,766,964
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	5,772,641	1,312,668	7,085,309
Total employed	23,753,836	5,319,597	29,073,233

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was in 1909, 77,446 square miles (in 1890, 162,981 square miles), with an Indian population of 300,121 (in 1890 249,524). Extensive reservations are in Oklahoma State, 7,686 square miles, population 117,870, Arizona, 30,554 square miles, population 37,209, South Dakota, 9,722 square miles, population 20,171, Montana, 10,418 square miles, population 10,426.

In 1909 the United States spent 17,000,000 dollars on the Indians. There are 66 agencies throughout the States.

In 1910 (not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non contiguous possessions, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad) 78,456,880, or 85.08 per cent. were natives and 13,515,886, or 14.7 per cent., foreign born.

Origin of the foreign born white population, 1910 census —

England	376,455	Switzerland	124,884
Wales	82,479	Holland	120,053
Scotland	261,034	Mexico	219,802
Ireland	1,852,155	Cuba and West Indies <sup>1</sup>	23,169
		Hungary	495,600
Total United Kingdom	2,572,123	Belgium	49,397
Germany	2,501,181	Portugal	57,623
Canada	1,196,070	Spain	21,977
Sweden	665,183	China	333
Norway	403,858	Japan	188
Russia and Finland	1,732,421	Greece	101,264
Italy	1,343,070	Turkey	91,923
Denmark	181,621	Other foreign countries	151,635
Austria	1,174,924		
France	117,236	Total	13,845,545

<sup>1</sup> Except Porto Rico

## II MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

There is as yet no national system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States. The birth rate computed for 1900, on the basis of infants under 1 year of age living at the close of the Census year and of those who were born and died during that year, was 27.2 per 1,000, but this is acknowledged to be too low. Death rates are computed from returns for certain areas where local registration records are kept. These areas, now

include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina (municipalities of 1,000 population and over in 1900), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and 43 cities in non-registration states. - The estimated population for the registration area in 1910 was 58,843,896, or over one half (58.3 per cent) of the total estimated population of Continental United States, and the number of deaths returned for that year was 805,412, or 15.0 per 1,000 of population.

In 1909, 859,290 marriages and 72,062 divorces were recorded in the United States. Marriage and divorce rates, computed on the basis of the 1900 population and the annual averages of marriage and divorce from 1898 to 1902, were as follows:

Marriage rate per 10,000 based on total population 93, based on population over 15 years of age, 141, based on unmarried population over 15 years of age, 321. Divorce rate per 10,000, based on total population, 7.8, based on married population, 20.0

The number of marriages and divorces by States was as follows:

Geographical Divisions	Marriages 1906	Divorces 1906	Geographical Divisions	Marriages, 1906	Divorces, 1906
<i>Continental United States</i>	859,290	72,062	<i>South Atlantic—cont.</i>		
<i>New England</i>	51,998	4,022	District of Columbia	8,883	56
Maine	6,374	788	Virginia	17,851	1,074
New Hampshire	4,378	478	West Virginia	11,551	964
Vermont	5,106	801	North Carolina	20,085	880
Massachusetts	29,654	1,640	South Carolina		
Rhode Island	5,117	868	Georgia	27,438	862
Connecticut	9,069	557	Florida	9,871	580
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>	168,965	5,626	<i>East South Central</i>	28,206	8,314
New York	48,979	2,069	Kentucky	22,067	2,650
New Jersey	21,590	580	Tennessee	24,428	2,172
Pennsylvania	68,486	8,027	Alabama	25,890	2,182
<i>East North Central</i>	172,042	19,469	Mississippi	22,061	1,920
Ohio	45,205	4,781	<i>West South Central</i>	98,409	10,352
Indiana	38,806	4,168	Arkansas	20,227	2,428
Illinois	58,717	5,948	Louisiana	16,751	582
Michigan	27,635	8,259	Oklahoma	14,012	1,869
Wisconsin	17,819	1,458	Texas	42,509	5,178
<i>West North Central</i>	107,891	11,487	<i>Mountain</i>	21,989	8,067
Minnesota	18,809	1,068	Montana	2,675	421
Iowa	20,185	2,225	Idaho	2,198	520
Missouri	55,750	3,688	Wyoming	1,181	148
North Dakota	4,788	230	Colorado	7,807	1,185
South Dakota	4,181	804	New Mexico	2,667	218
Nebraska	10,244	1,185	Arizona	1,579	214
Kansas	16,960	1,940	Utah	8,868	537
<i>South Atlantic</i>	194,065	4,945	Nevada	534	110
Delaware	2,202	61	<i>Pacific</i>	52,125	4,890
Maryland	22,564	396	Washington	9,163	1,261
			Oregon	5,283	1,096
			California	17,720	1,518

It is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to 1820 about 250,000 alien passengers arrived, 98 per cent. of whom were immigrants. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1909 (June 30) was 27,825,893. In the following statement, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are not included —

Year	British Isles	Germany	Sweden Norway and Denmark	Austria-Hungary	Italy	Russia and Finland	France	Total Im- migrants
1907	113,467	87,807	49,965	338,452	235,781	259,913	9,781	1,285,849
1908	98,880	32,909	30,176	168,500	123,658	166,711	8,788	742,470
1909	77,838	27,540	33,496	179,197	163,218	190,490	9,473	751,762
1910	38,746	61,388	43,207	2,8787	215,687	186,192	7,843	1,041,570
1911	103,496	87,081	42,283	1,09,057	182,682	158,721	8,022	878,567

Of the total number in 1911, 570,057 were males, and 308,530 were females.

The total number of Chinese immigrants between 1830 and 1911 was 335,773. In the year 1911 there were 1,307 immigrants from China. In 1909 there were 3,275 Japanese immigrants. In 1911, 4,575.

Increase of native white and foreign born white population from 1850 to 1910 by decades —

Year	Native White			Foreign Born White		
	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase
1850	17,312,638	—	—	2,240,585	—	—
1860	22,625,658	5,312,120	31.2	4,060,879	1,820,294	82.9
1870	28,005,665	5,379,007	23.1	5,483,713	1,422,833	34.1
1880	36,845,291	8,747,626	31.1	6,469,879	1,086,166	19.4
1890	45,979,891	9,134,600	24.4	9,171,587	2,602,188	89.1
1900	60,693,579	10,613,688	23.1	10,218,817	1,047,230	12.0
1910	68,886,412	11,791,028	20.8	13,345,045	3,126,228	80.7

Of the total increase of 15,977,691 in the population of the country between 1900 and 1910 whites contributed 14,022,761 negroes 965,769 and other races, 81,161. The increase in the native population was 12,903,081 and that in the foreign born 8,174,610 or about one-fifth of the total increase.

The percentage of increase for the whites was 22.8 and for the negroes, 11.2. The native white population increased 20.8 per cent. and the foreign born white 80.7 per cent.

In 1910 whites constituted 88.4 per cent. of the total population as compared with 87.9 per cent. in 1900. Native whites however constituted a slightly smaller proportion of the total in the later year than in the earlier while foreign-born whites formed 14.6 per cent. of the total in 1910 as compared with 13.4 per cent. ten years earlier.

### III. PRINCIPAL CITIES

Cities with	No. of Cities		Combined Population	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
250,000 or more	28	13	17,412,647	11,765,899
100,000—250,000	22	19	2,819,401	2,412,533
50,000—100,000	89	40	4,176,915 <sup>1</sup>	2,709,388
25,000—50,000	130	83	4,964,254	3,800,637
25,000 or more	229	130	24,580,817 <sup>1</sup>	19,718,317

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii.

The census population (1900) of large cities is given in the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1904. The following statistics are for 1910 —

Cities	Land Area (Acres) 1910	Popula- tion, 1910	Cities	Land Area (Acres) 1910	Popula- tion, 1910
New York N.Y.	183,500	4,700,883	New Bedford Mass.	19,191.0	98,889
Borough			San Antonio, Texas.	32,905.9	96,614
Manhattan		2,391,512	Reading Pa.	4,922.0	96,071
Bronx		430,980	Camden N.J.	4,474.0	91,588
Brooklyn		1,654,851	Salt Lake City Utah	81,180.2	92,777
Riemanond		85,969	Dallas, Texas.	10,535.0	93,104
Queens		284,041	Lynn Mass.	9,942.5	90,890
Chicago Ill.	11,793.1	2,185,283	Springfield Mass.	33,861.0	88,936
Philadelphia, Pa.	88,810.0	1,649,003	Wilmington, Del.	4,029.0	87,411
St. Louis Mo.	39,376.3	687,028	Des Moines Iowa	34,519.0	86,868
Boston Mass.	46,280.0	670,556	Lawrence Mass.	4,185.0	85,892
Cleveland, Ohio	29,203.8	580,601	Tacoma, Wash.	25,168.0	83,748
Baltimore Md.	19,460.2	568,443	Kansas City Kans.	10,940.0	82,831
Pittsburg Pa.	20,668.7	583,906	Yonkers N.Y.	12,700.0	79,893
Detroit, Mich.	28,102.6	465,706	Youngstown Ohio	8,008.8	79,096
Buffalo N.Y.	24,701.0	443,715	Houston Texas	10,117.0	78,800
San Francisco, Calif.	29,760.0	416,912	Duluth Minn.	3,715.0	78,466
Milwaukee Wis.	14,580.8	318,867	St. Joseph Mo.	8,400.0	77,408
Cincinnati Ohio	41,998.8	398,621	Somerville, Mass.	2,800.0	77,286
Newark N.J.	14,526.0	347,468	Troy N.Y.	6,140.0	76,813
New Orleans La.	135,440.0	339,075	Utica, N.Y.	5,905.0	74,419
Washington D.C.	38,408.4	331,089	Elizabeth N.J.	0,191.0	73,409
Los Angeles Calif.	63,180.0	310,198	Port Worth, Texas	11,200.0	73,212
Minneapolis Minn.	32,009.0	301,408	Waterbury Conn.	17,950.0	73,141
Jersey City N.J.	8,320.0	26,779	Wahenectady N.Y.	5,000.0	72,842
Kansas City Mo.	37,433.0	248,881	Hoboken N.J.	830.0	70,324
Seattle, Wash.	33,750.0	237,194	Manchester N.H.	31,065.0	70,068
Indianapolis Ind.	21,180.4	233,600	Evansville Ind.	4,490.0	69,647
Providence, R.I.	11,862.2	234,826	Akron Ohio	7,860.8	69,067
Louisville, Ky.	18,249.7	228,928	Norfolk Va.	8,870.1	67,404
Boston N.Y.	12,376.3	218,149	Wilkes Barre Pa.	8,233.5	67,106
St. Paul, Minn.	53,890.6	214,744	Peoria Ill.	6,781.0	66,000
Denver Colo.	37,028.0	213,681	Erie, Pa.	4,780.6	66,545
Portland, Oregon	31,192.0	207,214	Savannah Ga.	4,058.0	65,084
Columbus Ohio	18,017.8	181,511	Oklahoma Okla.	11,170.0	64,205
Toledo, Ohio	16,095.6	168,607	Harrisburg Pa.	3,402.8	64,188
Atlanta, Ga.	16,428.0	154,839	Fort Wayne Ind.	8,815.0	63,938
Oakland Calif.	29,248.0	150,174	Charleston S.C.	8,268.8	63,823
Worcester Mass.	23,628.0	146,986	Portland, Me.	18,790.7	58,671
Syracuse N.Y.	11,083.8	131,319	East St. Louis Ill.	7,880.0	58,547
New Haven Conn.	11,680.0	129,605	Terre Haute Ind.	6,028.0	56,157
Birmingham Ala.	30,881.2	125,885	Holyoke Mass.	18,425.0	57,780
Memphis, Tenn.	11,730.0	121,763	Jacksonville Fla.	4,804.0	57,689
Scranton Pa.	1,361.7	129,667	Brockton Mass.	13,738.4	56,876
Richmond Va.	6,838.0	127,628	Bayonne N.J.	3,671.0	56,545
Paterson, N.J.	5,157.0	125,600	Johnstown, Pa.	2,728.7	55,482
Omaha, Neb.	15,400.0	124,096	Passaic N.J.	2,660.0	54,778
Fall River Mass.	21,722.0	119,238	South Bend, Ind.	6,786.1	53,684
Darton, Ohio	10,061.0	116,677	Covington Ky.	8,083.0	53,370
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10,780.0	112,671	Wichita Kansas	13,670.0	52,450
Nashville, Tenn.	10,942.9	110,864	Altos, Pa.	2,114.0	52,137
Lowell, Mass.	8,808.0	104,294	Allentown Pa.	8,695.4	51,918
Cambridge, Mass.	4,014.3	104,839	Springfield Ill.	5,504.0	51,975
Spokane, Wash.	28,589.0	104,402	Pawtucket, R.I.	5,399.0	51,632
Bridgeport, Conn.	7,906.0	102,054	Mobile Ala.	8,640.0	51,421
Albany, N.Y.	6,912.7	100,353	Saginaw, Mich.	7,687.1	50,510
Hartford, Conn.	10,935.0	98,915	Canton, Ohio	5,929.0	50,217
Trenton, N.J.	4,578.1	96,616			



## Beligion.

Denominations	Organiza- tions re- porting Number	Members or Commu- nion Number		
		1910	1900	1910
Protestant bodies				
Adventist bodies	2,479	99,735		91,951
Baptist bodies	55,504	5,062,284		5,510,590
Christians (Christian Connection)	1,879	110,117		85,717
Church of Christ Scientist	668	80,717		85,998
Congregationalists	6,485	700,480		782,590
Disciples or Christians	18,881	1,142,539		1,486,016
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren	1,118	87,144		122,847
Evangelical bodies	5,073	174,799		150,915
Friends	1,007	118,712		119,461
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1,206	293,187		249,137
Independent Churches	879	78,678		48,078
Lutheran bodies	18,588	2,112,494		2,178,047
Mennonite bodies	606	54,798		56,007
Methodist bodies	60,787	5,749,838		6,477,934
Presbyterian bodies	16,324	1,880,558		1,848,046
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,647	896,942		991,713
Reformed bodies	2,614	449,514		442,559
Unitarians	452	70,542		70,542
United Brethren bodies	4,811	298,060		204,656
Universalists	890	64,158		64,826
Roman Catholic Church	13,388	12,079,142		12,317,373
Jewish Congregations	1,769	101,457*		148,000
Latter-day Saints	1,369	256,647		490,650
Eastern Orthodox Churches	196	120,906		336,900
Total of all denominations <sup>1</sup>		216,160	82,996,445	84,617,377

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of all bodies.<sup>2</sup> In 1900 only heads of families; in 1910 members as well as heads of families were included. The two censuses are not comparable.

## Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. In 1880 the percentage of illiterates in the population above ten years of age was 17 per cent, in 1890 13.8 per cent, in 1900 10.7 per cent, in 1910 7.7 per cent. The following statistics are for 1910 —

	Total Population	Per cent of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Unable to Read and Write	
				Number	Per cent
Native Whites	68,385,422	74.4	50,989,343	1,536,590	3.0
Foreign Whites	13,345,206	14.5	12,944,218	1,650,519	12.8
Coloured	10,240,688	11.1	7,646,712	2,331,559	30.3
Total	91,972,306	—	71,580,270	5,517,668	7.7

The United States Government has set aside for elementary schools in each of the newer States, from two to four 'sections' (or square miles) in each township six miles square the proceeds from the sale of which form the chief part of the permanent school funds of those States, the income alone being used for the support of the schools. This income is supplemented by State and

local taxation, so that it constitutes about 8.3 per cent. of the total school revenue of all the States. In 1909-10 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 426,250 434 dollars. In 1910 the 494 universities and colleges, including the 352 co-educational colleges and the 142 colleges for men only, had an income of 70,667,865 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations. The 108 colleges for women had an income of 7,205,602 dollars.

The following table is for 1909-10. School statistics for States will be found under the several States —

STATE OR TERRITORY	STATE COMMON SCHOOLS				UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES			
	ELEMENTARY (First eight grades)		HIGH OF SECONDARY		Number of Institutions	Collegiate and graduate Students	Professors and Teachers	
	Pupils enrolled	Teachers	Students enrolled	Teachers				
UNITED STATES	16 898 791	481 643	916 061	41 667	602	184 712	17,281	
North Atlantic Div	8 890 749	217 197	288,180	12 189	109	56,307	5 460	
South Atlantic Div	2,614 484	50 226	38 952	2 961	119	20 690	2,919	
South Central Div	3 728,416	82,397	83 678	3 904	111	18 783	1 844	
North Central Div	5 635 440	187 974	966,549	18,872	216	72 009	6 134	
Western Division	1 189 752	84 815	87 867	4 151	47	10 945	1 684	

Summary of Statistics for 1909-10—Schools, Teachers, and Pupils —

	Number	Teachers			Pupils and Students		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
State common schools	265,474	120,481	412,729	523 210	8 971 876	8 841 977	17,813,853
Public high schools (included above)	10,218	18 890	22 777	41 667	898,625	516 586	915,061
Private high schools and academies	1 781	4,612	6 634	11 146	55 474	61,926	117 400
Public normal schools	190	1 105	9 689	3 185	17 066	62,460	79,546
Private normal schools	68	256	820	575	2,650	6,865	9,615
Universities and colleges	404	13,428	1,548	14,977	120 680	48,567	164 147
Preparatory depart- ments of universities and Colleges	371	2,716	1 216	2 932	41,616	17 776	60,392
Colleges for women	106	623	1,531	2,304	—	20,564	20,564
Preparatory depart- ments of colleges for women	77	91	525	616	—	5,650	5 650
Schools of theology	184	1 056	—	1 056	10,521	491	11 018
Schools of law	114	928	—	928	19 462	265	19,667
Schools of medicine	185	7 589	—	7,589	6 637	707	21,894
Schools of dentistry	68	1,849	—	1 848	6,846	25	6,489
Schools of pharmacy	79	815	—	815	6,937	259	6,226
Schools of veterinary Medicine	20	351	—	351	2,718	1	2,719
Business schools	441	1,786	1,900	2,986	71,837	61,891	184,778
Reform schools	115	463	684	1,117	83 704	8,677	42,881
Schools for the deaf	180	599	1,090	1,498	6,748	5 808	12,540
Schools for the blind	48	178	968	581	2 968	2,060	4,833
Schools for the feeble- minded	41	64	275	340	5,952	3,436	7 427

\* Number of buildings used as schoolhouses.

The professional and allied schools, not included in the colleges given above were as follows in 1910-11 —

*General summary of statistics of professional schools for the year 1910-11*

Class	Schools	Instructors	Students	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Graduated in 1911	Students having college degree <sup>1</sup>
Theology	103	1 495	10 634	- 178	1 877	2 300
Law	110	1 670	19 615	+ 49	2 901	4 180
Medicine	122	7 598	10,146	- 2,246	4 028	2,041
Dentistry	50	1 574	6 961	+ 522	1 764	132
Pharmacy	17	847	6 181	- 95	1 748	84
Veterinary medicine	21	403	2,571	- 140	706	27

Class	Value of grounds and buildings <sup>1</sup>	Endowment funds <sup>1</sup>	Benefactions <sup>1</sup>	Total income <sup>1</sup>	Volumes in libraries <sup>1</sup>
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Theology	21 410 790	55,818 101	1 552 964	3 899 280	1 804 069
Law	3 881 850	1 000,000	76 776	1 178,000	840,208
Medicine	19 723 03	7 985 82.	660 251	2,188 128	858 693
Dentistry	1 947 164	—	10 671	699 204	31 363
Pharmacy	2 070 228	—	14, 00	441 811	75,470
Veterinary medicine	919 686	—	—	333 236	15 692

<sup>1</sup> In so far as reported

School and college enrolment in 1910 —

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary (primary and grammar)	16 808,791	1 441,087	18 880,828
Secondary (high schools and academies)	915 061	117 400	1 032,461
Universities and colleges	67 620	117 083	184,719
Professional schools	12,541	64 814	67 655
Normal schools	79 640	9 015	88,661
City evening schools	274,804	—	274 804
Business schools	—	184 778	184 778
Reform schools	42 881	—	42,881
Schools for the deaf	11 907	529	12,546
Schools for the blind	4 528	—	4 528
Schools for the feeble-minded	8 989	488	9 477
Government Indian schools	87 883	—	87,883
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3 964	—	3 964
Schools in Alaska supported by incorporated municipalities	4,700 <sup>1</sup>	—	4 700 <sup>1</sup>
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions	—	17 000 <sup>1</sup>	17,000 <sup>1</sup>
Private kindergartens	—	110 000 <sup>1</sup>	110,000 <sup>1</sup>
Miscellaneous (art music, &c.)	—	55 000 <sup>1</sup>	55 000 <sup>1</sup>
Total for United States	18,469,783	2,027,661	20 597,426

<sup>1</sup> Estimated

In 1906 there were in the United States 2,349 daily newspapers, 16,983 weeklies, 554 semi-weeklies, 2,810 monthlies, 262 semi-monthlies, and 806 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was then 22,826, in 1870 the total number was 8,871 in 1906, 20,806, and in 1911, 22,806

### Justice and Crime

The judicial system like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The General Government maintains courts for the trial of civil causes arising out of the admiralty, patent, banking, and other laws of the United States, of certain causes between citizens of different States, and of crimes against the United States. Almost all offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State courts, also all civil causes where the parties are residents of the same State, and matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy (when, as now, there is no national bankruptcy law).

In the separate States the lowest courts are those held by Justices of the Peace, or, in towns and cities, by Police Judges. In the counties, courts of record are held, some by local county officers, others by District or Circuit Judges, who go from county to county. In these courts there are usually the grand and petty jury. The highest court in each State is the Supreme Court, or Court of Final Appeal, with a Chief Justice and Associate Judges. These judges are usually elected by the people, but sometimes appointed by the Governor, with or without the Senate or Council, they usually hold office for terms of years, but sometimes practically for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries vary from 2,500 dollars to 7,500 dollars.

The judges of the United States Courts are appointed for life. Of the United States Courts the lowest are those of the districts, of which there are about 80, each State forming one or more districts. These courts may try any case of crime against the United States not punishable with death. Each of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court must hold a Court in one of the nine circuits into which the country is divided, at least once every two years. There are also circuit courts of appeal. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. It deals with appeals from inferior courts, and has original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. The Chief Justice has a salary of 15,000 dollars, and each of the Associate Judges 14,500 dollars.

Other courts with criminal jurisdiction are the Court of the District of Columbia and those of the Territories.

### Pauperism

A special report of the U S Census Bureau gives the number of paupers in almshouses on December 31, 1908. The number of almshouses reported on was 2,746, and the number of pauper inmates, compared with numbers on June 1, 1890, and on June 1, 1880, was as follows, the proportion per 100,000 of population in each year being also shown —

	1908		1890		1880	
	December 31		June 1		June 1	
	No.	per 100,000 of pop.	No.	per 100,000 of pop.	No.	per 100,000 of pop.
Males	52,444	127.0 <sup>1</sup>	40,741	127.0	35,564	139.4
Females	29,320	74.5 <sup>1</sup>	32,304	105.7	30,639	124.4
Total	81,764	101.4	73,045	116.6	66,203	132.0

<sup>1</sup> Assuming that sex distribution was the same in 1908 and 1890

By colour and birth the pauper inmates were distributed as follows —

—	1903 Dec. 31		1890 June 1		1880 June 1	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
White						
Native	42,205	51.6	36,656	59.2	37,603	56.8
Foreign	32,136	39.3	27,843	37.8	22,883	34.6
Not known	513	0.6	2,274	3.1	—	—
Total	74,854	91.5	66,573	91.1	60,486	91.4
Coloured	6,910	8.5	6,467	8.9	5,717	8.6
Grand Total	81,764	100.0	73,045	100.0	66,203	100.0

On January 1, 1905, there were 77,855 white and 7,435 coloured pauper inmates

### FINANCE I FEDERAL.

Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure
Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars	Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars
1900	567,240,852	487,713,799	1910	675,511,715	659,705,391
1908	601,060,723	621,102,391	1911	701,872,875	654,137,998
1909	603,589,490	662,324,445	1912	691,778,465	654,553,963

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt.

This table gives what the Treasury terms Ordinary receipts and expenditures. Ordinary receipts include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and Miscellaneous, but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. Ordinary expenses include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and Miscellaneous, but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof.

Actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure June 30, 1912, and estimates for 1913 —

Revenue	1912	Expenditure	1912
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	\$11,531,673	Civil Establishment	12,729,949
Internal revenue	\$81,612,100	Legislative	923,978
Sales of public lands	5,392,796	Executive, salaries, &c.	4,676,334
Chinese indemnity	105,061	Dept. of State	
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c.	6,970,159	Treasury Dept.	
Payments of interest by Pacific railways	5,048	Salaries, &c.	4,128,120
Tax on circulation of national bank	2,077,008	Collecting Customs	10,234,966
Interest on public deposits	60,679	Public buildings	22,743,466
Night services, customs service	204,044	Various	26,335,584
		War Dept., Salaries, &c.	2,352,474
		Navy	777,764
		Interior Dept., various.	24,686,528
		Post-Office Department	2,461,132

Revenues	1913	Expenditure	1913
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c.	1,887 114	Agricultural Dept.	10 471 666
Navy hospital and clothing funds, fines and forfeitures, &c.	1,526,018	Commerce and Labour Dept.	14,466,998
Sales of ordnance material, &c.	224,782	Justice and Judicial District of Columbia	9 718,999
Land fees	1 252 550	Independent bureaux & offices	12,959,543
Fees on letters patent	2,076 899		2 866,838
Forest reserve fund	2,158 344	Total Civil	178,824 989
Immigrant fund	8 886 518	Military Establishment	
Naturalization fees	244 442	Pay Dept.	45 485 948
Proceeds of sealskins	886 802	Quartermaster's Dept.	28,927 878
Alaska Fund	224,659	Ordnance	10 462,009
Judicial fees, fines penalties, &c.	1 274,888	Improving rivers and harbours	55,549 617
Sales of Government property	2 782 028	Various	28,270 175
District of Columbia, general receipts	7,774 881	Total Military	148,795 421
Panama Canal rentals, work done, &c.	1 231 610	Naval Establishment.	
Miscellaneous	5,900,297	Increase of the Navy	29,803 946
Trust Funds		Pay of the Navy	26,308,421
Department of State	1,149 880	Various	69 486 148
War Department	2,215 968	Total Naval	185 591,955
Navy Department	606,926	Indian service	20,184 889
Interior Department		Pensions	163 590 455
Proceeds of Indian lands	8 264 768	Interest on debt	23 616 300
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	8 079 410	Ordinary disbursements	654,553,964
Miscellaneous trust funds	253 988	Panama Canal disbursements	85,337,579
District of Columbia	709,506	Public debt	28,648 627
Total	691 903 687	Total exclusive of postal	718 529 661
Deduct moneys covered by warrant in year subsequent to the deposit thereof	461 792	Postal service paid from postal revenues	246 744 015
Add moneys received in fiscal year but not covered by warrant	837 500	Total disbursements including postal	965,273 677 (193,064 735)
Ordinary receipts	691 778 466		
Panama Canal bond receipts	83,189 104		
Postal savings bonds	453,290		
National bank note fund	20 078,865		
Public debt receipts	3 736 749		
Total receipts, exclusive of postal	745,505,214	1918	
Postal revenues	246,744,015	Civil establishment	177 006,006
Total receipts (including postal)	992,249 230 (198,449,240)	War Department	158 900,000
1919		Navy Department	180 000,000
Customs	228,000,000	Indian service	18,000,000
Internal revenue, ordinary	267 240 666	Pensions	165,000,000
Corporation tax	28,954,933	Interest on the public debt	23,500 000
Miscellaneous sources	57 009 000	Estimated disbursements	670,900,000 (124 190,000)
Total receipts	711,608,600 (248,206,000)	Panama Canal disbursements	42,800,000
		Estimated expenditure for the postal service	296,946,880

The total estimated ordinary receipts for 1914, on a basis of existing laws, will be 710 000,000 dollars (142 000,000 l.), and the expenditure, 782,556,023 dollars (146,511,200 l.). The expenditure on the construction of the Panama Canal is estimated at 80,174,482 dollars (6,684,800 l.).

On June 30, 1912, the cash balance in the Treasury, exclusive of reserve and trust funds, amounted to 168,263 808 dollars.

National debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1880 —

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1880	2,120,415,370	1909	2,639,546,241
1900	2,186 961,092	1910	2,652,688,888
1907	2,457,168,062	1911	2,765 600,601
1908	2,626,806,272	1912	2,868,373,874

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 1,027,574,697 dollars on June 30 1912. About one hundred and eighteen and one half millions of the interest-bearing debt is at 4 per cent., and the rest at 2½ and 3 per cent.

In 1900 the true value of property was estimated at 88,517,806,775 dollars. In 1904, at 107,104,192 410 dollars.

## II STATE FINANCE.

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property real and personal, and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district.

For details see the separate States.

## Defence

### 1 ARMY

The military forces consist of a Federal regular army obtained by voluntary enlistment, of the National Guard (also obtained by voluntary enlistment) which belongs to the different States, and of a reserve to the National Guard which is unorganised but means a *levée en masse*.

In the regular army enlistment is for seven years, of which four years are spent with the colours and the remaining three on furlough—practically in the reserve. Re-enlistment for a further term of seven years is allowed under certain circumstances. The pay of a private in any branch of the service is 15 dollars a month (about 2s. a day) at first, but the soldier can obtain 'continuous service' or re-enlistment 'pay', so that after three years he may be drawing 18 dollars a month, equivalent to about 2s. 6d. a day. The minimum height is nominally 5 feet 4 inches, and the chest measurement 32 inches, but a certain relaxation of standards is allowed.

The U.S. Infantry is organised in 80 regiments of 3 battalions, each of 4 companies, the ordinary peace strength of a company being 3 officers and 65 men. The Porto Rico regiment (natives) now a part of the regular establishment, has 2 battalions of 4 companies. There are 15 cavalry regiments of 3 squadrons, of the same strength as infantry companies; the cavalry are practically mounted rifles. Two infantry regiments and 2 of cavalry are composed of negroes, with white officers. Four special infantry regiments and two special cavalry regiments have moreover been organised for permanent service in the Philippines. The field artillery of the U.S. Army comprises 6 regiments, each of 6 batteries, of these, 2 regiments

are 'light artillery, 2 mountain artillery, 1 field artillery, and 1 horse artillery. All batteries have 4 guns and 8 wagons both in peace and war. There are also 170 companies of coast artillery. The engineers consist of 8 battalions, each of 4 companies of 3 officers and 159 men.

In addition to the regular United States army, there are 52 companies of Philippine Scouts, (natives) each of 3 officers and 104 men, total 5,912. There are also the Indian Scouts, 75 in number.

The authorised peace strength of the army at present is as follows —

Infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers	74,092
Staff and Departments	16,688
Native Colonial troops	5,912
Total all ranks	96,692

The regular U.S. troops stationed abroad amount to about 15,500 of all ranks, viz. —12,200 in the Philippines, 2,400 in Hawaii and 900 in the Isthmian Canal Zone.

In the case of the National Guard or organised Militia the various States maintain the units of all arms with the aid of grants from the Federal Government. Enlistment in the National Guard is purely voluntary, the term of service being usually three years. The organisation has been assimilated to that of the regular troops. The President can call out the Militia for service either within or without the borders of the United States. The total strength of the National Guard is about 112,000 officers and men, and it is estimated that about three fourths of the whole could actually be put into the field. It is organised in 140 regiments and 9 battalions of infantry, 69 squadrons of mounted troops, 51 batteries of artillery, and 122 coast artillery companies.

The reserve, or unorganised Militia comprises, with certain exemptions, the whole of the manhood of the nation between the age of 18 and 45, all being legally liable to serve in a national emergency for a period of 2 years. Their estimated number is 15 millions but they are untrained, and of no present value, though encouragement is being given to rifle shooting.

In event of war the United States could put into the field about 80,000 regular troops, and about 80,000 or 90,000 partially trained National Guard. The American nation relies on being able to raise in case of emergency a great volunteer army. If sufficient numbers were not forthcoming the reserve militia could be obliged to serve for two years, but this army, whether its ranks were filled by voluntary or compulsory recruitment, would practically be a new creation.

The regular infantry and cavalry are both armed with the short U.S. rifle Springfield model, 1903, calibre 300. The armament of the horse and field batteries is a shielded Q.F. gun firing a 15 lb shell.

The President is Commander in Chief of both the army and the navy. The Secretary of War controls the army with the aid of an Assistant Secretary and a Chief of the Staff. The former has charge of finances, and non-military work, while the latter is entrusted with the general supervision of the army.

The army budget in 1912-13 amounted to 94,210,400 dollars (£18,642,080). This does not include the expenditure by the several States on their National Guard; nor the enormous sum paid in pensions to former soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, which is separately provided.



## II. NAVY.

The navy estimates (financial years ending June 30), were as follows —

Years.	\$	Years.	\$
1912-13	25,851,402	1908-09	24,968,968
1911-12	26,405,290	1907-08	23,719,800
1910-11	25,787,118	1906-07	20,891,325
1909-10	28,163,831	1905-06	24,444,948

The control of naval affairs is vested in the Secretary of the Navy, a Cabinet officer, appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate. The Assistant-Secretary, a civilian, also appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, the chiefs of eight administrative bureaus, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Judge-Advocate-General, are directly responsible to the Secretary. The administrative bureaus are yards and docks, equipment, navigation, ordnance, construction and repair, steam engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery.

The Government constructive and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N H., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N Y., League Island, Pa., Washington, D C., Norfolk, Va., Pensacola, Fla., Mare Island, Cal., and Puget Sound, Washington, and the naval stations are at Newport, R.I., New London, Conn., Charleston, S C., Port Royal, S C., Key West, Fla., New Orleans, La., Guantanamo, Cuba, Hawaii, Tutuila, Samoa, Cavite, P I., Olongapo, P I.

All warships, under the requirements of law, are built within the country and of home material. On January 1, 1912 there were 29 rear admirals, 212 captains and commanders, 1,108 other line officers, 280 midshipmen, 809 medical officers, 201 pay officers. The enlisted strength allowed by bill, approved August 22, 1912, was 51,500 men. Marine Corps, allowed strength, on October 12, 1911 352 officers and 9,521 men. Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, were 129,278,166.99 dollars, 1912-13, 123,181,588.76 dollars.

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy. Old iron and wooden cruising vessels, several small gunboats converted from yachts and tugs, others taken from Spain and used in the Philippines for picket duty, and vessels appropriated for training ships and other purposes, and vessels over 20 years old not reconstructed since 1900, are not included. —

	Effective at end of			Building under Pro- grammes for		
	1912	1913	1914	1910	1911	1912
Dreadnoughts	8	10	12	2	2	1
Pre-Dreadnoughts	19	—	—	—	—	—
Old Battleships	6	—	—	—	—	—
Armoured cruisers 1st rate	10	—	—	—	—	—
" 2nd "	2	—	—	—	—	—
Monitors	4	—	—	—	—	—
Protected Cruisers	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scouts	3	—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers	42	50	—	6	8	6
Torpedo boats (1st class)	24	—	—	—	—	—
" (2nd and 3rd class)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines	24	26	—	4	4	4

There are several old protected cruisers for subsidiary service, 1 now effective 1st class torpedo boat, 2 now effective third-class and 24 gunboats for police duties, &c.

A table follows of the United States fleet of vessels built and building. In the armament column, guns of less calibre than 5 inch are not given. Ships in Italian will not be completed by the end of the present year.

*Pre-Dreadnought Battleships.*

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armament		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Tons	ins	ins				kn ts
1891	Indiana { Oregon Massachusetts Indiana	11,000	18	24	4 18in., 8 8in.	2	9,500	17
1893	Iowa	11,400	14	14	4 18in. 8 8in	—	11,000	16.5
1896	Kearsarge { Kearsarge Kentucky	11,500	16½	15	4 18in. 4 8in. 18 6in	—	10,500	16
98-97	Alabama { Alabama Illinois Wisconsin	11,500	16½	16½	4 18in. 14 6in	—	10,000	16
99-00	Maine { Maine Missouri Ohio	12,585	12	12	4 12in. 16 6in	2	16,000	18
1002	New Jersey { New Jersey Virginia Georgia Nebraska Rhode Island	14,048	11	10	4 12in. 8 8in. 12 6in	4	19,000	19
1903	Louisiana { Louisiana Connecticut	16,000	11	10	4 12in. 8 8in. 12 7in	4	16,500	18
1904	Idaho { Idaho Mississippi	13,000	9	12	4 12in., 8 8in., 8 7in	2	10,000	17
1904	Kansas { Kansas Vermont Minnesota New Hampshire	10,000	9	12	4 12in., 8 8in., 12 7in	4	16,500	18

*Dreadnoughts.*

1906	S. Carolina { S. Carolina Michigan	10,000	11	12	8 12in.	2	16,500	18.5
1907	Delaware { Delaware N. Dakota	20,000	11	12	10 12in. 14 5in.	2	25,000	21
1900	Utah { Utah Florida	21,825	11	12	10 12in. 16 5in.	2	28,000	20.75
1910	Wyoming { Wyoming Arkansas	23,000	11	11	12 12in., 21 5in.	2	28,600	20.5
1911	Texas { Texas New York	27,000	11	12	10 14in., 21 5in.	2	35,000	21
1912	Nebraska { Nebraska Oklahoma	27,600	16½	13	16 14in., 21 5in	—	35,000	21.5
1913	Pennsylvania { Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Turbines introduced with the N. Dakota but abandoned for Oklahoma, Texas and New York)

*Coast Defence Ships.*

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
			Belt	Big guns				
1889	Monterey	Tons 4,064	12 in.	8 in.	2 12 in. 2 10 in.	—	5,400	18½
1889	{ Ozark Cheyenne Tonopah Tallahassee }	3,225	11	11	2 12 in. 4 4 in.	—	2,400	12

*Armoured Cruisers*

1890	Saratoga *	3,200	4	7	4 8 in. 10 5 in.	—	16,500	21
1890	Brooklyn	2,215	8	8	8 8 in. 12 5 in.	—	18,000	21
01-02	{ California Pittsburg W. Virginia Maryland Colorado S. Dakota }	13,400	6	6	4 8 in. 14 6 in.	9	23,000	22
1903	{ Washington Tennessee Montana N. Carolina St. Louis Milwaukee Charleston }	14,500	8	9	4 10 in. 16 6 in.	4	25,000	23
1903		2,700	4	4	14 6 in.	—	21,000	22

*Protected Cruisers*

80-90	{ Cincinnati Raleigh }	3,213	3½ deck		11 6 in.		18,000	19
1891	{ Columbus Minneapolis }	~ 4,500	4		1 8 in. 2 6 in. 8 4 in.	—	21,500	23
1891	Olympia	5,870	4½		2 7 in. 10 5 in.	—	17,000	31
1890	{ New Orleans Albany }	2,450	8½		6 6 in., 4 5 in.	—	7,600	20½
1901	{ Chittanooga Cleveland Denver Des Moines Galveston Tacoma }	3,200	2		10 5 in.	—	4,500	16½

*Scouts*

1905	{ Chester Birmingham Salem }	3,700	2 belt 1½ deck		2 5 in.	2	16,000	24
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\* Reconstructed 1901-02, formerly New York.

There are a few other cruisers of small size and little or no protection, and a very large number of gunboats, &c.

Cheyenne ex Wyoming, Tallahassee ex Florida, Ozark ex Arkansas, Tonopah ex Nevada, Pittsburg ex Pennsylvania.

## Production and Industry

## I AGRICULTURE

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, as reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1912, with the total land surface and total area, based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved	Total Land Surface	Total Including Water Surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	94,640	82,818,560	83,278,720
Alaska	868,010,648	—	878,166,760
Arizona	46,695,728	78,888,400	79,961,840
Arkansas	618,910	88,616,000	89,134,400
California	28,016,888	99,017,280	101,810,060
Colorado	19,249,108	66,841,120	68,622,720
Connecticut	—	8,084,800	8,177,600
Delaware	—	1,257,600	1,518,800
District of Columbia	—	28,400	44,800
Florida	808,430	85,111,040	87,546,240
Georgia	—	37,584,000	37,928,800
Idaho	18,970,803	65,846,600	68,900,320
Illinois	—	35,867,520	36,305,000
Indiana	—	23,008,800	23,506,600
Iowa	—	25,176,040	26,984,080
Kansas	91,826	52,885,880	52,881,120
Kentucky	—	25,715,840	25,983,720
Louisiana	1,198	29,061,760	31,048,840
Maine	—	19,182,800	21,146,600
Maryland	—	6,362,240	7,889,280
Massachusetts	—	5,144,960	5,290,240
Michigan	0, 44	86,787,200	87,107,200
Minnesota	1,576,776	61,749,120	64,196,480
Mississippi	62,400	29,671,680	29,994,600
Missouri	1,197	49,945,280	44,428,800
Montana	29,058,406	98,468,640	98,806,080
Nebraska	882,760	49,167,120	49,612,800
Nevada	5, 075, 008	70,285,440	70,841,600
New Hampshire	—	5,779,840	6,978,240
New Jersey	—	4,808,960	6,268,360
New Mexico	83,771,807	18,401,920	78,483,760
New York	—	38,671,498	31,490,560
North Carolina	—	81,193,600	83,552,640
North Dakota	1,84, 71	44,917,120	4, 822, 680
Ohio	—	28,073,600	26,965,600
Oklahoma	89,526	44,424,960	44,836,480
Oregon	10,868,069	61,183,480	61,897,960
Pennsylvania	—	28,662,480	28,680,640
Rhode Island	—	682,880	706,720
South Carolina	—	19,516,800	19,882,960
South Dakota	4,191,812	49,166,820	49,678,600
Tennessee	—	26,679,680	26,804,080
Texas	—	167,934,720	179,173,440
Utah	34,049,177	52,687,760	64,898,000
Vermont	—	5,889,800	6,136,860
Virginia	—	25,707,680	27,231,260
Washington	1,868,960	42,773,040	44,341,280
West Virginia	—	15,374,080	15,466,800
Wisconsin	11,590	35,863,840	36,883,240
Wyoming	58,475,749	62,466,160	62,664,960
Total	663,984,762	1,908,399,608	2,215,819,720

The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by location under the homestead laws, or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and-a-quarter lands to any citizen or applicant for citizenship who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. On July 1, 1912, 682,984,762 acres were unappropriated and unreserved, of which 868,010 648 were in Alaska. In 1907, 14,754,584 acres were taken up under the Homestead Act, and in all 80,866,592 acres were disposed of to individuals, States, and railroad and wagon road companies. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land, in each township, are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonization.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

According to census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been —

Years	Farm area Acres	Improved area. Acres	Value of farm property Dollars	Value of products in preceding year Dollars
1890	623,218,619	357,616,755	16,082,267,488	2,460,107,454
1900	638,591,774	414,498,487	20,459,901,164	4,717,069,973
1910	878,798,825	478,451,750	40,931,440,090	—

In the same years the numbers of farms of different sizes were —

Acres	1890	1900	1910
Under 3 acres	150,194	41,885	18,038
3 and under 10		225,844	317,010
10 " 20		408,641	504,123
20 " 50		1,257,496	1,414,876
50 " 100		1,366,088	1,438,009
100 " 500	2,008,694	2,290,282	2,494,461
500 " 1,000	84,395	102,526	125,295
1,000 and over	31,546	47,160	50,185
Total	4,564,641	5,787,372	6,361,508

In 1910, 4,771,063 farms were occupied by native whites, 669,556 by foreign-born whites and 920,883 by negroes and other non-whites. Of the occupants, 3,943,722 were owners, 58,194 managers, 712,294 cash tenants, 1,812,358 share tenants, 206,456 share-cash tenants and 113,933 not reporting.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the following tables.

Crops	1910			1911			1912		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn	154,035	2,836,260	27.7	105,820	2,531,428	22.9	107,063	2,124,746	20.7
Wheat	45,481	635,191	18.0	49,543	621,538	12.5	45,814	730,267	15.9
Oats	27,548	1,186,841	21.6	27,766	923,968	24.4	27,917	1,413,537	27.4
Total	187,264	4,707,722	—	193,181	4,075,124	—	180,814	5,278,550	—

The chief wheat growing States (1912) are (yield in thousands of bushels): Kansas, yielding 92,290, North Dakota, 143,820, Minnesota, 67,038, Nebraska, 55,052, Indiana, 10,080, Ohio, 9,760, South Dakota, 52,185, Illinois 9,819, Missouri 23,750, Pennsylvania, 22,820, California, 6,290, Washington, 53,728, Oklahoma, 20,096, Oregon, 21,018, Texas, 11,025, Michigan, 7,000, Maryland, 8,985, Kentucky, 6,860, Tennessee, 7,077.

Other crops in 1911 and 1912 were —

Crops	1911			1912		
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye	2,127,000	53,119,000	15.6	2,117,000	55,064,000	16.6
Barley	1,637,000	180,340,000	11.0	7,530,000	229,594,000	29.7
Buckwheat	833,000	17,542,000	21.1	841,000	19,229,000	22.9
Flaxseed	2,757,000	19,870,000	7.0	2,651,000	22,078,000	9.8
Rice (rough)	666,000	23,954,000	32.9	732,800	26,084,000	34.7
Potatoes	3,619,000	222,737,000	80.9	3,711,000	430,647,000	113.4

The area on which hay was grown in 1912 was 49,530,000 acres, the crop weighed 72,691,000 tons, and was valued at \$56,695,000 dollars.

In 1912 the United States rice (rough) crop was as follows —

States	Area	Yield	States	Area	Yield
	Acres	Bushels		Acres	Bushels
North Carolina	400	10,000	Louisiana	352,000	11,512,000
South Carolina	8,000	206,000	Texas	345,000	9,439,000
Georgia	900	97,000	Arkansas	90,900	3,405,000
Florida	600	15,000	California	1,400	70,000
Alabama	300	9,000			
Mississippi	2,200	77,000	Total	722,800	26,664,000

The output of cane sugar in 1910-11 amounted to 596,640,000 pounds. The beet sugar production in 1910-11 amounted to 500,172 short tons.

The cotton production in 1911 (as returned by growers) amounted to 15,334,279 bales including linters (equivalent 500 pounds), grown in the following States: Texas, 4,447,648 bales; Georgia, 2,845,790; Mississippi

1,252,322, Alabama, 1,757,207, S. Carolina, 1,584,096, Louisiana, 408,483, Arkansas, 972,294, N. Carolina, 1,104,761, Oklahoma, 1,062,922, Tennessee, 479,145, Florida, 85,081, all other States, 155,497. The preliminary returns for 1912 show a production of 13,820,000 bales, the largest amount coming from Texas (4,850,000).

In 1912 there were under tobacco 1,225,800 acres, which yielded 962,855,000 lbs. of tobacco. The chief tobacco growing States were Kentucky, 441,000 acres yielding 548,980,000 lbs., Virginia, 187,000 acres, yielding 112,300,000 lbs., Ohio, 86,200 acres, yielding 79,304,000 lbs., North Carolina, 179,000 acres, yielding 110,980,000 lbs., Wisconsin, 42,200 acres, yielding 54,438,000 lbs., Pennsylvania, 44,200 acres, yielding 64,090,000 lbs., Tennessee, 110,000 acres, yielding 72,600,000 lbs., Connecticut, 17,500 acres, yielding 29,750,000 lbs., Maryland, 26,000 acres, yielding 17,160,000 lbs., Indiana, 18,700 acres, yielding 14,960,000 lbs., South Carolina, 85,000 acres, yielding 24,500,000 lbs., New York, 4,000 acres, yielding 5,200,000 lbs., and Massachusetts, 5,800 acres, yielding 8,880,000 lbs.

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals on January 1 in 1900, 1911, 1912, and 1913 —

Live Stock	1900	1911	1912	1913
Horses	13,537,524	20,277,000	20,509,000	20,567,000
Mules	2,085,027	4,823,000	4,862,000	4,886,000
Cattle of all kinds	43,802,414	60,502,000	57,959,000	56,527,000
Sheep	41,883,065	58,683,000	52,382,000	51,482,000
Swine	87,079,856	65,620,000	65,410,000	61,178,000

The total value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1912, was 5,008,827,000 dollars. On April 15, 1910 (according to census returns), the farm animals were horses, 19,833,113, mules, 4,209,769, cattle, 61,503,866, sheep, 52,447,861, swine, 58,185,676, goats, 2,915,125.

In 1905 the factories used 12,183,375,885 pounds of milk, made 581,478,141 lbs. of butter, 817,144,872 lbs. of cheese, and 308,485,182 lbs. of condensed milk. The total value of the products manufactured was 188,182,789 dollars. In addition, butter and condensed milk to the value of 529,317 dollars were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products. Of the States, New York, Wisconsin, and Iowa have the largest dairy industries.

In 1901 the estimated wool clip was 302,502,328 pounds, and in 1911, 318,547,900 pounds.

The census reports for 1905 show that the value of canned vegetables (tomatoes, corn, peas, &c.) for the preceding year was 45,232,148 dollars, of canned fruits, 11,844,942 dollars, and of dried fruits 15,864,784 dollars. This industry is most extensive in California, but in other States, notably New York and Maryland, it flourishes.

The production of apples in the United States in 1911 amounted to 30,065,000 barrels, of peaches, 128,000,000 lbs., of oranges and lemons to 24,558,000 boxes; of hops to 238,000 bales. The vintage in California was estimated in 1906 at 36,458,000 gallons; in 1907 at 48,492,000 gallons, in 1908 at 24,863,000 gallons; in 1909 at 45,087,000 gallons, and 42,230,000 gallons in 1910. The prune crop of California was estimated at 170,000,000 pounds in 1911.

## II FORESTRY

The original forests of the United States containing saw timber covered about 1,800,000 square miles, besides probably 150,000 square miles more of scrubby forest and brush land, chiefly in the West. According to present standards of utilization, this original forest contained about 5,200 billion board feet of saw timber. Cutting, clearing, and fire have reduced the forest area to about 860,000 square miles, or about one fourth of the total area of the country, and the stand to some 2,500 billion feet of merchantable timber.

There are five principal forest regions. The Northern Forest covers northern New England and New York, northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and most of southern New York and Pennsylvania, with a southern extension along the Appalachian Mountains as far as northern Georgia. It is composed chiefly of softwoods, with a considerable admixture of hardwoods. The Southern Forest mainly softwoods, extends from Chesapeake Bay through the Atlantic and Gulf States into eastern Texas with an extension northward through western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma into Missouri. The Central Forest mainly composed of hardwoods, originally covered southern New England and the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, the Piedmont Plateau, and the country from the Appalachians to the prairies. The two remaining forest regions are those of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, both made up almost entirely of softwoods (*i. e.*, conifers).

The Northern Forest is estimated to contain about 145,000 square miles and 800 billion feet of timber; the Southern Forest, 235,000 square miles and 500 billion feet; the Central Forest, 200,000 square miles and 800 billion feet; the Rocky Mountain Forest, 155,000 square miles and 800 billion feet; and the Pacific Coast Forest, 125,000 square miles and 1,100 billion feet.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests, and the heavy demand for timber is steadily pushing the great centres of the lumber industry toward the south and west. Twenty billion cubic feet of wood are taken from the forests yearly, including waste in logging and manufacture. In a single year 90 million cords of firewood, 45 billion board feet of lumber, 150 million ties,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  billion staves, over 125 million sets of heading, nearly 800 million barrel hoops,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million cords of native pulp wood, 165 million cubic feet of round mine timbers, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million cords of wood for distillation are used. In 1911, over 4 million cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which 940,000 cords were imported from Canada. A larger drain upon the forest resources is made by the demand for the railroad ties, of which 148,231,000, equivalent to nearly 5 billion board feet, were used in 1910.

Since 1905 the State of Washington has led in lumber production, in 1910 Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, Wisconsin, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, Michigan, and Virginia followed in the order named. Yellow pine now holds first place in the cut, with  $14\frac{1}{2}$  billion feet in 1910, Douglas fir of the North west second, with nearly 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  billion feet, oak third, with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  billion feet, and white pine fourth, with less than 4 billion feet. The present area of merchantable yellow pine forests in the Southern States is about 200,000 square miles, with a stand of about 500 billion feet.

The census of 1909 reports 40,671 lumber establishments with a capital of 1,176,675,000 dollars, using raw material valued at 508,118,000 dollars, and turning out a finished product worth 1,156,122,000 dollars. Four fifths of the lumber cut is from conifers.

Four-fifths of the standing timber of the country is privately owned. Forests publicly owned consist chiefly of holdings of the National Government. These include National forests, National parks, Indian reservations,



military reservations, and the forests of the unreserved public domain. The National forests on July 1, 1912, had a total area of 187,408,378 acres, or about 860,000 square miles, with an estimated stand of 892 billion feet of timber. Indian reservations are estimated to have a stand of 84 billion feet of timber, the unreserved public domain 14 billion feet, and National parks 11 billion feet. Forest lands belonging to States are estimated to have a stand of 85 billion feet.

The practice of forestry in the United States is mainly on National forests where all timber is cut under methods planned with reference to the production of a new crop on the same land. National forest administration aims also at utilization of the forage crop and protection of the water supplies of the West. Grazing on the National forests is permitted under regulation to prevent injury to young forest growth, streamflow, and permanence of the forage crop. A moderate fee is charged for the grazing privilege.

In the fiscal year 1912 the National forests yielded the Government a revenue of 1,089,702.04 dollars from timber sales, 968,942.26 dollars from grazing fees, and 98,712.27 dollars from special uses of various kinds. The total cut of timber for the year was 554,725,000 feet, of which 128,238,000 feet were cut under free-use privileges. The timber cut under sales brought an average price of 2 dollars per thousand. The number of stock grazed was as follows:—Cattle, 1,403,025; horses, 95,843; hogs, 4,830; sheep, 7,467,800; and goats, 83,849. The total cost of administering, protecting, and improving the forests was 5,669,521 dollars, and the total expenditures for all work of the Forest Service was 5,919,989 dollars for fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. The total appropriation for the Forest Service in the fiscal year 1913 is 6,538,000 dollars, including an emergency fire fund of 200,000 dollars.

### III MINING

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1910 and 1911 (long tons, 2,240 lbs., short tons, 2,000 lbs.) The values are for iron and nickel the value at Philadelphia, for copper, lead, and zinc, the values at New York, for quicksilver and antimony, the values at San Francisco, for platinum, the value at New York City; for aluminium, the value at Pittsburg:—

Metallic Products		Quantity (1910)	Value (1910)	Quantity (1911)	Value (1911)
			Dollars		Dollars
Pig iron	long tons	28,674,123	412,162,486	28,267,228	327,824,024
Steel (commercial value)	troy oz.	67,187,900	50,554,400	60,592,400	25,618,700
Steel (residual value)		4,167,773	10,376,000	4,167,773	10,376,700
Copper	pounds	1,084,159,509	187,169,287	1,027,232,749	187,164,492
Lead	sh. tons	872,297	22,765,976	465,148	28,855,320
Zinc		323,470	27,507,782	371,971	29,964,704
Quicksilver	flasks	20,601	969,156	21,256	97,566
Aluminium	pounds	47,784,000	2,963,700	66,128,000	3,084,000
Tin	pounds	—	28,447	—	54,664
Platinum	troy oz.	778,000	23,377	840	40,830
Antimonial lead	sh. tons	14,060	1,328,090	14,078	1,320,386
Nickel	pounds	—	—	82,808	127,000
Total value		—	747,796,718	—	672,179,800

1 Of 754,574,000 pounds net; of 75,574,000 pounds net since June, 1904.

The following are statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products		Quantity (1910)	Value (1910)	Quantity (1911)	Value (1911)
			Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal	sh. tons	417,111 143	499 331,719	406 787 181	451 177,484
Pennsylvania anthracite	1 tons	75 483,346	100 176,807	80,771,488	175 189,392
Stone		—	75 639,584	—	75 996,368
Petroleum	barrel <sup>1</sup>	309,568 048	127 899,388	225,449,891	184,644,732
Natural Gas		7 248	70,756,158	—	74,127 384
Cement	barrel <sup>2</sup>	77,786,141	68,752,092	79,647,968	66 795,186
Salt	barrel <sup>3</sup>	80,906 658	7 900 344	31,184,968	8,345,692
Phosphate rock	long tons	2,654 988	10,817 000	8 668 279	11,800 693
Zinc-white	sh. tons	58 481	5,288,946	148 850	7,842 583
Mineral waters	gal. sold	62,030 125	6 357 590	63,923,110	6 837,683
Borax, crude	sh. tons	42,857	1 901 843	53,329	1,609,151
Arsenious oxide	pounds	2,994,009	52,305	6,364 000	72,496
Total (including others)		—	1 990 911 135	—	1,918,184 384

<sup>1</sup> Of 42 gal.

Of 360 lbs. net.

<sup>3</sup> Of 280 lbs. net.

The total value of the mineral products in 1909 was 1,886,797,179 dollars, for 1910, 1,990 911,135 dollars, for 1911, 1 918 184,384 dollars.

The output of pig iron, of copper, and of lead, has been to the following quantity and value, 1907-09 —

Years	Pig iron		Copper		Lead	
	Long tons	Spot value	Pounds <sup>a</sup>	Value at New York	Short tons	Value at New York
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1907	25,781 361	529,958,000	888,996,491	173 799 300	805 165	28 707,596
1908	15 985 018	264 921 000	942,610,721	124,419 385	816,763	26 104 006
1909	25,795 471	419 175 600	1 002 951 624	14 032,711	854 188	30 460 168

The production and spot values of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania anthracite, and petroleum 1907-09 have been —

Years	Bituminous coal		Anthracite		Petroleum	
	Short tons	Dollars	Long tons	Dollars	Barrels of 42 galls.	Dollars
1907	394,759 118	451,214,842	75 483,421	168 684,059	166 096,335	120 106,749
1908	323,578,944	874 185 268	74,347 102	158 178,849	173,537,555	129 679 184
1909	374,186,263	879,744,257	72 384,349	149 181,687	183 170 874	128,328,487

The total production of coal from 1814, the date of the earliest record, to the close of 1911 was 8,789,572,427 short tons.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows in the years mentioned —

Year	Gold		Silver		Commercial value
	Fine ounces	Coining value	Fine ounces	Coining value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1800	8,119,399	54,463,990	54,438,000	79,864 435	32,118 486
1907	4,374,537	26,425,700	54,414,709	—	37 290,796
1908	4,574,849	24,508,000	52,440,800	—	28,060,690
1909	4,331,781	22,978,350	54,731 600	—	25,435,200

The report on gold and silver are the result of conference between the U S Geological Survey and the Director of the Mint

The precious metals are raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska for gold, and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho for silver. The coming value of the gold produced from mines in the United States from 1792 to 1903 is estimated by the Director of the United States Mint at 2,543,752,000 dollars, and of the silver at 1,873,477,000 dollars, from 1904 to 1908 (5 years) the value was Gold 448,014,900 dollars, silver (commercial value, 1904-08) 171,284,676

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States, the total production was valued in 1908 at 415,063 dollars, in 1909 at 534,380 dollars, in 1910 at 295,797 dollars, and in 1911 at 343,692 dollars. There are sapphire deposits in Montana where the output in 1911 was valued at 216,313 dollars. The turquoise is found in Arizona and New Mexico, California, Colorado and Nevada. The tourmaline deposits are worked in Connecticut, Maine, and California. Garnets are found in North Carolina, California, and Utah. Chrysoprase is found in California and Arizona. Other stones found are beryl, agate, amethyst, ruby, topaz and quartz crystals in various forms.

#### IV MANUFACTURES

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States as reported at each census from 1880 to 1910. The censuses of 1905 and 1910, unlike the earlier censuses, did not include hand and neighbourhood industries, but were confined to establishments conducted under the factory system or producing goods for the general market. The statistics for each census cover the preceding calendar year —

Census	Number of Establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of products	Cost of materials
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1880 <sup>1</sup>	252,852	2,790,273,000	2,732,595	5,869,579,000	3,896,624,000
1890 <sup>1</sup>	355,415	6,525,156,000	4,712,622 <sup>4</sup>	9,872,437,000	6,162,044,000
1900 <sup>1</sup>	512,254	9,817,435,800	5,705,165 <sup>4</sup>	18,004,400,000	7,345,414,000
1900 <sup>2</sup>	207,562	8,878,825,000	5,079,235 <sup>4</sup>	11,411,121,000	6,577,614,000
1905 <sup>2</sup>	214,202	12,686,266,000	6,990,073 <sup>4</sup>	14,802,147,000	8,508,680,000
1910 <sup>2</sup>	270,062	18,490,749,000	7,453,099 <sup>4</sup>	20,767,546,000	12,194,019,000

<sup>1</sup> Including hand and neighbourhood industries.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding hand and neighbourhood industries.

<sup>3</sup> Includes officers, firm members, clerks and wage earners.

<sup>4</sup> Includes salaried officials, clerks, &c., and wage earners. Does not include proprietors and firm members.

The censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905 cover Alaska, the census of 1910 covers Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The census of manufactures for 1904 and 1909 (not including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico) were confined to establishments under the factory

system, to the exclusion of neighbourhood industries and hand trades such as custom dress making, tailoring, carpentering, grist and saw milling. The census results were as follows.—

Group	Census	Number of establishments	Capital	Wage earners. Average number	Cost of materials	Value of products
			Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
United States	1909	264 491	18 428 269 706	6 615 048	12 142 790 978	20 673,051 570
	1904	216,180	12 675 580 874	468 983	8 500 207 810	14 793 992 563
1 Food and kindred products	1909	55 984	1 696 754 945	411 570	8 197 808 080	3 287 617 901
	1904	46 800	1 169 872,985	354 046	2 700 120 760	2,846 765 772
2 Textiles	1909	21 695	2 483 982 835	1 437 208	1 741,487 895	3 054 708,084
	1904	17 029	1 741 600 957	1 165 118	1 244 864 548	2,144 604 719
3 Iron and steel and their products	1909	1,289	3 700 964 010	1 025 044	1 802,105,526	3 103,125 293
	1904	14 480	2 347 444 114	867 990	1 192 111 689	2 187 778,117
4 Lumber and its remanufactures	1909	48 658	1 563 669 091	907 114	714 778 11	1 532,532,268
	1904	92,499	1 004 061 953	729,686	514 907 690	1 214 476,056
5 Leather and its finished products	1909	5 726	6 9 331 812	309 766	669 874 518	662,713 322
	1904	5 318	4,1 790 181	264 453	480 220 706	724 891,050
6 Paper and printing	1909	34 823	1 183 617 706	416,000	451,238 634	1 179 285 247
	1904	30 803	903 662 400	351 641	309 012 806	850 814,266
7 Liquors and beverages	1909	7 347	874 107 699	17 997	186 147 867	674 311 051
	1904	6 379	659 538 370	68 338	139 849 033	601 253 855
8 Chemicals and allied products	1909	11 746	2,015 163 561	287 498	867 019 628	1 480 901 954
	1904	9 543	1 497 614 316	208 546	604 084 806	1 028 790 759
9 Clay, glass and stone products	1909	16 168	857 759 719	342,927	133 791 660	521 786 831
	1904	10 773	658,754 982	285 346	123,066 911	391 147 449
10 Metals and metal products other than iron and steel	1909	8,750	865 918 596	248 785	891 014,783	1 228 221 401
	1904	6 943	670 578 189	197 692	682 395 257	894 282,432
11 Tobacco manuf	1909	16 832	245,660 484	166 810	177 185 691	416 606,104
	1904	16 827	823,682 501	159 406	126 085 600	381 111,181
12 Vehicles for land transportation	1909	6,562	531 456 580	302 710	306,596 675	561 768 389
	1904	6,068	287,847 458	136,035	177 640 767	320 623 322
13 Shipbuilding, in cluding boat building	1909	1,858	125,118 459	40 506	31 214 358	73 340 815
	1904	1,097	121,638 700	50 754	87 463 179	83,789,389
14 Railroad repair shops	1909	1 666	377 216 133	304 592	214,531 811	437 568,398
	1904	1 226	189,792,332	247 922	156 538 161	323,212,310
15 Miscellaneous in dustries	1909	16,031	1 684 423,108	435 845	777 736 063	1 397 496,587
	1904	13,506	952 434 597	391,121	466,866,831	889 090,646

Of the food products manufactured in 1904 and in 1909, the more important (with the value of output) were:—

Industries	Output value	
	1909	1904
	Dollars	Dollars
Best sugar, &c.	43,122,883	24,393,794
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	274,557,718	168,182,789
Canning and preserving fruit, vegetables, fish, and oysters	157,121,201	130,465,976
Flour and grist milling	883,584,405	718,033,895
Rice cleaning and polishing	22,371,457	16,295,916
Slaughtering and meat-packing	1,376,568,101	922,037,528

In the combined textile industries for the three census years the number of producing spindles at work was —

Year	Cotton	Silk	Woolen	Worsted	Total
1909	26,173,892	2,406,537	2,148,918	1,752,806	34,482,153
1904	23,672,664	2,618,706	2,456,077	1,190,269	29,947,616
1899	19,463,044	1,665,906	2,225,488	694,899	24,049,337

The number of power looms at work for each of the years was —

—	Carpets and rugs	Cottons	Silk goods	Woolens	Worsted goods	Total
1909	11,796	666,658	75,406	33,143	30,476	835,478
1904	11,902	559,781	59,775	33,104	28,123	692,685
1899	9,841	456,752	44,257	26,714	26,660	578,194

The value of the output of certain textile industries was —

Nature of products	1909	1904
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs	71,183,152	61,536,438
Cotton goods	628,391,818	456,467,704
Hosiery and knit goods	200,148,627	137,076,454
Silk goods	196,911,667	133,238,073
Woolen and worsted goods	419,748,521	307,941,710

In 1909 there were 236 blast furnaces at work with a daily capacity of 101,297 tons; in 1904, 242 with a daily capacity of 78,130 tons. In 1909

the output of pig iron was 25,651,798 tons, value 387,830,443 dollars, in 1904, 16,623,626 tons, value 228,911,116 dollars. The iron and steel rolling mills in 1909 had a daily capacity, double turn, of 150,408 tons, in 1904, 105,591 tons. Bessemer steel plants in 1909 had 99 converters, in 1904, 81, total daily capacity of ingots or direct castings, double turn, in 1909, 45,983 tons, in 1904, 41,448 tons. Open hearth steel plants in 1909 had 687 acid and basic furnaces, in 1904, 481, daily capacity of ingots, in 1909, 61,601 tons, in 1904, 34,243 tons. The total value of products of the steel works and rolling mills in 1909 was 985,722,584 dollars, in 1904 was 673,965,026 dollars. The value of output comprised —

Products	1909	1904
	Dollars	Dollars
Steel rails	81,128,295	53,233,050
Iron and steel bars, &c	127,077,336	84,069,122
Structural shapes of Bessemer steel	5,068,518	11,089,170
Structural shapes of open hearth steel	59,789,948	21,496,531
Iron and steel (skelp free) hoops, &c	74,944,409	59,540,212
Iron and steel plates (not armour)	166,768,381	105,581,166
Iron and steel armour plate gun forgings and ordnance	10,640,079	10,549,020
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c	148,507,149	109,611,104
Direct steel castings	33,931,847	20,600,136
Steel ingots manufactured for consumption or sale		
Bessemer steel ingots	172,865,498	132,951,636
Acid open hearth steel ingots	15,293,906	12,967,630
Basic open hearth steel ingots	245,301,748	88,794,889
Crucible ingots	5,603,502	5,570,471
Electric ingots	809,886	—

The output of tin plates in 1909 was of the value of 38,259,885 dollars, in 1904, 28,429,971 dollars. The output of terne plates in 1909 was of the value of 7,555,261 dollars, in 1904, 6,119,672 dollars.

The output of sawed lumber in 1909 amounted to the value of 684,479,859 dollars, in 1904, to 435,708,084 dollars. The output of the leather, tanned, and curried industry, in 1909, was valued at 327,874,187 dollars, in 1904, at 252,630,986 dollars. The boot and shoe products manufactured in 1909 were valued at 442,630,726 dollars, in 1904, at 320,107,458 dollars, leather gloves and mittens, products, 1909, 23,630,508 dollars, 1904, 17,740,885 dollars.

The value of the output of paper and wood pulp products in 1909 was 267,553,944 dollars, in 1904, 185,715,189 dollars. The value of the output of printing and publishing industries including bookbinding and blank books, engraving steel and copper plate, lithographing, book and job, music, and newspapers and periodicals, in 1909 were valued at 787,576,687 dollars, in 1904, 558,473,353 dollars.

The output of the chemical and allied industries for 1904 and 1909 comprised products to the values shown below —

Products	1909	1904
	Dollars	Dollars
Chemicals (acids, &c.)	137,803,942	92,683,878
Cotton seed products	107,528,204	68,310,624
Dye-stuffs and extracts	15,954,574	10,893,118
Explosives	40,182,661	29,602,684
Fertilisers	103,960,213	55,682,853
Gum	166,814,371	125,144,945
Paints and varnishes	124,889,422	90,839,609
Petroleum refining	236,997,639	175,005,520

The value of output for 1904 and 1909 of the smelting and refining works for copper, lead zinc, was copper, 1904, 249,780,216 dollars, 1909, 378,805,974 dollars, lead, 1904 185,826,839 dollars 1909, 167,405,650 dollars, zinc, 1904, 24,791,299 dollars, 1909 34,205,894 dollars

The following are some statistics of cotton —

Year ending June 30	Production	Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Home Consumption (Domestic and Foreign Cotton).
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	2,771,797,156	3,547,792	1,892,205,843	953,049,103
1900	4,757,082,942	67,398,821	3,100,538,188	1,722,494,812
1909	7,095,573,945	86,618,024	4,447,984,201	2,738,669,296
1910	5,576,016,991	86,037,891	3,800,708,226	2,249,814,577
1911	6,219,119,006	113,765,318	4,058,940,916	2,048,614,825
1912	8,290,677,646	109,780,071	5,535,128,429	2,864,125,438

The foreign cotton exports in 1912 amounted to 1,176,849 lbs

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States were 4,071,832 dollars in 1875, 13,789,810 dollars in 1895 49,666,080 dollars in 1905, 31,878,666 dollars in 1909, 33,397,097 dollars in 1910, 40,851,918 dollars in 1911 and 50,769,511 dollars in 1912

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1875 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Association —

Years	Furnaces in blast at close of year	Pig iron produced	Pig iron consumed	Rails produced		Steel ingots and castings
				Iron	Steel	
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1875	333	2,023,786	2,000,000	447,901	259,609	259,799
1885	342	9,446,896	9,628,572	5,810	1,800,825	6,114,834
1905	618	22,992,859	—	8,876,611	—	20,028,947
1906	226	16,946,613	—	71	1,921,016	14,098,247
1909	338	26,795,471	—	—	3,023,245	23,855,021
1910	304	27,208,545	—	280	5,686,901	26,094,619
1911	281	26,649,547	—	234	2,622,556	26,676,106

The production of metal of various descriptions was as follows

	1910	1911
	Tons	Tons
Foundry and forge	4,342,579	4,966,889
Bessemer	11,345,542	9,489,805
Basic	9,084,006	8,530,639
Charcoal iron	389,567	373,476
Spiegelstein and ferro-manganese	384,631	144,713
Total	27,302,567	23,649,547

The production of tin plates and terne plates was in 1904, 458,208 tons (census), in 1908 537,087 tons, in 1909, 611,859 tons, in 1910, 722,770 tons, and in 1911, 783,770 tons.

The total production of rolled iron and steel in 6 years is given (in gross tons) in the following table (official figures of the American Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia) —

Years	Iron and steel rails	Bars, hoops, skelp, and shapes	Wire rods	Plates and sheets except nail plate	Nail plate Gross tons	Total Gross tons
1900	3 977 887	9 502 600	1 871 614	4 182,156	54 211	10,589 488
1907	8 633 654	9 812 726	9 017 563	4 948 632	52,027	19 664 823
1908	1 021 015	5,864 769	1 816 949	2,649 698	45,747	11 822 185
1909	8 023 84	9 947 068	2 876 685	4 734,846	69 746	19 644,090
1910	8 630 081	10,762,640	2 241 830	6 955 484	45 224	27 621,279
1911	2,924 790	9 279 341	2 461 433	4 489 040	48 522	19 059 171

The quantities of distilled spirits and of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year 1911-12 were —

	Tax gallons		Tax gallons
Whisky	98 909 574	Neutral and cologne spirits	45,809 685
Rum	2 382 516	Brandy	9 221 823
Gin	3 577 862		
High wines	181 000	Total production	187 871 808
Alcohol	27 639 846		

Fermented liquors 62,176,694 barrels

## V FISHERIES

In 1908 (latest census) there were in the United States 143,881 fishermen or 8,932 vessels and 1 83,549 boats, and the products were valued at 54,030,630 dollars. The capital invested was 42,021 000 dollars.

For the canning and preserving of fish there were in 1909, according to the census reports, 374 establishments with an aggregate capital of 29,618 010 dollars, employing 9,977 wage earners, using raw material valued at 19 964,429 dollars, and giving an output valued at 34 704,418 dollars.

## Commerce

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars, of the imports and exports of domestic merchandise in years ended June 30 —

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1907	1,434,421,425	1 858,718,034	1910	1,546 947 480	1 710,033,995
1908	1,194,341 792	1 834,785,847	1911	1 527 238 105	2,018 549 026
1909	1,811,926 234	1,068,355,598	1912	1 658,264,934	2,170 819 836

In the United States the values are fixed not according to average prices but according to invoice or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce. For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul for exports the shipping papers are signed by the exporter or Agents at the port of shipment. The quantities and values are determined by declarations.

The most favored nation treatment in commerce between Great Britain and the United States was agreed to for 4 years by the treaty of 1815, was extended for 10 years by the treaty of 1819, and indefinitely (subject to 12 months notice) by that of 1837.



Imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in years ended June 30 —

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1908	144,337,331	44,658,087	192,995,418	72,452,924	57,521,209	130,554,133
1909	44,003,960	45,934,810	87,938,780	81,581,818	56,682,799	147,314,616
1910	43,333,900	45,217,194	88,557,099	118,663,315	65,386,661	175,850,076
1911	73,607,013	43,987,249	119,544,262	22,699,643	64,749,068	87,268,611
1912	43,936,500	47,050,219	95,986,719	57,328,948	64,890,065	122,219,013

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 2 years —

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	181,194,803	230,558,230	103,401,558	99,890,270
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared	179,006,501	196,100,408	282,016,883	318,838,498
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	11,892,140	555,986,041	718,018,206	722,938,889
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	287,785,652	268,739,134	809,161,989	948,109,524
Manufactures ready for consumption	561,422,180	360,018,963	599,867,853	672,268,163
Miscellaneous	13,464,769	17,061,938	7,592,542	8,155,589
Total	1,537,276,105 (806,445,221)	1,653,264,984 (430,663,871)	2,018,549,025 (402,706,806)	2,170,319,228 (484,043,966)

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1912 —

1911-12	Dollars	1911-12	Dollars
Foodstuffs	128,979,715	Instruments for scientific purposes	13,520,802
Cotton unmanufactured	586,849,271	Carriages, cars, other vehicles and parts of cycles	42,682,306
Meat and dairy products	158,260,376	Paper and manufactures of	19,468,060
Iron and steel and manufactures of, not including ore	268,154,362	Fish	8,646,368
Mineral oils	112,472,100	Furs and fur skins	11,975,449
Copper, and manufactures of	117,082,784	Fibres, vegetable, and textile	
Wood, and manufactures of	96,782,186	Grasses manufactures of	9,698,526
Animals	16,447,987	Sugar and molasses	7,204,768
Textiles, and manufactures of	49,306,042	India-rubber manufactures of	12,332,916
Leather, and manufactures of	69,756,772	Grasses, grasses scraps, &c.	5,679,092
Coal, manufactures of	50,766,611	Paints, &c.	7,073,617
Oil seeds and oil-seeds meal	52,443,760	Wool, manufactures of	3,221,765
Vegetable oils	26,223,705	Household and personal effects	8,230,670
Agricultural implements	25,906,981	Coffee, gross	6,664,983
Chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs, and medicines	25,940,603	Explosives	4,064,866
Naval stores	26,217,317	Books, and manufactures of	4,080,942
Fruits, the whole or in part	20,784,967	Soap	4,564,026
Flour and grain meal	20,866,336	Medical instruments	3,904,506
Fertilizers	8,136,266	Stages	4,548,303
Bees	15,973,268		
	2,856,693		

The leading imports into the United States were —

1911-12	Dollars	1911-12	Dollars
Sugar	116,815,079	Toys	7,608,682
Hides and skins	102,408,837	Fibres, vegetable, and textile	
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	92,029,055	grasses unmanufactured	34,462,846
Coffee	117,826,548	Wood, and manufactures of	52,603,181
Silk unmanufactured	69,541,673	Iron and steel manufactures	
Cotton, manufactures of	66,162,785	of	29,676,056
India rubber, gutta-percha		Wool, hair of the camel, goat,	
and substitutes crude	102,941,901	&c, unmanufactured	38,078,542
Fibres, vegetable, and textile		Fruits including nuts	45,677,989
grasses, manufactures of	59,659,849	Tin in bars, blocks or pigs	46,214,194
Silk, manufactures of	37,204,864	Wool, hair of the camel, goat	
Diamonds and other precious		&c, manufactures of	14,912,619
stones and imitations of	41,297,750	Tobacco and manufactures of	37,859,870
Leather, and manufactures		Cocoa or cacao crude	15,961,566
of	18,160,708	Glass and glassware	6,238,625
Spirits, malt liquors, and		Coal bituminous	8,711,479
wines	19,834,607	Paper and manufactures of	17,700,749
Copper manufactures of	85,843,637	Meat and dairy products	19,774,060
Furs, and manufactures of	25,872,237	Vegetables	18,544,878
Tea	18,207,141	Broadstuffs	18,529,764
Earthen, stone and china		Copper ore	6,851,878
ware	9,897,648	Metal and manufactures of	
Cotton unmanufactured	20,211,581	N E S.	5,068,007
Fish	14,658,847	Seeds	25,641,172
Oils	81,848,002	Fertilizers	10,946,723

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted in 1910-11 to 309,965,892 dollars, and in 1911-12 to 304,899,866 dollars.

Imports and exports by countries —

Countries	Imports of Merchandise from		Domestic and foreign Exports to	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	281,389,106	272,940,700	878,618,974	594,872,186
Germany	103,342,600	171,896,880	387,495,814	806,059,021
France	115,416,784	134,648,458	183,271,648	188,898,861
Belgium	87,064,743	41,677,418	45,016,099	51,387,618
Netherlands	32,896,482	35,568,436	26,108,789	103,702,669
Italy	47,334,809	48,038,529	60,530,706	65,361,368
Spain	19,784,298	21,361,484	26,064,016	26,657,400
Switzerland	25,622,260	28,658,697	704,308	844,325
Sweden	8,532,422	9,621,755	7,978,370	9,461,611
Norway	8,009,490	8,951,718	7,850,405	8,331,738
Austria-Hungary	16,656,699	18,713,794	19,514,787	22,838,890
Russia	11,004,164	30,684,922	23,524,987	21,615,660
Portugal	7,635,888	6,300,130	2,669,070	2,763,054
Turkey	7,440,440	3,833,709	2,538,141	3,867,389
Greece	8,183,049	3,638,860	627,890	998,642
All other European	3,844,847	4,430,818	17,223,211	20,731,398
Total Europe	703,167,768	819,565,836	1,608,378,775	1,861,782,73

Countries	Imports		Domestic and Foreign Exports	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador	182,244 358	110,684 590	274,410 895	833,843 616
Mexico	87 460,111	85 816 818	01 281 715	53,647,129
All other N. America	145,803,829	158,062,106	121 567,009	180 140 862
Total N. America	303,490,798	254 072,608	457,000 179	510,837 597
Brazil	100 887 194	128 881 644	27,240 146	34,678,081
Venezuela	7 625 256	10,657 969	3 791,620	4,703 600
Argentina	29 090 732	29 847 016	48 018,111	58,168 179
Colombia	8 994 460	11 719 481	4 906,884	5,748 630
Chile	13,041 000	20 164 848	12,044,676	16 491 460
Guianas	1,503 704	2,214 838	2, 00 754	2,899 073
All other S. America	14 511,414	17 104 006	14 138 801	18,899 900
Total S. America	182,023,750	215,089 916	108 894 694	182 910 401
British East Indies	72,638,534	88 252,633	11 937 796	18 747 599
Japan	78,537 496	80 607,409	36 421 406	58 478 048
Cuba	8 227 508	29 573 782	19 287 836	24 361,190
Dutch East Indies	9 954,163	18 825 806	8 218 695	8 209 067
Hongkong	3 718,810	8 114 661	7 716 188	10 838 548
Turkey in Asia	19,150 872	9 800,217	1 493,912	1 900 939
All other Asia	5 258,067	5 738 112	5 107 030	6 061 250
Total Asia	213,449 780	226 468,250	85,432,438	117 461 635
British Oceania	11 794 504	12,187 289	43 698 690	47 365 867
Philippine Islands	17,409,898	28 357 100	19 723,118	28 786,138
All other Oceania	1 079 450	1 000 617	760 810	834,518
Total Oceania	30 274,452	36 464,115	66 060 813	71 986 513
British Africa	8 508 688	8,584 139	15,328,852	16,397 603
Turkey in Africa	21 744 101	17 552,699	2 114,590	1,790 248
All other Africa	1 912 881	1,499 066	5,068,469	5,965,578
Total Africa	27 218,320	22 585 888	28 907 107	24 043 424
Total	1 527,206,106	1 658 264,984	2,049 820 100	2 204 823,400

Thus in the year ended June 30, 1912, 28.14 per cent of the exports of the United States went to the United Kingdom alone, while 17.11 per cent. of the imports came from that country.

The quantities and values of the wheat, wheat-flour, and maize imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of five years according to Board of Trade returns —

Year	Wheat		Wheat-Flour		Maize	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
1907	20,096 949	8 288,848	8,534,564	4,761,582	14,984,100	3,918,027
1908	27 133,480	11,450,806	9,781,829	5,899 406	9 661 900	2,015,701
1909	18,504,180	9,963,106	8,826,011	5,068,222	7 060,175	1,297,879
1910	10,848,900	4,767,119	5,123,780	2,985 402	5 197 600	1,652,219
1911	12,329,329	5,288,800	5,116,411	3,087,664	10 487,308	2,712,906

## Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Quantity cwts.	15,621,197	14,178,555	14,647,186	18,126,150	16,822,573 <sup>1</sup>
Value £	46,911,291	£9,286,262	41,174,869	49,098,678	48,847,269

1 Centals of 100 lbs

The following statement shows the values of other important imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in the last 2 years —

	1910	1911		1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Cattle	2,578,285	3,056,499	Machinery	2,287,702	2,894,271
Bacon	4,458,293	5,067,535	Copper	2,668,286	5,077,089
Hams	2,829,524	2,712,287	Paraffin wax	871,768	617,816
Fresh beef	1,070,399	897,601	Petroleum	8,745,908	8,870,952
Lard	4,201,018	4,014,648	Tobacco	2,515,028	3,378,583
Leather	4,007,282	3,828,990	Fish	1,021,559	702,780

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States —

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1907	4,149,913	4,421,800	3,806,824	1,656,669
1908	1,957,044	2,881,819	2,806,296	1,024,838
1909	2,572,904	4,098,700	4,208,087	1,601,298
1910	3,177,708	5,687,025	4,536,786	1,776,049
1911	1,787,062	3,799,707	3,682,868	1,285,892

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1911-12 among the various coasts and frontiers in the States in percentage of the total — Atlantic Coast, 65.60, Gulf Coast, 14.42, Mexican Border Ports, 1.29, Pacific Coast, 6.20, North Boundary, 11.98, Interior Ports .56

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows — New York, 46.50, Boston, 5.16, Philadelphia, 3.99, Baltimore, 3.08, Galveston, 5.77, New Orleans, 5.81, San Francisco, 2.81

## Shipping and Navigation

The foreign commerce of the United States is at present largely carried on in foreign bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1912 — Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 7,582 of 1,638,847 tons, steam vessels, 14,265 of 5,179,858 tons total (including canal boats and barges), 26,528 vessels of 7,714,183 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was in 1912, 932,101 tons, showing an increase of 59,430 tons on 1911, while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1912 was 6,782,682 tons, or 16,568 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1912) —

Grand Division	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
Atlantic & Gulf	8,899	1,096,051	7,677	1,964,762	214	34,819	9,384	708,778	18,874	2,686,825
Porto Rico	89	7,032	14	909	—	—	—	—	108	7,941
Pacific Coast	579	271,018	2,583	592,507	—	—	1,692	99,799	4,254	963,319
Hawaii	19	9,057	85	12,437	—	—	—	—	47	21,494
Northern Lakes	808	225,114	2,260	2,578,914	451	48,208	844	100,688	8,167	2,949,924
Western Rivers	—	—	1,687	183,829	—	—	189	12,661	1,888	145,990
Total, 1911	7,582	1,898,847	14,265	5,179,858	665	73,027	4,016	912,911	26,628	7,714,188

During the year ending June 30, 1912 there were built—Sailing vessels, 95 of 21,221 tons steam vessels, 1,051 of 1,3,498 tons, canal boats, 27 of 2,978 tons, and barges, 332 of 54,977 tons.

The total tonnage on June 30, 1912, was 5,179,858 steam and 2,534,825 other than steam —

	1910		1911		1912	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Entered —						
American	15,001	3,368,451	15,093	9,692,770	14,249	11,257,958
Foreign	20,191	21,847,847	29,859	32,942,219	20,777	84,900,979
Total	35,192	40,215,806	55,943	43,674,989	37,026	46,158,971
Cleared —						
American	14,537	3,608,908	14,646	9,758,468	15,926	11,703,467
Foreign	20,076	30,997,255	29,094	32,683,684	20,808	84,713,443
Total	34,613	39,706,855	53,334	42,442,147	36,734	46,416,912

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the United States in the year ending June 30, 1912, was as follows —

Ports	Entered		Ports	Entered	
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Panamaquoddy, Me	811,985	363,694	Pensacola, Fla	480,263	514,761
Portland, Me	450,735	434,264	Moloka, Ala	787,691	784,198
Boston, Mass.	2,948,244	1,872,493	Pearl River, Miss	287,968	839,353
New York, N Y	13,673,785	15,549,126	New Orleans, La	2,214,891	2,896,043
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,700,198	2,187,406	Galveston, Tex	1,026,257	1,869,847
Baltimore, Md.	1,192,037	1,469,403	San Francisco, Cal	928,789	1,164,942
Newport News, Va	867,940	642,145	Puget Sound, Wash	2,496,750	2,657,816
North and Portsmouth, Va	469,837	1,037,179	Northern Border and Lake Ports	11,498,983	11,710,894
Charleston, S C	681,608	116,665	All other ports	2,259,920	2,464,927
Brownsville, Ga	47,814	187,866			
Savannah, Ga	404,263	763,623			
Key West, Fla.	674,212	490,391	Total	44,146,071	46,416,912

The following table gives a summary by ports of the shipping entered and cleared in 1911 and 1912 —

	Entered		Cleared	
	Tonnage 1911	Tonnage 1912	Tonnage 1911	Tonnage 1912
Atlantic ports	22,947,552	24,005,087	22,162,497	22,371,642
Gulf ports	5,400,269	6,100,222	5,824,484	6,441,926
Pacific ports	4,106,601	4,523,821	4,811,682	4,891,151
Northern Lake ports	10,217,946	11,492,952	10,128,564	11,716,364
Mexican Border	—	—	—	1,299
Total	42,674,989	46,168,071	42,487,147	46,416,912

According to nationality the vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in year ended June 30, 1912, were as follows —

Flag	Entered	Cleared	Flag	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American	11,257,098	11,703,467	Norwegian	2,674,835	2,644,806
Austrian	812,248	813,144	Portuguese	9,403	9,928
Belgian	649,886	829,973	Russian	114,976	106,604
British	22,959,976	22,808,705	Spanish	416,802	498,726
Canal	342,343	243,567	Swedish	75,261	77,608
Danish	481,969	498,626	Other Foreign	256,560	270,546
Dutch	884,706	952,547	Total Foreign	34,900,973	34,718,445
French	966,927	956,803			
German	3,661,811	4,290,881	American and Foreign	46,158,071	46,416,912
Italian	753,440	767,144			
Japanese	251,868	284,918			

Of the total foreign trade conducted in vessels in 1910-11 only 8.7 per cent, in value was carried in vessels belonging to the United States. The proportion in 1859 was 66.9 per cent.

### Internal Communications.

According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1880 was 28 miles, it rose to 52,922 miles in 1870; to 166,793 miles in 1890, in 1900, 194,262, in 1907, 228,128, in 1908, 232,046, in 1909, 238,356, including railroads constructed prior to 1909, and reported for the first time, in 1910 242,107, in 1911, 246,573.

The mileage of railways in 1911, not including double track, sidings, or spurs, is divided among the several groups of States as follows — New England States, 8,533 miles, Middle Atlantic, 24,430 miles, Central Northern, 45,995 miles, South Atlantic, 28,377 miles, Gulf and Mississippi Valley, 23,121 miles; South Western, 52,586 miles, North Western, 49,008 miles, Pacific, 24,610 miles. The ordinary gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in.

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) in 1911 was \$3,990,194 dollars. For 1911 the gross earnings were \$2,648,268,265 dollars, and the net earnings, 902,319,137 dollars.

In 1912 the track mileage of electric railways was 40,068 miles.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had, in 1910-11, 219,219 miles of line, 1,467,345 miles of wire, and 24,926 offices; the number of messages

sent in 1911 was 77,780,782, not including messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts, the receipts, \$7,188,989 dollars, expenses, \$9,058,632 dollars and profits, 7 104,857 dollars.

The following table relates to the business of another important company, the figures of the table do not represent the operations of one company, but the aggregation of the figures of many companies which have traffic contracts with or go to make up the telegraph system which is generally known as the "American Telephone and Telegraph Company" ("Bell Telephone System") —

	1909	1910	1911	1912
<b>Operating Companies</b>				
Exchanges	5,043	4,988	4,988	5,014
Total miles of exchange service wire	8,098,679	8,675,474	9,378,218	10,872,101
Total circuits	1,068,311	1,229,942	2,062,960	2,806,860
Total employees	98,633	104,956	130,311	129,439
Total subscribers	3,215,943	3,588,247	4,030,668	4,474,171
Length of wire operated miles	9,839,718	10,480,026	11,642,712	12,032,611
Instruments in hands of licensees under rental at beginning of year				
number	7,647,023	8,888,648	9,381,325	10,059,603
Capital of Companies dollars	180,887,000	268,476,800	298,335,000	318,427,600
Gross earnings	\$7,808,970	\$2,761,341	\$5,458,820	\$6,970,280
Net earnings <sup>1</sup>	16,121,707	28,000,880	26,855,893	7,788,266

<sup>1</sup> After deducting interest.

The postal business of the United States was as follows —

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled in Railway Mail Service	Registered Cases and other single pieces in R. M. S.	Rotary locked registered pouches and sacks handled in R. M. S.	Total
1909	22,601,925,450	57,776,056	2,823,358	22,643,831,144
1910	24,689,222,835	69,082,677	5,111,829	24,768,884,891
1911	—	72,583,898	6,597,998	—
1912	—	76,888,085	6,167,929	—

Money orders issued (1911-1912) —

	Dollars
Domestic	85,286,380 <sup>1</sup> amounting to 594,901,623
International	8,708,778 <sup>2</sup> „ 86,095,404
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,995,153</b> „ <b>680,997,023</b>

There are (1912) 58,729 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1911-1912 was 248,525,450 dollars, total receipts, 246,744,915 dollars, excess of expenditure, 1,785,523 dollars.

<sup>1</sup> This number includes \$47,168 orders, amounting to 11,564,619 dollars, payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Mexico, New Foundland, Philippines, Islands, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbador, Dominica, Granada, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and Virgin Islands. Such orders are drawn on domestic money order forms.

<sup>2</sup> This number does not include orders drawn on domestic forms for payment in the countries named above in paragraph 1.

### Money and Credit.

The monetary system is monometallic, and has been so since 1873, gold being the standard.

The Act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as the Bland Allsman Act, required the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of silver bullion at the market price of silver of not less than 2,000,000 dollars or more than 4,000,000 dollars worth per month, the same to be coined as fast as so purchased into silver dollars. 378,166,793 silver dollars were coined under the Bland Allsman Act. The Act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman Act, required the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver monthly, which was paid for in Treasury notes issued as the silver was purchased. The total amount of silver purchased under this Act from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1893, date of repeal of the purchasing clause, was 168,674,682 five ounces, costing 155,931,002 dollars, the coinage value of which was 218,084,438 in silver dollars. From the bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, there were coined to December 31, 1901, 149,710,168 silver dollars. Under the Act of March 3, 1891, for the coinage of trade dollars, 5,078,472 silver dollars were coined, making a total of 532,955,428 standard silver dollars coined from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1901.

The following metallic and paper money was in the United States on December 2 1912 —

Description of money	In the United States	In Treasury	In Circulation
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	1 867 848 241	177 795 980	621 206 112
Gold certificates (law of March 3, 1883)	—	126 558 800	971 767 809
Standard silver dollars	50 465 020	1 696 226	74 190,794
Silver certificates (Bland Act, February 28 1878)	—	4 379 337	480 035 068
Subsidiary silver	178 840 706	1 300 064	164,040 672
Treasury notes (Sherman Act of July 14 1890)	2 616,000	8,440	2 804 560
U. S. notes ("Greenbacks" of 1862 and 1868)	846 681 016	874 179	840 853 887
National bank notes	730 185,776	77 800 403	792,335 378
Total	8 705 988 829	803 556,000	3 837 277,890

The coinage of the United States mints in six calendar years was as follows, in dollars —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Gold	181,907 490	181 638,653	88 770 906	104 723 736	56 176 823	17 498,523
Silver	13 176,436	12,891 777	8,087 852	8 740 465	6 457 801	7 840,365
Minor	2,043,126	1 466,739	1,756,389	2,006 929	3 156 726	2,577,586
Total	197,126,052	195,996 169	98,615,146	115,501,130	65 790,850	27 916,608

The note issue of each of the national banks is by law more than covered by United States interest-bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of the bonds thus deposited was, on November 30, 1908, 715,580,170 dollars. The aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks, 7,397 in number, September 4, 1912, were —



Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans and discounts	6,640,641,941	Capital stock	1,040,914,580
U. S. and other bonds deposited	803,783,616	Surplus fund, &c.	944,743,987
U. S. and other bonds on hand	7,084,070	National Bank Notes outstanding	713,833,116
Due from banks, &c.	1,089,980,554	Due to banks National and State, and reserve agents	1,449,163,823
Various cash items	448,990,557	Due to Savings banks &c.	528,909,499
Deposits, legal tender notes	861,853,023	Individual deposits	5,891,970,007
Other resources	806,531,004	U.S. deposits &c.	53,137,838
	941,002,677	Various	181,432,433
Total	10,933,490,780	Total	10,965,480,760

Resources and Liabilities of State, Savings, Private Banks, and Loan and Trust Companies in the United States, including the Island Possessions, as shown by reports obtained by the Comptroller of the Currency for 1912.—

Resources	18,881 State Banks	1,922 Savings Banks	1,116 Private Banks	1,251 Loan & Trust Companies	17,004 Total Banks
Loans on real estate	Dollars 573,984,879-20	Dollars 2,967,677,677-90	Dollars 80,581,611-77	Dollars 526,609,703-60	Dollars 8,220,663,763-65
Loans on other collateral security	563,942,284-11	240,472,906-77	19,775,745-64	1,279,963,539-10	2,104,174,475-63
Other loans and discounts	1,879,533,933-04	259,874,677-22	63,106,677-60	900,850,885-00	2,607,417,965-82
Overdrafts	32,600,668-04	1,978,070-00	1,370,437-64	4,897,630-87	41,606,312-94
United States bonds	4,839,594-47	30,631,188-43	423,117-74	5,980,094-50	39,784,990-25
State, county, & municipal bonds	61,967,470-55	776,431,140-72	3,496,169-39	202,293,176-75	1,062,127,977-11
Railroad bonds and stock	71,649,647-21	794,063,005-58	1,434,966-17	330,198,067-79	1,247,246,426-20
Bonds of other public service corporations	58,600,97-20	113,560,265-60	1,986,793-67	212,429,362-55	412,081,343-18
Other stocks, bonds, &c.	130,323,401-98	179,809,612-84	7,448,849-76	419,739,848-91	727,782,802-10
Due from other banks and bankers	530,161,901-20	258,230,430-84	29,446,992-86	601,143,011-38	1,419,032,935-84
Real estate, furniture &c.	138,428,757-81	80,830,846-00	114,316,502-10	159,779,218-94	893,256,322-16
Checks and other cash items	77,732,360-52	4,594,831-48	845,450-67	51,623,979-84	131,810,556-41
Cash on hand	241,766,724-48	4,552,068-85	9,430,494-83	932,131,468-26	178,080,553-97
Other resources	18,530,760-16	21,143,671-60	7,063,880-44	89,075,996-19	131,161,744-44
Total	8,897,770,830-71	4,922,733,290-08	196,940,987-45	107,444,369-37	14,124,578,967-03
Liabilities					
Capital stock	452,607,306-61	76,871,611-79	22,344,040-38	418,935,771-77	977,273,880-70
Surplus fund	179,207,042-03	260,066,025-43	9,333,600-83	424,513,328-06	890,066,957-95
Other undivided profits	64,046,923-16	80,390,870-60	4,250,064-60	136,423,063-39	324,849,946-06
Dividends unpaid	639,045-00	262,636-16	74,033-23	800,046-81	2,010,567-59
Individual deposits	1,999,977,887-93	4,451,563,687-73	152,494,018-90	674,578,229-92	11,128,606,443-53
Due to other banks & bankers	123,444,646-79	38,133,437-50	1,707,189-18	399,938,446-69	464,471,697-47
Other liabilities	101,573,000-74	14,331,133-14	5,731,445-33	121,343,957-46	277,179,536-43
Total	8,897,770,830-71	4,922,733,290-08	196,940,987-45	107,444,369-37	14,124,578,967-03

1 Includes banking houses.

2 Includes exchanges for clearing banks.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The dollar of 100 cents is of the par value of 48.25s., or 4.8665 dollars to the pound sterling.

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 14, 1900, is the gold dollar of 25.8 grains (or 1.6718 gramme) 900 fine. The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold has been established for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *double eagles*, and *half eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16.71818 grammes 900 fine, and therefore contains 232.2 grains or 15.0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412.5 grains or 26.780 grammes 900 fine, and therefore contains 371.25 grains or 24.057 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347.22 grains of fine silver per dollar.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are—

<i>Wine Gallon</i>	= 0.83333 gallon
<i>Ale Gallon</i>	= 1.01695 "
<i>Bushel</i>	= 0.9692 imperial bushel

Instead of the British cwt a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used. The *short ton* contains 2,000 lbs., the *long ton* 2,240 lbs.

### Diplomatic Representatives

#### 1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Ambassador*—Walter Hines Page (1913)

*Secretary of Embassy*—Irwin B. Laughlin

*Second Secretary*—William Penn Cresson

*Third Secretary*—Hallett Johnson

*Naval Attaché*—Com. Power Symington, U.S.N.

*Military Attaché*—Major George O. Squier, U.S.A.

*Consul General (London)*—John L. Griffiths

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Buxton, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES

*Ambassador*—Sir Cecil Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. Appointed November 14, 1913

*Counsellor*—Alfred Mitchell Innes.

*Secretaries*—A. Kerr Clark Kerr, and Lord Eustace Percy

*Naval Attaché*—Capt. Heathcote S. Grant, R.N.

*Military Attaché*—Lieut. Col. Moreton F. Gage

*Consul-General at New York*—Courtenay Walter Bennett, C.I.E.

There are Consular representatives at Baltimore, Boston, Charleston (V.C.), Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), New York, San Francisco (U.G.), Savannah, St. Louis (C.), Mobile (V.C.), Astoria (V.C.), Port Townsend (V.C.), Seattle (V.C.), Tacoma (V.C.), Portland (Maine) (V.C.), Newport News (V.C.), Norfolk (V.C.), Los Angeles (V.C.), San Diego (V.C.), Denver (V.C.), Ferdinandina (V.C.), Jacksonville (V.C.), Key West (V.C.), Pensacola (V.C.), Port Tampa (V.C.), Brunswick (V.C.), Baton (V.C.), Dubuq (V.C.), St. Paul (V.C.)

Biloxi (V C), Kansas City (V O), Omaha (V C) Wilmington N C (V C),  
Nome (V O), Washington, D C (V C), Honolulu (O), Detroit (V C),  
Gulfport (V O), Cincinnati (V C), Cleveland (V O), Pittsburg (V C),  
Providence (V C), Beaufort (V O), Sabine Pass (V C), Richmond (V C),  
Grays Harbor (V C), Astoria (V O).

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## UNITED STATES

### STATES AND TERRITORIES

For information as to State and Local Government see under *United States*, p. 256, for dates when the States entered the Union, see pp 258, 259 See also under *Instruction, Justice and Crime, Pauperism, Defence, Production and Industry*

### ALABAMA.

**Constitution and Government.**—The legislature consists of a Senate of 25 members and a House of Representatives of 106 members all the legislators being elected for four years

*Governor* — Emmett O'Neal, 1911-15 (5,000 dollars)

*Secretary of State* — Cyrus B. Brown.

The State is divided into 67 counties. The State Capital is Montgomery

**Area and Population.** Area 52,250 square miles, of which 710 square miles is water

Years	Population			
	White.	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile.
1860	526,481	437,770	964,251	18.7
1880	834,428	678,489	1,512,917	29.4
1900	1,601,280	827,307	2,428,587	46.5
1910	1,228,841	908,376	2,137,217	41.7

By sex and race the population in 1900 was thus distributed:—

	White	Negro.	Asiatic.	Indian.	Total.
Male	807,278	409,207	61	22	1,216,568
Female	794,002	418,099	—	29	1,212,130
Total	1,601,280	827,307	61	51	2,428,587

The foreign-born numbered 16,800, of whom 8,000 were German, 2,447 English, 1,702 Irish, and 1,228 Scotch. The large cities (1910) Birmingham, 182,835; Mobile, 81,521; Montgomery (capital), 65,188.

**Religion, Instruction and Charity**—Protestant churches are in the ascendancy in the State. The order of strength of different religions bodies is: Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples or Christians.

The public elementary schools in 1910 had 8,756 teachers, and 424,411 enrolled pupils. The 142 public high schools had 450 teachers and 9,895 pupils in 1911. The six public normal schools in 1909 had 51 teachers and 1,890 pupils. For superior and professional education there are various institutions, the more important being (for men and both sexes) —

Began	Institutions
1681	University of Alabama (State)
1880	Spring Hill College (R. C.)
1841	Howard College, East Lake (Bapt.)
1859	Southern University Greensboro (M. E. S. C.)
1893	St. Bernard College (R. C.)

Other important schools are the Alabama Girls Industrial School the Alabama Polytechnic Institute the Tuskegee Institute (negro) under Booker T. Washington, besides various special and technical schools.

Within the State are 95 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, orphanages, &c., but not almshouses). County commissioners make rules for the support of the poor. Indigent and infirm veterans are pensioned, the following sums being authorised: to the first class, 100 dollars per annum, to the second, 80, to the third 60, to the fourth, 50. Relatives, within certain degrees, are liable for the support of their poor. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses in Alabama contained 771 pauper inmates, of whom 414 were white and 357 negro.

**Finance, Defence**—The revenue is derived mostly from taxes on property of all kinds, the assessment being made at cash value for State and county purposes by the county assessors on the sworn statements of the taxpayers. The board of county commissioners sits as a board of review and judges on objections to the assessment, the State being regarded as plaintiff and the taxpayer as defendant. The State tax commission equalises tax values throughout the State and it alone has power to assess the franchises and intangible values of public utilities. In the State Board of Assessment is vested the sole power to assess the properties of railroad and long distance telephone and telegraph companies.

The receipts and disbursements in the year ending September 30, 1912 were —

	Dollars
Balance October 1 1911	7,071
Receipts, 1911-12	6,261,236
Total	6,268,307
Disbursements, 1911-12	6,056,255
Balance, September 30, 1912	212,052

The bonded debt of the State in 1908 amounted to 9,657,000 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1907 was 255,391,787 dollars, of personal property, 195,397,844 dollars; total assessed value, 450,689,633 dollars.

The militia (or State Troops) consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry total strength (1909) 221 officers and 8,093 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry**—Alabama is largely an agricultural State, the farm area in 1910 was 20,733,812 acres, of which 9 698 581 acres was improved land, the value of all farm property was 370,138,429 dollars. The chief crops are maize, 54,000 000 bushels in 1911, wheat, 345,000 bushels, oats, 3,251,146 bushels, rice, 5,170 bushels. Other crops are potatoes, hay and vegetables. Tobacco, 360,000 pounds. Sugar is largely grown and manufactured. In 1910 the live stock comprised 171,000 horses, 258 000 mules, 289,000 milk cows, 528 000 other cattle, 178 000 sheep, and 1 176 000 swine. In 1910 the area under cotton was 3,730 482 acres the yield was 1,221,225 bales of cotton, valued at 883 880,000 dollars. In 1910 there were 3,398 manufacturing establishments with capital amounting to 173,180 000 dollars, employing 72,148 wage earners who earned 27,284,000 dollars, used raw material worth 85 443,000 dollars, and turned out products valued at 145,902,000 dollars. The iron and steel output was worth 21,236,000 dollars, cotton goods, 22,212,000 dollars, lumber and timber products, 23 058,000 dollars, other large industries being foundry work, railway car construction, the manufacture of fertilisers, of cotton seed oil and cake, and of turpentine and resin.

In 1911 the output of coal was 15,021,421 short tons, valued at 19,079,949 dollars. Of sandstone, marble, and limestone the output in 1911 was valued at 928,998 dollars. Clay products of the State were valued at 1,947,102 dollars. Alabama yielded in 1910 pig iron to the amount of 1,617,150 long tons (17,379,171 dollars). The total value in 1911 of the mineral output of the State (including pig iron but not iron ore) was 28,005,278 dollars.

The chief port of Alabama is Mobile, through which there is a large trade. The exports comprise raw cotton (over 12,062,000 dollars annually), timber, lumber &c. (6 800,000), cereals and flour (2,950 000), and lard (1,800,000), besides cattle, sheep and other animals, nuts, hops, fruit, flax, seed and oil, sugar, tobacco, &c. The port is the outlet not only for products of Alabama, but for those of neighbouring States. The imports at Mobile are mostly from Mexico and consist largely of bananas and sisal grass. The harbour channel is deepened to 22½ ft.

The larger rivers in the State are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles, the Alabama river for 400 miles. In 1910 the rail ways within the State had a length of 5,226 miles, exclusive of 302 miles of electric railway.

At Mobile in 1910 there were 8 banks whose deposits amounted to 6,006,000 dollars.

*British Vice-Consul at Mobile*—E. J. Sanders

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## ARIZONA

**Government.**—Arizona was admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State on February 14, 1912. The process of changing from Territorial to State form of government began with an Act passed by the National Congress, in June, 1910, called the Enabling Act, which gave permission to the people of Arizona to frame a Constitution to form the basis of Statehood. This Constitution was to be submitted to Congress and the President of the United States for approval before becoming effective. The Constitutional Convention, which consisted of 52 elected delegates met in Phoenix October 10, 1910, and remained in session until December 9, 1910. The Constitution which was drafted contained a provision for the recall of the judiciary and because of this President Taft refused to approve, except upon condition that the voters of Arizona eliminated the feature from the document. This they did at the first State election, held December 12, 1911, rather than forfeit Statehood. But having become a State, with all the attending powers and privileges it is now proposed that the recall of the judiciary shall be restored to the Constitution, and the question was determined at the general election in November, 1912.

In the laws which the first State Legislature of Arizona enacted, the affairs of State government are placed under direct control of the people, who can at any time exercise the machinery of the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall. Among the amendments to the Constitution upon which the people voted in 1912 was one giving the State power to engage in industrial pursuits.

The State Senate consists of 19 members and the House of Representatives 35. The State is represented in the National Congress by one member of the lower house and two Senators.

**Governor** —George W. P. Hunt, 1911–14 (4,000 dollars)

**Secretary** —Sidney Osborn

The State capital is Phoenix (population in 1910 11,184). Tucson in 1910 had 13,193 inhabitants. The State is divided into 14 counties.

**Area, Population and Instruction** —Area of 113,020 square miles, of which 100 square miles is water. The Indian reservations had an area of 28,434 square miles in 1905.

The population in four census years was —

Years.	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Years.	Population	Per Sq. Mile.
1880	40,440	0.4	1900	122,931	1.1
1890	59,620	0.8	1910	204,354	1.8

In 1910 there were 24,201 Indians, 2,067 negroes, 1,587 Mongolians. The foreign born numbered 48,844, of whom 14,172 were from Mexico.

The order of strength of religious bodies is Roman Catholic, Latter day Saints, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory for 12 weeks (6 consecutive) annually for children from 8 to 14 years of age. Instruction is free for children from 6 to 21 years of age. The enrolled pupils in 1911 numbered 59,611 and there were 876 teachers (140 males and 736 females). Two public normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff had 579 students in 1911. The State University of Arizona, at Tucson, founded in 1891, had 42 professors and 195 students in 1911 (128 men and 71 women). There is a State Agricultural School also at Tucson.



**Charity.**—The State has reform and industrial schools and 11 penal and benevolent institutions (exclusive of almshouses), which had on June 30, 1910, 875 inmates. The general supervision of charitable and penal institutions is vested in a board of control consisting of the governor, the auditor, and one citizen of the State. In each county the care of the sick poor is entrusted to a contractor, who must give a bond of 5,000 dollars for the faithful performance of his contract, or the Board of Supervisors of the county may employ a physician at an agreed salary to attend the sick and furnish medicines, and a superintendent to take charge of the institution and such other attendants as may be required. The almshouses in the State on January 1, 1905, had 191 pauper inmates (180 white and 11 coloured).

**Finance, Defence.**—Revenues are derived mainly from the general property tax levied on all property not specially exempted. The first State Legislature created a Tax Commission to determine the value of all property. The revenues from all sources, and expenditure for all purposes, in the year ending June 30, 1910, were —

Taxes and other sources	Dollars 986,872
Special Services	134,568
Total	1,121,440
Disbursements	978,193
Balance, June 30, 1910	146,277

The bonded debt, June 30, 1910, amounted to 3,055,275 dollars. The assessed value of taxable real and personal property amounted to 140,000,000 dollars for 1912.

The militia, or national guard, with headquarters at Phoenix, consists of cavalry and infantry, total strength (1911), 50 officers and 703 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry**—Arizona, with its dry climate, is not well suited for agriculture but along the watercourses and where irrigation is used the soil is productive. The wide pasture-lands are favourable for the rearing of cattle and sheep. Several large reservoirs for the storage of water have been and are being constructed by the United States Government, notably the Roosevelt dam, which supplies water to the rich Salt River Valley District, of which Phoenix is the principal city. The Federal Government is now engaged on the Yuma project, which will make use of the water of the lower Colorado River and add hundreds of thousands of acres to the agricultural area.

Alfalfa is the most important crop, next to it, wheat and barley. In the south are grown figs, grapes, almonds, &c.; in the north potatoes, apples and other fruits. On January 1, 1910, were 115,990 horses; 6,000 mules, 25,000 milk cows, and 636,900 other cattle; 1,020,000 sheep, and 25,000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 amounted to 5,850,560 pounds of wool, valued at 961,700 dollars. The national forests in the State have an area of 13,462,800 acres. There is considerable ostrich-farming (begun in 1893). In 1910 Arizona had over 6,000 birds, being about 80% of total in the United States.

The mining industries of the State are important. The output of copper in 1911 was 348,644,523 pounds; lead, 858 short tons of merchant lead; gold, 170,343 fine ounces; silver, 2,528,900 fine ounces. The quartz

in 1911 yielded granite, sandstone and limestone to the total value of 55,714 dollars. Tungsten, asbestos, quicksilver, zinc are (less or more) worked in the Territory. Total value of mineral output in 1911, 44,104,781 dollars.

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1910 amounted to 82,878,000 dollars, the raw material used cost 38,803,600 dollars, and the output was valued at 50,257,000 dollars. By far the most important of the industries is copper smelting and refining, for which there were 8 establishments with a capital of 21,487,000 dollars, employing an average number of 3,129 wage-earners, using material costing 12,486,782 dollars, and giving an output valued at 29,242,000 dollars. Other industries are car construction and repair by railway companies showing an output worth 2,394 000 dollars. Lumber and timber working, and flour and grain milling with an output of 1,082,000 dollars.

The lower course of the Colorado river is the only navigable waterway of the State. In 1910 there were 2,041 miles of steam railway, the principal lines being the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé Pacific, and the Santa Fé Prescott and Phoenix. There are 37 miles of electric railway.

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## ARKANSAS

**Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 36 members elected for four years, partially renewed every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. The Sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days unless extended by a two thirds vote of each House. Senators and Representatives must be citizens, the former 25 years of age and the latter 21, and both must have resided in the State two years, and in the county or district one year next before election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

**Governor** —

(4,000 dollars)

**Secretary of State.**—Earl W. Hodges.

The State is divided into 75 counties. The State Capital is Little Rock.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area 53,850 square miles (805 square miles being water).

Years	Population			
	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	334,191	111,259	445,450	8.9
1890	310,282	809,117	1,128,179	21.9
1900	344,788	368,856	1,311,564	24.7
1910	1,131,853	442,891	1,574,449	30.0

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Americans.

In 1909 the population by birth and sex was —

	White		Negro	Asiatic	Indian
	Native	Foreign			
Male	480,959	8,911	185,342	58	42
Female	449,435	5,275	181,514	4	24
Total	930,394	14,186	366,856	62	66

Of the foreign born 5,971 were German.

The population in 1910 was 1,574,449 (810,025 males and 764,424 females)

Little Rock (capital) had a population at 45,941 in 1910 Fort Smith, 23,505, Pine Bluff 13,038, Hot Springs 11,157

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, and Presbyterian, in the order named.

The State has a full public school system under which separate schools are provided for white and black children. No child under 14 can be employed in a manufacturing establishment unless he attends school 12 weeks each year and can read and write English.

In 1910 the public elementary schools had 9,522 teachers and 395,978 enrolled pupils, 107 public high schools had 347 teachers and 7,700 pupils in 1910, 2 public normal schools had 18 teachers and 319 students. The University of Arkansas, founded in 1872, had in 1910 126 professors and 1,410 students. There are a large Baptist college with 80 professors and 320 students, a Presbyterian college with 7 professors and 138 students, and a Methodist Episcopal college with 8 professors and 677 students.

**Charity**—Within the State are 27 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, &c. but not almshouses) to which, in 1904, 3,766 inmates were admitted. Each county relieves its own poor. There are county courts of the poor which, on information given by constables and other officials, commit paupers to the poor house, where they remain till discharged by an order of the court. Poor houses are let annually to the lowest responsible bidder under bond for faithful care of the inmates. On January 1, 1905, the poor-houses contained 645 paupers (478 white, and 167 coloured)

**Finance, Defence**—The State debt on October 1, 1907, amounted to 1,260,500 dollars, consisting of 3 per cent interest bearing bonds. The assessed value of real and personal property was 302,181,563 dollars.

The militia, or State Guard, with headquarters at Little Rock, consists of artillery and infantry, total strength, 129 officers and 1,327 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry**—Arkansas is an agricultural State. In 1910 the total farm area was 14,691,356 acres, of which 7,698,343 was improved land. In the north maize (49,712,000 bushels in 1911), wheat (1,008,090 bushels), oats, potatoes, hay and forage crops are grown, in the south, cotton and tobacco. For 1910 the cotton area was 3,471,000 acres, and the yield 776,789 bales. The cultivation of tobacco is decreasing in the State. In the north-west, fruits, especially apples and peaches, are grown. The cultivation of roses (for perfumes) is pursued locally. Live stock in 1910 comprised 390,000 horses, 215,000 mules, 361,000 milk cows, 600,000 other cattle, 223,000 sheep, and 978,000 swine. The wool clip in 1910 yielded 400,000 pounds of wool, valued at 98,000 dollars. The national forests in Arkansas in 1911 had an area of 2,325,390 acres.

The State has a large coal area, the output from which in 1911 was 2 106 789 short tons of coal, valued at \$,895,849 dollars. Manganese ores and lead are found. Arkansas produces whetstones (from nevadulite). It also produces bauxite (for aluminum), the phosphate rock deposits are little worked. The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate, besides asphalt, mineral waters, and natural gas. Value of total mineral output in 1911, 5,829,566 dollars.

Of the industries the cutting and working of timber is the most important, (1,697 establishments) the State having a forest area of 25,600,000 acres. Arkansas, according to the census of manufactures of 1910, has 2,925 manufacturing establishments employing 8,293 salaried officials and 44,982 wage earners. Their united capital amounted to 70,174,000 dollars, the cost of materials used in a year to 34 935 000 dollars, and the value of output in a year to 74,916,000 dollars. Statistics of 8 leading industries are —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of materials	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	42 340 000	83 082	14 300 000	40 640 000
Ice manufacture	1 100 000	553	207 000	830 000
Oil cotton seed and cake	5 230 000	1 088	6 005 000	7 789 000
Flour and grist	1 090 000	312	4 850 000	3 616 000
Car construction &c	1 661 000	3 240	1 759 000	4 154 600
Printing and publishing	1 910 000	991	558 000	1 082,000

The foreign trade of the State is carried on through the port of New Orleans cotton and lumber transported down the Mississippi being the chief exports. In 1911, 1,090 vessels of a tonnage of 2,141 085 entered the port and 1,134 of a tonnage of 2,422,205 cleared. In 1910 there were in the State 5,305 miles of railway and 132 miles of electric railway.

### Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

## CALIFORNIA

**Constitution and Government.**—California, though unexplored and practically unknown to Europeans, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico. On July 5, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and a proclamation was issued declaring California to be a portion of the United States, and on February 2, 1849, by the treaty of Guadalupe, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850.

The State Legislature is composed of the Senate of forty members, elected for terms of four years—half the number being elected each two years—and the Assembly, eighty members, elected for two years. Regular sessions are held once in two years.

The qualifications for eligibility to the Senate or Assembly are citizenship of the State for three years and residence in the district for one year.

California is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 8 Representatives.

Governor — Hiram W. Johnson, 1911–15 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—F. C. Jordan.

The most important State Boards and Commissions are The Board of Education, the Board of Regents of the University, appointed by the

Governor for terms of sixteen years, the State Board of Prison Directors, appointed by the Governor for terms of ten years, and having entire control of the penitentiaries, the State Board of Equalization, elected at general elections, and dealing with the assessment of property for revenue purposes; the Railroad Commission, elected and vested with authority to regulate railroad charges; the Bank Commission, the State Board of Health, the Insurance Commission, the State Engineering Department (formed in 1907) the State Board of Charities and Corrections, Board of Agriculture, the Commission of Horticulture, the State Department of Forestry, the Commission in Lunacy. The last-named, which is an *ex-officio* commission made up of State officers, controls the hospitals for the insane. There are many boards and commissions, &c. (for schools, horticulture, architecture, mining, fisheries, &c.), unpaid, appointed by the Governor.

California is divided into fifty-eight counties, one of which—San Francisco—has a combined county and city government. In each county government the legislative authority is vested in a board of five members elected from districts. The seat of the State Government is at Sacramento.

**Area and Population.**—Area 158,360 square miles (2,188 square miles being water).

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was as follows:

Years	White. <sup>1</sup>	Coloured.	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1870	555,976	4,272	560,247	8.6
1890	1,196,806	11,822	1,208,130	7.8
1900	1,674,008	11,045	1,685,053	9.5
1910	2,855,904	21,645	2,877,549	18.3

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1900 the population by sex and race was —

	White.	Negro	Asiatic.	Indian	Total.
Male	755,147	5,766	51,895	7,723	820,531
Female	647,580	5,279	4,009	7,654	664,522
Total	1,402,727	11,045	55,904	15,377	1,485,053

There are about 25 Indian reservations in the State, their total area being about 641 square miles.

Three-fourths of the population of California are of American birth, but considerably more than half the total population is of foreign parentage. Of the 837,240 persons of foreign birth in 1900, 72,449 were German, 44,476 Irish, 35,746 English, 2,467 Scotch, 37,498 Canadian, 12,366 French, 22,777 Italian, and 14,849 Swedish, with a sprinkling of Portuguese, Swiss, Russians, and Armenians.

In 1910 the population of the State was 2,877,549, and of the larger cities. San Francisco, 412,312; Los Angeles, 419,193; Oakland, 169,174; Sacramento, 44,606; San Jose, 33,946; Alameda, 32,953. In 1906 the death-rate in cities was 22.3 and in rural districts 18.7 per 1,000 of the population.

By 1899 the number of Chinese had reached 54,983, by 1870 49,310, and by 1866, 75,218. A plebiscite was taken and the people of California voted in favour of the restriction of Chinese immigration. In 1882 Congress passed the restriction law which, by successive renewals, has been kept in force till the present time. The Chinese population of California by 1899 had declined to 71,060, and by 1910 to 86,187. In 1900 the Japanese numbered 10,151, and within the last 5 years they have become much more numerous (41,324 in 1910). They have largely taken the place formerly held by the Chinese as agricultural labourers and domestic servants, and quite recently there has commenced a new agitation in favour of the exclusion of all Asiatic immigration.

**Religion and Instruction**—In the matter of religious association all churches are represented in California, the Roman Catholic being much stronger than any other single church, next are Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Congregationalists.

Education is compulsory for children 5–17 years of age for at least five months in the year. In the State elementary schools there were, in 1910, 868,591 enrolled pupils with 11,369 teachers. The 184 public high schools had 1,759 teachers and 80,650 pupils, five State normal schools had 104 teachers and 2,022 students in 1910. The State also maintains three polytechnic and other special schools.

There are in California two great universities—the State University, or University of California at Berkeley and Leland Stanford Junior University. The former was established in 1868, and has grown steadily until it has become one of the great universities of the United States, or of the world. It comprises many colleges and the Lick Astronomical Department. In 1911 the University had at Berkeley 895 professors and teachers with 5,724 students of whom 1,361 were women. Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto was chartered in 1885, and opened its doors to students in 1891. An endowment, now amounting to 20,000,000 dollars in interest bearing funds, besides large landed estates, was given by Mr and Mrs Leland Stanford. In 1911 it had 149 professors and 1,646 students. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth. Episcopal) had 206 instructors and 1,483 students. There are several other prosperous colleges in the State.

**Charity**—In the State there are 153 benevolent institutions (exclusive of almshouses). The board of supervisors of each county must provide for the dependent sick and poor by building or hiring and maintaining hospitals and almshouses, and appointing superintendents and other officers, or may provide otherwise for this purpose at their discretion. A State Trade and Training School is provided for orphans, abandoned children, and children placed by court under the guardianship of the Board of Trustees. The care of the poor may be let out to the lowest bidder. Indigent sick and poor persons who have resided 8 months in a county, or city and county, are relieved at the expense of the county, others at the expense of the county where they have lawful residence. Kindred (within certain degrees) must support pauper relatives. It is a misdemeanour to bring poor or incompetent persons into a county or city where they are not lawfully settled. The State board of charities may investigate and report on hospitals and almshouses. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses of the State had 4,393 pauper inmates (4,155 white and 138 coloured).

**Finance, Defense.**—For two years ending June 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements of the General Fund into which all moneys pass, not specifically appropriated to other funds, and from which the ordinary expenses of State Government are met (exclusive of those chargeable against the School Fund) were —

	1910-11 Dollars	1911-12 Dollars
Cash in hand July 1	7 201,219	7,453,602
Total Receipts	18,843,854	27,395,144
Total	26,045,073	34 848,746
Total Disbursements	18 591,471	24,845,213
Cash in hand, June 30	7,453,602	9,003,533

The assessed value of taxable property in 1907 was 1 878 661,035 dollars. The net bonded debt of the State amounted to 2,227 590 dollars in 1912.

The National Guard of California consists of 3 regiments of infantry, 8 troop of cavalry, a coast artillery corps, a medical department, 2 companies of signalmen, and 8 divisions of Naval Militia. The number enrolled in the National Guard in 1909 was 2,348 enlisted men and 192 officers, while the Naval Militia had 552 men and 49 officers.

The Mare Island Navy Yard, the most important of the Federal naval establishments on the Pacific coast, is situated in California about 25 miles north of San Francisco, and there are United States Army posts at San Francisco, Benicia, Monterey, and San Diego.

**Agriculture and Forestry.**—While the crops common to most portions of the United States—such as wheat, barley and corn—are produced with ease, there is also a range of special products. It is the only State in which the best European varieties of grapes are successfully cultivated, and this gives great importance to the wine product. Extending seven hundred miles from north to south, and being intersected by several ranges of mountains, California has almost every variety of climate, from the very wet to the very dry, and from the temperate to the semi tropical. There appears to be nothing which is cultivated elsewhere which will not flourish in some part of California. At the date of the last Federal census (1910) there were 88,197 farms, comprising 27,931,444 acres, of which 11,389,894 acres were improved. The value of farms was 1,614,694,584 dollars, and the value of the annual product 131,690,606 dollars. Irrigation is extensively practised, being necessary in the more arid districts and beneficial in a larger area.

The wheat industry has declined in relative importance, while horticulture has made rapid strides. The cereal crops in 1912 were rouse, 1,924 000 bushels, wheat, 6,295,000 bushels, oats, 7,600,000 bushels, barley, 41,740,000 bushels. Apples, pears, peaches, figs, apricots, plums, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits are grown in vast quantities. The total products in 1911 in tons amounted to 187,750, including 14,000 tons of peaches, 95,000 tons of pears, 64,000 tons of raisins, and 11,000 tons of apricots. The dry wine production in the year was about 25 800,000 gallons, sweet wine, about 16,000,000 gallons. Olives, honey, hops, walnuts, and almonds are also largely produced.

The best sugar product is attaining importance, the output in 1912 being 10 42 short tons. Dairy products are also increasing rapidly. In January, 1910, the farm animals were 420 000 horses, 83 000 mules, 452,000 milk cows, 1,120,000 other cattle, 2,374,000 sheep, and 540 000 swine. The wool clip (1909) produced 13,800,000 pounds of wool valued at 2,894,000 dollars. Ostrich farming is carried on at South Pasadena.

There are 20,000,000 acres of commercial timber, or forest which may be cut for lumber. Of this area 1,500,000 acres are coast redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*), a timber tree peculiar to California, the remainder is chiefly yellow pine, sugar pine, and red fir. In addition to the commercial timber there are several million acres of woodland, not valuable for the lumberman, but containing a more or less dense stand of inferior oaks and pines useful for fuel and domestic purposes and for protecting the watersheds.

About twenty years ago the Federal Government inaugurated the policy of withdrawing from sale large wooded areas especially in the mountains where the rivers have their sources, and these forest reserves have now reached the area of 25,735 4.5 acres. Systematic forestal management is gradually being introduced by the federal forest service. Ten per cent. of the gross revenue of the National Forests is paid over to the State for the benefit of the counties in which they are situated.

**Mining, Manufactures, etc.**—Since the discovery of gold in 1848, California has produced 1,500,000,000 dollars worth of gold, and the output, which had fallen off very greatly, shows a tendency again to increase. In 1911 the gold output was 964,041 fine ounces valued at 19,928,500 dollars. In the same year the silver output amounted to 1,270,900 fine ounces, valued at 656 300 dollars. Other mining products were copper, 85 335,651 pounds (4,479,456 dollars), and 615 short tons of lead (55,350 dollars). The output of quicksilver in 1910 was 18,860 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 867,749 dollars. The coal output of the State was 10 747 short tons, valued at 16,097 dollars. California produces more petroleum than any other State of the Union, in 1911 the output reached 81,194 891 barrels valued at 38 719 080 dollars. Other mineral products were granite and limestone, &c., valued at 3 291,585 dollars. Portland cement is manufactured, the clay products of California (1911) were valued at 4 915 366 dollars. From California comes nearly all the borax produced in the United States. The output in 1911 was 53,830 short tons, valued at 1,569,151 dollars. Other mineral products are iron pyrites, 48,415 long tons (182 787 dollars), salt, 1,086,163 barrels (555,859 dollars), mineral waters sold, 2,810,237 gallons (578,439 dollars), magnesite, 9,375 short tons, value about 75 000 dollars. Bismuth, asbestos, manganese, lithium, tungsten, chromium, infusorial earth, ochre, asphalt, and a great variety of precious stones are found in the State. The value of all the minerals produced in 1911 was 90,517,566 dollars.

In California in 1910 there were 7,659 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 587,134,000 dollars, employing 18,203 salaried officials and 115,296 wage earners, using materials costing 325,288,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 529,767,000 dollars. Statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table



Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Raw material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cement	24,014,000	2,407	2,162,000	0,564,300
Canning and preserving	18,416,000	7,707	24,093,000	22,315,000
Copper and tin products	7,108,000	1,888	3,555,000	6,894,000
Flour milling	18,434,000	948	21,192,000	95,182,000
Lumber and timber	65,785,000	22,635	18,599,000	4,300,000
Petroleum refinery	12,881,000	980	12,898,000	17,876,000

The lack of an abundant supply of coal for fuel has been a drawback to manufacturing progress, but this is being overcome through the abundance and cheapness of petroleum, which has taken the place of coal in practically all industrial establishments. At the same time there has been a great development of long-distance electric power transmission. California has great numbers of torrential mountain streams, which are utilised to generate electricity, which is transmitted a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles to the coast cities.

The coast and river fisheries are important, giving employment to 5,000 persons. A year's catch is thirty to forty million pounds, worth about 4,000,000 dollars. Salmon is the most valuable variety of fish taken, but as many as one hundred and thirty different varieties of fish are found in the markets of San Francisco.

**Commerce and Transportation**—The chief commercial port of California is San Francisco, through which in 1910-11 the imports amounted to the value of 11,682,359½, and the exports to 9,217,806½. Among the domestic exports are dairy products and eggs, hops, and lumber. In 1910-11 494 steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage amounting to 1,430,586 tons entered the port and 502 vessels of 1,392,731 tons cleared. The trade with China, Japan, and the Australasian Islands is conducted by several lines of steamers, British, German, and Japanese, and there is keen competition for the Pacific trade.

Railways have been built in California to the extent of 7,771 miles (1910) for steam roads and about 2,580 miles for electric railways. San Francisco is now the terminus of four transcontinental railways.

*British Consul-General at San Francisco*—A. C. Rosa, C.B.

*British Consul*—Wellenley Moore.

There are British Vice-Consuls at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

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# COLORADO.

**Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and of a House of Representatives of 68 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Eligible to either House are all citizens of the United States male and female 25 years of age and 12 months resident in the district for which they seek election. Qualified as electors are all persons male and female (except criminals and insane) 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and had at the last preceding election been 12 months resident in the State.

*Governor* —E. M. Ammons, 1913-15 (\$5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State* —James B. Pearce

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives.

The State is divided into 62 counties. The State Capital is Denver.

**Area and Population** —Area 103,948 square miles

Years	White. <sup>1</sup>	Negro.	Total	Per Sq. Mile.
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0.8
1880	191,892	2,435	194,327	1.9
1900	531,180	8,570	539,750	5.2
1910	787,571	11,453	799,024	7.8

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians. In 1900 599 Chinese and 1,487 Indians.

In 1910 the foreign born population numbered 128,971. In 1900 it was 91,155, of whom 13,575 were English, 4,089 Scottish, 10,132 Irish, 14,606 German, 10,765 Swedish, 9,797 Canadian. Denver, the capital, had a population in 1910 of 213,381. Pueblo, 44,395, Colorado Springs, 29,978, Leadville 7,508, Cripple Creek 6,206.

**Religion and Instruction.**—Roman Catholics outnumber other denominations, Methodists and Presbyterians ranking next, then Baptists and Congregationalists.

The public schools are under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 5,200 teachers with 149,017 enrolled pupils. The 107 public high schools had 700 teachers and 14,425 pupils in 1910. Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College, which in 1910 had 88 teachers and 831 pupils. Another State normal school has been established at Gunnison. For superior education there are several colleges. Colorado College, founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, has 57 professors and 780 students; the University of Colorado, founded in 1877 at Boulder, has 130 professors and 1,221 students. The University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1884, has 160 professors and teachers and 1,324 students; the Chamberlin Observatory in University Park stands at an altitude of 5,280 feet above sea level. State institutions are an Agricultural College with 65 instructors and 537 students, and a School of Mines with 36 teachers and 381 students.

**Charity.**—The State has a Penitentiary (744 inmates in 1910), a Reformatory (150 inmates in 1910), and two Industrial Schools one for boys (865 inmates in 1910), the other for girls (181 inmates in 1910). Charitable institutions are a school for the deaf and blind, an asylum for the insane, a

neglected children's home, and a home for discharged soldiers and sailors. Including private and ecclesiastical institutions there are, in the State, 59 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses). The chairman of the board of county commissioners is superintendent of the poor of the county. Almshouses are under the control of the county board and subject to inspection by State board of charities and county board of visitors. No relief is given till the name, age, sex, place of birth, time of immigration into the United States and into Colorado are recorded by the county clerk. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses had 462 pauper inmates (452 white and 10 coloured).

**Finance, Defence** — The State Treasurer's biennial report for 1909 and 1910 shows the following general results —

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1908	2,820,268 19
Receipts in 1909-10	8,001,713 98
Total Receipts	9,321,983 17
Disbursements in 1909-10	6,012,662 63
Balance Dec 1, 1910	3,809,320 54

The State debt in 1910 was. Gross floating and bonded debt, 4,257,616 55 dollars, less assets due to the State, 1,360,428 89 dollars, net debt, 2,897,192 66 dollars. The assessment valuation for 1911 amounted to 415,815,394 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard, with its headquarters at Denver, consists of two regiments of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry, a battery of light Artillery, a Signal Corps, a Hospital Corps and three detachments. Total strength, in 1909, 71 officers and 774 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry** — By irrigation large portions of the State have been brought under cultivation. Projects for irrigation are being carried out by the Federal Government involving an expenditure of 72,872,000 dollars for the reclamation of 2,528,747 acres in Colorado. The chief crops are wheat (10,968,000 bushels in 1912), oats (12,412,000 bushels), maize (2,964,000 bushels), barley, potatoes and great quantities of hay. Sugar from beet (1912), 11,07 short tons. Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated. Within the State stock raising is older than husbandry. In 1911 the number of farm animals was 306,000 horses, 16,300 mules, 298,000 milk cows, 1,091,000 other cattle, 1,610,000 sheep, 419,000 swine. The national forests in the state have an area (June, 1911) of 14,761,900 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked. The output of gold in 1911 was 325,889 fine ounces, valued at 19,138,500 dollars, and of silver 7,331,200 fine ounces, valued at 3,958,800 dollars. The output of petroleum in 1911 amounted to 226,926 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 228,104 dollars. Iron ore was extracted to the amount of 378,407 gross tons. The output of copper was 9,791,861 pounds, valued at 1,223,983 dollars, the output of lead was 30,621 tons (2,755,890 dollars), and of zinc (spelter), 42,823 tons (4,514,522 dollars). The output of granite, sandstone, and limestone was valued at 1,514,627 dollars. Portland cement, mica, tungsten, blamuth, graphite, rose quartz, and fluor spar are produced.

The output of coal in 1911 was 10,157,888 tons. The total value of the mineral products in 1908, was 83,288,010 dollars, in 1911, 65,222,574 dollars, in 1911, 51,953,289 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of Colorado, according to the census of 1910, employ a capital of 162,668,000 dollars, 2,034 establishments with 1,722 owners and firm members, 4,326 clerks, &c., and 28,067 wage earners. They gave an output valued at 130,044,000 dollars in 1910. The more important of the manufactures are given thus —

Industries	Capital	Wage- earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour and grist	4,835,000	263	6,672,000	7,668,000
Foundry and machine work	7,066,000	1,813	2,804,000	5,907,000
Car making and repairing	4,708,000	3,990	3,604,000	6,559,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	8,638,000	1,534	8,295,000	9,657,000
Brewing	7,827,000	424	900,000	3,811,000
Butter and cheese	1,221,000	270	1,924,000	2,840,000

There are large works for the smelting and refining of metals (iron, lead, copper, zinc), the chief base metals refined are lead and zinc but three fourths of the value of the smelting products is for gold and silver.

Denver is the centre of distribution for the live stock traffic of the Rocky Mountain States.

On Jan. 1, 1911 there were in the State 7,226 miles of railway 338 miles were built in 1911 at a cost of 11,085,000 dollars.

There is a British Vice-consul at Denver.

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## CONNECTICUT

**Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. All male citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the town for six months preceding the election, have the right of suffrage provided that they can read the Constitution in English. The Senate at present consists of 36 members, the House of Representatives of 258 members. Members of each House are elected for the term of two years, and each receives 300 dollars for that term. Legislative sessions are biennial.

**Governor** —Simon E. Baldwin, 1918–19 (4,000 dollars)

**Secretary** —Albert L. Phillips

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and five Representatives. For local administration the State is divided into eight counties, which are sub-divided into towns within which are cities and boroughs. The State Capital is Hartford.

## Area, Population, and Instruction.—Area 7,965 square miles

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. Mile
1840	301,858	8,122	309,978	64.0
1880	511,158	11,547	522,700	128.5
1900	893,194	15,226	908,420	187.5
1910	1,099,682	15,174	1,114,756	231.8

<sup>1</sup> Including American and Indians.

The population by sex and colour in 1910 was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	555,821	7,229	516	76	563,642
Female	543,076	7,945	17	76	551,114
Total	1,098,897	15,174	533	152	1,114,756

In 1910 the foreign born population numbered 328,759 of whom 22,422 were English, 6,750 Scottish, 58,457 Irish, 81,126 German, 54,120 from Russia, 18,208 Swedish, 54,959 Italian.

The chief towns are New Haven (pop in 1910), 138,605, Hartford (capital), 98,915, Bridgeport, 102,054, Waterbury, 78,141, New Britain, 43,816 inhabitants, Meriden, 27,365, New London, 19,659, Norwich, 20,267, Stamford, 25,138, Danbury, 20,234, Ansonia, 15,162, Manchester, 18,641, Naugatuck, 12,729, Torrington, 10,840.

Of the religious bodies the most important in order of strength are the Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist.

Elementary instruction is free for all children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1911 the public elementary schools had 5,468 teachers with 199,055 enrolled pupils. There were also 71 public high schools with 628 teachers and 14,580 pupils. The four normal schools had 168 teachers and 864 pupils. Instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts is provided at the Connecticut Agricultural College located at Storrs, whose work is supplemented by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station located at New Haven. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1791 had, in 1911, in all departments, 524 professors and teachers and 2,229 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had, in 1911, 39 professors and teachers, and 394 students, including 26 women. Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1828, had 29 professors and teachers, and 331 students.

Charity.—State institutions include the State Prison, State Reformatory for male offenders from 16 to 25 years of age, Colony for Epileptics, Fitch's Home for Soldiers and Soldiers' Hospital, two Hospitals for the Insane, a School for Boys, an Industrial School for Girls mainly supported by the State for the education and maintenance of its wards and 4 normal schools. Including private and ecclesiastical institutions, there are in the State 113 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses) into which in 1910, 24,000 paupers were admitted. The selection of such towns, as overseers of the poor, provide for the subsistence of all paupers belonging to the town whether they reside there or not, and the expenses must be borne by

the towns in which paupers have a settlement (gained in general by 4 years' residence without poor relief), except that in case of State Paupers (those not having a town settlement) the town is reimbursed by the State for such case. The cost of State Paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911 was 68,846 dollars. Paupers are supported (not by contract) in almshouses, though out door relief may be given. A town may have its own almshouse, or several towns may have one in common. Almshouses are subject to inspection by the State board of charities. In 1910, the almshouses contained 4,800 paupers.

**Finance, Defence**—The total receipts and expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1911, were —

	Dollars
Cash balance, Oct 1, 1910	1,164,847
Receipts, 1910-11	8,229,658-98
Total	9,394,500 98
Disbursements, 1910-11	9,017,924 71
Balance Oct 1, 1911	376,576 27

The total bonded debt of the State is 3,064,100 dollars, the assessed value of property, 1,041 334 019 dollars.

The National Guard consists of infantry, cavalry, and light artillery, with a signal corps, total, 194 officers and 2,534 enlisted men. The Naval Militia contains 20 officers and 214 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry**—In 1910 the capital invested in agriculture amounted to 159,599,771 dollars. In 1912, besides other agricultural products, tobacco was produced to the amount of 29 750,000 pounds, the area under the crop having been 17,500 acres.

The State has some mineral resources. Iron ore is found. In 1911 granite, trap rock and limestone were produced to the value of 528,904 dollars. Mineral waters 182,744 dollars, clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), crystalline quartz and infusorial earth are worked in the State. The whole mineral output for 1911 was valued at 3 161 583 dollars.

According to the census of manufactures of 1910 there were in Connecticut 4,261 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital amounting to 517,647,000 dollars, employing 19,811 salaried officials and on the average 210,793 wage earners. The cost of the raw material used annually was 257 269,000 dollars and the value of the output was 490,272 000 dollars.

In 1911 there were 1,001.03 miles of railway track in Connecticut, besides 888 671 miles of electric street railway track.

**Banking**—The total amount of deposits in 87 Savings Banks on October 1, 1911, was 262,157,930 dollars, showing an increase during 1911 of 18,815,158 dollars.

The capital surplus and undivided profits of the 7 State Banks, and 51 Trust Companies on October 1, 1911, amounted to 11,488,877 00 dollars. Twelve building and loan associations had assets amounting to 2,655 753 00 dollars.

### Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
 The Register and Manual of Connecticut. Annual. Hartford.  
 Brown (H. H.), The Connecticut River. London and New York, 1898.  
 Johnston (A. A.) Connecticut. (In "American Commonwealth Series.") Boston, Mass.

## DELAWARE

**Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for two years. Senators must be 27 years of age, and Representatives 24, both must be citizens who have resided three years in the State, and one year in the electoral district immediately preceding the election.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have resided in the State one year in the county three months, and in the district 30 days next preceding the election have the right to vote. But no person who shall attain the age of 21 years after January 1, 1900, or shall after that date become a citizen of the United States, shall have the right to vote unless he is able to read English and to write his name. United States soldiers and sailors merely stationed in the State are not considered resident. The registration fee of one dollar was abolished by constitutional amendment which took effect on January 21, 1907.

Delaware is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative  
*Governor* — Charles R. Miller, 1913–17 (\$4,000 dollars.)

*Secretary of State* — Thomas Miller

The State capital is Dover (population 3 720 in 1910). Delaware is divided into three counties.

**Area, Population, Instruction** — Area 2,050 square miles, of which 90 square miles is water.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32.8
1880	120,185	25,442	145,627	74.8
1900	154,038	30,697	184,735	94.3
1910	171,141	31,181	202,322	103.0

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1910 the population by sex and colour was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	87,788	15,616	83	3	103,435
Female	83,320	15,565	—	2	98,887
Total	171,108	31,181	83	5	202,322

The foreign-born numbered 18,810 of whom 5,044 were Irish, 2,382 German, 1,506 English, and 1,122 Italian.

The largest city in the State is Wilmington, with a population of 87,411 in 1910. Other towns, Dover, 3,720, Milford, 2,603.

The most numerous denominations of the State are, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist.

The State has free public schools, and compulsory school attendance separate schools being provided for white and coloured children. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 993 teachers and 85,959 enrolled pupils. The 19 public high schools had 84 teachers and 1,806 pupils. The State has

two normal schools, agricultural and mechanical colleges, and at Newark, Delaware College, founded in 1884, having in 1909, 23 professors and 184 students. A college for coloured students at Dover has 6 professors and 136 students.

**Charity**—The State has an hospital and an industrial school for girls. It grants assistance to indigent soldiers and sailors, and contributes to institutions for the support and training of the deaf, dumb, and blind outside the State.

In 1904 there were in the State five private and 11 ecclesiastical benevolent institutions to which 1,198 inmates were admitted the number remaining at the end of the year being 590.

In each county the sole charge of the poor and of almshouses is in the hands of trustees of the poor. They appoint the overseer of their almshouse, who must provide employment for the inmates. County liability for support of paupers is determined by settlement, which is obtained in various ways (by the applicant having held public office for a year having paid poor taxes for any two years, having paid a rent of at least 50 dollars for a year, &c.) Parents and grand parents are liable for support of pauper children, and *vice versa*. There is a penalty for bringing paupers into a county. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses had 292 pauper inmates (229 white and 63 coloured).

**Finance, Defence**—For the year 1912 the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the State General Fund were —

	1912
	Dollars
Balance in January 1912	49,986
Receipts in 1912	848,571
<b>Total</b>	<b>898,557</b>
Disbursements in 1912	801,210
<b>Balance January, 1913</b>	<b>92,347</b>

On January 14 1913 the outstanding debt amounted to 826,735 dollars.

The assessed valuation of property in the State (1903) was 76,000,000 dollars. The value of all property in the State in 1904 was estimated at —

	Dollars
Real property	134,481,240
Personal	95,829,736
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,260,976</b>

In 1909 the militia or National Guard with its headquarters at Wilmington, consisted of one regiment of infantry of 40 officers and 361 men.

**Production and Industry**—Delaware is mainly an agricultural state, 85 per cent. of the land being in farms, which in 1910 had a total area of 1,033,866 acres 718,588 acres being improved land. The chief crops are maize and wheat; but fruit and tomato growing are important. About 16,000 acres are devoted to tomatoes. Stock raising is of minor importance.

The State has oyster and other fisheries which are receiving increasing attention.

The mineral resources of Delaware are not extensive, the total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 491,657 dollars.

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1910



amounted to \$2,902,000 dollars; the persons employed (owners, firm members, clerks, &c., and wage-earners) numbered 23,984; the cost of materials used was \$0,922,000 dollars, and the output was valued at \$2,840,000 dollars. Statistics of the chief industries are as follows —

—	Capital	Wage-earners	Materials used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Leather	8,242 000	8 045	8,147 000	12,079 000
Foundry and machine work	7 461 000	2 210	2,402,000	4,781 000
Paper and pulp	5,314 000	546	1 587,000	2,232 000
Shipbuilding	2,844,000	1,239	981 000	1 990 000
Iron and steel work	2,107 000	710	1,059 000	1,715,000
Flour and grist	672,000	139	1,600,000	7 752,000

The leather output comprised 11,005,292 goatskins valued at 10,232 483 dollars. Other industries are brewing and distilling, fruit-canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

In 1910 the length of railway in the State was 334 miles, besides 87½ miles of electric street railway track.

There is an active coastwise trade, particularly with New York, which is connected with Wilmington by a line of steamers. Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay are connected by a canal. There is some foreign commerce direct through Wilmington.

### Books of Reference

Constitution of Delaware adopted in Convention June 4 1891. Republished, Dover 1907.

Reports of the various Executive Departments.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia is the seat of Government of the United States, and consists of an area ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States as a site for the National Capital. It was established under the authority and direction of Acts of Congress approved July 16, 1790, and March 3, 1791 which were passed to give effect to a clause in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, giving Congress the power —

'To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by resolution of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.'

The authority of the United States over it became vested on the first Monday of December, 1800.

The local affairs of the District have been managed by a number of distinct forms of government. From its inception until June, 1802, they were administered by Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, from that date until July 1, 1871, the local government

consisted of a Mayor, and Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, similar to those in other cities. A territorial form of government was established in the District on June 30 1871, with a Governor and Legislative Assembly and a Board of Public Works as its main features, and continued until June 20, 1874, when it was succeeded by a temporary board of three Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, which was in turn supplanted on July 1, 1878 by the present form of local government, which is a municipal corporation having jurisdiction over the territory ceded by the State of Maryland to the Congress of the United States for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.

This government is administered by a board of three Commissioners having in general equal powers and duties. Two of these Commissioners, who must have been actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment, and have during that period claimed residence nowhere else are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, for a term of three years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The other Commissioner is detailed from time to time by the President of the United States from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, and shall not be required to perform any other duty. This Commissioner shall be selected from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the United States. Three officers of the same corps, junior to said Commissioner, may be detailed to assist him, by the President of the United States and act in his stead, in the order of seniority during his absence. The Commissioners are in a general way vested with jurisdiction covering all the ordinary features of municipal government. Congress has, by sundry statutes empowered them to make and enforce reasonable and usual police regulations for the protection of lives, health, quiet, &c., of all persons and the protection of all property within the District and other regulation of a municipal nature.

*Secretary to the Board of Commissioners* — William Tindall

The area of the District of Columbia originally was about ten miles square, but by the retrocession to the State of Virginia in the year 1846, of the portion derived from that State, was reduced to 69.245 square miles, 60.01 of which are land.

The population in 1800 numbered 14,093, in 1820, 33,039, in 1840, 48,712, in 1860, 75,080 in 1880, 177,624, in 1900, 278,718; in 1910, 331,069, in 1912, 350,843, of whom 26,612 were of the negro race or of negro descent, generically denominated 'colored'.

A portion of the District of Columbia embracing 6,654 acres is known as the City of Washington. But that name is, and has been since June 30, 1871, a geographical distinction only, as the territory it includes is not a municipality separate from the rest of the District, but is subject to the same government in every respect.

The most numerous religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, and Presbyterian.

The public schools of the District in September, 1912, had 1,180 white teachers and 89,118 white pupils, and 557 negro teachers and 18,663 negro pupils. There were 7 public high schools with 287 teachers and 6,595 pupils, and 32 private schools with 2,000 pupils. For the instruction of teachers there were 3 public normal schools with 35 teachers and 331 pupils.

Superior education is given in Georgetown College, an institution under the management of the Jesuit Order, founded in 1795, it has 133 professors and 1,375 pupils the George Washington University, non-sectarian,

founded in 1831, has 186 professors and 1,270 students, the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of negroes, was founded in 1867, and has 116 professors and 1,409 pupils. The Catholic University, a post-graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 56 professors and about 683 pupils.

On August 8, 1912, the almshouse of the District contained 283 pauper inmates.

The revenues of the District are derived from the general property tax, taxes on corporations and companies, and licences for various businesses.

In 1912 the revenue of the District of Columbia amounted to 15,206,484 dollars, and the disbursements to 14,807,681 dollars. The net debt at the end of the year amounted to 10,240 499 57 dollars. In 1912 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 330,322,487 dollars and of personal property to 44,586,564 58 dollars total 374 909,051 58 dollars.

The value of all property within the District in 1912 was estimated at real property, 950,000,000 dollars, personal, 300,000,000 dollars, total, 1,250,000,000 dollars.

The District of Columbia has a militia force organized under an Act of Congress of March 1, 1889. It consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with a total strength of 216 officers and 5,561 enlisted men, and a naval force of 23 officers and 400 men. The unorganized militia, or those liable for military service, numbers about 72,151.

The District has considerable industries the products of which are mainly for local consumption. The United States census of manufactures in 1909 showed that (excluding government works) the capital invested in such industries amounted to 30,563,000 dollars, the salaried officials, superintendents, managers and clerks numbered 1 576, and the average number of wage earners employed during the year was 7,707, the raw material used cost 10,246 000 dollars, and the output was valued at 25,289 000 dollars.

On June 14, 1912, there were in the District 29 national banks, trust companies and savings banks. Their aggregate resources and liabilities balanced at 112,277,616 dollars. Their paid in capital stock stood at 16,921 876 dollars surplus funds at 8,498,722 dollars, individual deposits at 67,488,930 dollars. United States deposits at 3,231,815 dollars, national bank notes outstanding, 5,743,932 dollars, and loans and discounts at 58,258 680 dollars.

Within the District are 164 miles of electric street railway track.

### Books of Reference

Reports of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Washington.

## FLORIDA.

**Government.**—The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 32 members, and House of Representatives with 68 members. Sessions are held biennially, and are limited to 60 days. Senators are elected for four years, Representatives for two, the Senate being renewed by one-half every two years.

**Governor** —Park Trammell, 1913-17 (5,000 dollars)

**Secretary of State** —H. O. Crawford.

The State Capital is Tallahassee (population 5,018 in 1910). The State is divided into 45 counties.

**Area, Population, Religion, Instruction**—Area 58,686 square miles, of which 4,440 square miles is water

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	77,747	62,677	140,424	2.6
1880	142,803	126,690	269,493	5.0
1900	297,812	230,730	528,542	9.7
1910	443,950	308,669	752,619	13.7

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was as follows —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indians	Total
Male	—	—	191	49	394,163
Female	—	—	38	26	358,453
Total	443,646	308,669	229	75	752,619

Of the total the foreign born numbered 23,832, of whom 4,910 were from the West Indies, 2,231 from England, 1,812 from Germany, 1,707 from Italy, 1,202 from Canada, and 1,084 from Spain. The largest cities in the State are Jacksonville with a population of 57,699 in 1910, Tampa, 37,782, Pensacola, 22,982, Key West, 19,945.

Of the church members of the State 41.6 per cent. are Baptist, and 37.2 per cent. Methodist. Others are chiefly Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopalians, and Presbyterians.

Attendance at school is not compulsory. There are no provisions as to religious instruction in public schools. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children.

In 1911 the public elementary schools had 4,618 teachers and 149,651 enrolled pupils (93,756 white). In 77 public high schools there were 176 teachers and 2,920 pupils. One public normal school had 2 teachers and 25 students in 1909. The State provides higher education in a University of the State of Florida at Gainesville with (1911-12) 17 professors and 302 students, and a State College for Women, with 316 students, there is a college at Winter Park with 18 professors and 180 students. There is also a Baptist University with 49 professors and 581 students.

**Charity.**—The State contains 83 benevolent institutions, hospitals, homes, schools for the deaf and blind, &c. (exclusive of almshouses). There is no general statute governing poor relief in Florida, but the State constitution says that the counties shall provide in manner prescribed by law for those inhabitants who from age, infirmity or misfortune have claims on public sympathy and aid. The county commissioners have the duty of providing for the poor and indigent of the State. City and town councils may look after their own poor. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses contained 150 pauper inmates (60 white and 70 coloured).

**Finance, Defence.**—For the year 1912 the receipts and disbursements amounted to the following sums —

	Dollars
Balance from 1911	336,389
Receipts in 1912	1,202,085
Total	1,538,474
Disbursements in 1912	1,185,172
Balance Jan 1, 1913	353,312

These sums are exclusive of funds of which the State treasurer is *ex-officio* treasurer.

In 1912 the public debt of the State consisted of refunding bonds to the amount of 801,567 dollars at three per cent interest, all of which were held by State educational funds. In 1908, the assessed valuation of property amounted to Realty 99,872,097 dollars, personalty, 31,299,129 dollars, railways and telegraphs, 28 719 004 dollars; total, 159,890 230 dollars.

The militia, called the Florida State troops, with its head-quarters at Tallahassee, consists of infantry and artillery with a total strength of 101 officers and 1,242 men. The Federal authorities have naval stations at Key West and Pensacola.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of the State. In 1910 there were 50,016 farms, with a total acreage of 5,258,538, of which 1,805,408 acres were improved. The chief products are pineapples and oranges, the former fruit being grown almost nowhere else in the United States. Other crops are tobacco 2,604 000 pounds in 1912, rice, 15 000 bushels in 1912, besides maize, oats, peas, and pecan nuts. In 1910 the cotton area was 263,454 acres, and the yield 65,056 bales. Forests of valuable timber cover three fourths of the State, and large quantities of pitch pine are exported as well as oak timber for ship-building. Tar, turpentine, and rosin are prepared in increasing quantities.

The chief mineral product is phosphate rock, 2,436,248 long tons (9,473,638 dollars) in 1911. Fullers' earth, lime, and mineral waters are also produced. The whole mineral output in 1911 was valued at 10,250,228 dollars.

Florida, with its long coast line, has extensive fisheries, which, though not fully developed, are more important than those of any other Gulf State. The chief fishery products are shad, red snappers, mullet, turtles, and sponges, of which Florida has almost a monopoly. Pensacola is said to be the most important fresh fish market on the Gulf. From this port tar, resin, and turpentine are exported to the value of over 500,000 dollars annually, and also cotton (1,500,000 lbs.), tobacco, and phosphate produced in other States.

The manufacturing industry of Florida increased the value of their output from 45,882,394 dollars in 1909 to 72,690,000 dollars in 1910. The following table refers to the year 1910:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Tobacco	11,164 000	12 280	8,585,000	1 675,000
Lumber and Timber	27 670 000	19 227	6,389 000	29 828 000
Turpentine and Rosin	6 511 000	18 143	1,869,000	11,938 000
Fertilizers	8 738,000	539	2,375 000	3,878,000
Cars	1 251 000	1 703	601 000	1 748 000

The tobacco industries are prosperous, and Key West and Tampa compete with Cuba in the manufacture of fine cigars. In 1910 the output of spirit of turpentine was 13,809 785 gallons and of rosin 1,535,749 barrels. Phosphate rock is an important mineral product of the State, but little of it is used in the manufacture of fertilizers, which consist largely of cotton seed meal.

The State has facilities for transportation both by land and water. A large trade is carried on through Pensacola where the domestic exports were largely cottons, other merchandise being forest products, phosphate, tobacco, wheat flour &c. The harbour channel is now 30 feet deep at low tide. At Jacksonville harbour improvements are being carried out. In 1910 there were 4 431 miles of steam railway and 150 miles of electric railway. The Atlantic Coast railway and the Louisville and Nashville railway run through the State. The Florida East Coast Railway extension to Key West was opened January 22nd, 1912. The U S Government is deepening the channel at Key West and making other improvements.

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The Reports of the various Executive Departments.  
*Atlas* (F. G.) Sunshine and Sport in Florida and the West Indies. London 1844.  
*French* (B. T.) Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida. New York 1869.  
*Parkman* (F.) The French Pioneers in North America.

## GEORGIA.

**Government.**—The colony of Georgia (so named from George II) was founded in 1733. Georgia entered the Union as one of the original States.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 44 members and a House of Representatives of 184 members. Both Senators and Representatives are elected for two years. Legislative Sessions are annual and limited to 50 days. There is manhood suffrage, but residence and United States citizenship are required. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

*Governor* —John M. Slaton, 1913-1915 (\$5,000 dollars)

*Secretary* —Philip Cook

Georgia is divided into 146 counties. The State Capital is Atlanta.

**Area and Population.**—Area 59,475 square miles, of which 495 square miles are water.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	102,881	60,425	162,686	2.8
1880	817,047	725,133	1,542,180	26.1
1900	1,181,518	1,034,813	2,216,331	37.6
1910	1,432,234	1,176,987	2,609,121	44.4

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	593,128	509,869	193	11	1,103,201
Female	588,166	524,944	12	8	1,113,130
Total	1,181,294	1,034,813	205	19	2,216,331

Of the total population 12,408 were foreign born of whom 4,910 were from the West Indies, 3,407 from Germany, 2,293 from Ireland, 1,514 from England, and 1,234 from Russia. The population in 1910 was 2,609,121. The largest cities in the State are Atlanta (capital) with population 154,839; Savannah (1910) 65,064; Augusta, 41,040; Macon 40,665, and Columbus, 20,554.

**Religion, Instruction, Charity**—Baptists and Methodists predominate, Baptists having more than half of the religious membership of the State.

No law making education compulsory has been passed. At the head of the State school system is a State School Commissioner elected by the people for two years. There is a county school Supervisor in each county. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 555,794 enrolled pupils and 12,625 teachers, while the 174 public high schools had 9,936 pupils and 460 teachers. One public normal school had 81 teachers and 560 pupils in 1909.

For higher education the more important institutions for men (and both sexes) in the State are as follows —

Begin	Institutions	Professors	Students
1800	University of Georgia, Athens (State)	39	502
1867	Atlanta Baptist College	28	225
1857	Bowdon College (Non-sectarian)	7	403
1886	Bonney Coll. Oxford (M. E. So.)	15	370
1870	Clark Univ. S. Atlanta (M. E. So.)	11	506
1891	Warthen Coll. W. Wrightsville (M. E. So.)	3	231
1898	Georgia School of Technology (State)	46	534
1872	North Georgia Agr. College (State)	15	224

## FINANCE, DEFENCE—PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY 451

The State contains 59 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, schools for the deaf and blind, &c.), of which 10 are public, 34 private, and 15 ecclesiastical. County authorities (ordinaries) have supervision of paupers and may establish poorhouses &c. levy a tax to meet their cost, make the necessary regulations, and appoint a commissioner of the poor. Persons bringing paupers into the State or from one part of it into another are liable for their support. Any county may give relief to ex confederate soldiers without compelling them to be poorhouse inmates. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses of the State contained 1 009 pauper inmates (602 white and 407 coloured).

**Finance, Defence**—The amounts received and disbursed in the years 1908 and 1909 are stated as follows —

	1908 Dollars	1909 Dollars
Balance, January 1 1908 and 1909	820,740	638 717
Receipts in 1908 and 1909	5 388,273	5,377,016
Total 1908 and 1909	6 209,013	6,015,738
Disbursements, 1908 and 1909	5 370,295	5,529,576
Balances, January 1, 1908 and 1909	638,718	486,157

In December, 1909, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 7,034 202 dollars, including an unfunded debt of 90,202 dollars on which interest at seven per cent per annum was paid to the University trustees. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1904 amounted to 725,018,197 dollars.

The State militia called the Georgia State Troops or the Georgia Volunteers, have their headquarters at Atlanta. They consist of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, with a total strength of 239 officers and 2,794 men in 1909. Georgia has also a Naval militia with 8 officers and 44 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry**—Of the total area, about 70 per cent is in farms, of which 37 per cent are operated by negroes and 36 per cent of negro farms are rented. The negro farmers raise little but cotton, in the production of which Georgia ranks second among the States while it is the largest producer of sea island cotton. For 1912 the cotton yield was 1,701 000 bales. In the northern part of the State the cultivation of cereals is of importance, corn being grown on five times the area of other cereals. The yield of corn (maize) in the State in 1912 was 53 958,000 bushels. Oats and wheat are also grown, while rice is an important product of coast counties (27,000 bushels in 1912). The growth of sugar cane is increasing. The tobacco crop in 1912 amounted to 1 162,000 pounds. Forests of pine &c. cover 42,000 sq miles. In 1910 the farm animals were 141,000 horses, 248,000 mules, 314,000 milk cows, 673,000 other cattle 245,000 sheep 1,647,000 swine.

The fisheries of the State are of some importance, especially the oyster and shad fisheries.

The State has considerable mineral resources gold, silver, coal, iron, and manganese ores, iron pyrites, bauxite, graphite, lime, ochre, infusorial earth, natural cement, talc and soapstone, marble and other quarries, and mineral springs being worked. In 1911, the output of gold (from quartz and placer workings) amounted to 1,548 fine oz (32,600 dollars), and of silver to



600 oz (800 dollars) In 1911 coal was extracted to the amount of 165,210 short tons (246,808 dollars), stone to the value of 1,967,077 for granite, marble, and limestone. The marble of Georgia has a high reputation all over the States. The clay working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) in 1910 gave an output valued at 2,636,880 dollars. In 1911, 8 282 short tons of lime ore were extracted. The total mineral output in 1911, including iron ore but not pig iron was valued at 6,171 867 dollars.

In 1910 Georgia had 4,792 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 202,773,000 dollars employing 118 086 persons (salaried and wage earning) using material costing 116,970,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 202,863,000 dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries were as stated below (1905 Census) —

Nature of industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of materials	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cotton manufactures	42 849 618	34 130	28 832,297	35 174 248
Lumber timber planing	14,803 484	18,967	6 427 929	21 054 107
Fertilisers	11 158,070	2,192	6 537 066	9 461 415
Flour and grist	1 895 718	464	7 364 804	3,178 923
Turpentine and resin	2 378,880	11 796	1 154 009	7 706 643
Woolry and machine shop	5,315 704	8 279	2 118 617	5,587 811
Railway car work	2,105 818	4 777	2 637,669	4 776 109

In 1908 there were 153 cotton mills 36 355 looms and 1,791,354 spindles

The means of transportation by sea and land are ample. The principal port is Savannah, which has 8 miles of river frontage, and which, by harbour improvements, is to be made accessible to vessels of large tonnage. The river is being deepened, and now has a mean low water depth of 26 feet, and a depth of 32 at high tide on the bar. From this port in 1911 the imports amounted to 1,297,9217 and the exports to 17 162,6427 chiefly cotton, cotton seed and meal and cake of cotton seed besides turpentine and lumber. From Brunswick the exports were valued at 16,369,216 dollars, the most important articles of export being timber, lumber, railway sleepers, &c.

The railways in the State have a length (1910) of 7,056 miles, besides 895 miles of electric railway.

On June 7 1911, Georgia had 114 State banks with aggregate capital of 17,536,780 dollars, 87 national banks with paid up capital of 8,958,500 dollars and a few private banks.

*British Consul at Savannah* —J A Donnelly

There is a British Vice Consul at Brunswick, Ga

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1907

## IDAHO

**Government.**—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 23 members, and a House of Representatives of 53 members, all the legislators being elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. The electorate of the State consists of citizens, both male and female over the age of 21 years, who have resided in the State over six months. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

*Governor* — John M. Haines 1913-15 (\$5,000 dollars)

*Secretary of State* — W. L. Gifford

The State is divided into 23 counties. The capital is Boise (population 17,358 in 1910).

**Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.**—Area, 84,800 square miles of which 510 square miles is water. In the last 4 census years the total population was — 1880, 32,610 (0.4), 1890 84,385 (1.1) 1900, 161,772 (1.0), 1910, 325,594 (3.9). In the white population were included 1,467 Chinese, 1,291 Japanese and 4,228 Indians. Of the total population 24,604 were foreign born, 3,943 being English, 2,974 German, 2,923 Canadian, 2,822 Swedish, 1,173 Norwegian, and 1,634 Irish.

The population is largely Mormon; other religious denominations, in the order of their numbers, being Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Disciples or Christians.

For supervision of the public schools there is a Board of Education, of which the Superintendent of Public Instruction is President. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 2,232 teachers, 76,168 enrolled pupils, while the 54 public high schools had 4,093 pupils and 242 teachers. The two public normal schools had 22 teachers and 211 pupils in 1910. Superior instruction is given in the State Academy of Idaho and the State University of Idaho founded in 1892, which had 61 professors and 517 students in 1910. The State has an industrial training school, and a school for the deaf and blind. There are also 6 sectarian colleges or schools to which, however, pupils are admitted without respect to their religious belief.

**Charity.**—Idaho has a State home for aged soldiers, two asylums for the insane, and a penitentiary. Within the State are six hospitals (for benevolent purposes, not for profit), into which, in 1904, 1,494 patients were admitted, the number of inmates at the end of the year being 111. The board of county commissioners may contract for the maintenance of the indigent sick and poor. There is no requirement as to residence on the part of applicants for relief, and being extended even to residents of other States, nor is there any provision for the support of the poor by relatives. Applications for relief must be written, sworn to, and addressed to the clerk of the court or other proper officials. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses had 112 pauper inmates (one of whom was coloured).

**Finance, Defense.**—For the 2 years ending September 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements were as follows —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1910	967,716
Receipts, 1910-1912	6,858,682
Total	7,826,398
Disbursements, 1910-12	6,545,745
Balance, September 30, 1912	1,280,653

On Sept. 30, 1912, the State bonded debt amounted to 2,364,250 dollars sinking fund 400 000 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property to 120,000 000 dollars

The Militia or National Guard of Idaho consists of a regiment of infantry containing 59 officers and 592 men

**Production and Industry**—A great part of the State is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works have been carried out irrigating 3 266 386 acres, and there are now being constructed works to cost 18,811,000 dollars for the irrigation of 480 000 acres in the State. The most important crop is wheat to which in 1912 510,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 14,566 000 bushels. Other crops in 1912 were oats 17,017 000 bushels barley, 6 916 000 bushels, besides potatoes and hay. Fruit and vegetables are also grown. There is an active live stock industry, especially in sheep the number of which in 1910 was put at 4,248,000, and the clip (1911) at 16,500,000 pounds. The State contains about 19 643,355 acres of national forest.

The State has rich deposits of gold, silver, and other metals. About 7,000 miners are employed. In 1911 the output of gold amounted to 65,688 fine ounces of the value of 1 357,900 dollars, of silver, to 8,184 900 fine ounces of the value of 4 419,800 dollars copper, 4,514,116 pounds (564,265 dollars), lead, 117 159 short tons (10 544,310 dollars), zinc, 3,180 short tons (362,520 dollars). Coal is mined, but not to a great extent, in 1911 the output was only 1 805 short tons (4,808 dollars). Iron, nickel, cobalt, mica, phosphate rock, antimony, tungsten granite, sandstone, limestone and lime pumice and salt are worked more or less. Total value of mineral output in 1911 17,588 340 dollars.

Besides the agricultural and mining industries the State has manufactures of considerable importance. In 1910 there were together 725 industrial establishments, employing a total of 9 909 persons including 8,220 wage-earners, with a total capital of 32,477,000 dollars cost of material being 9 920,000 dollars and value of output 22,400 000 dollars. The chief of these industries are the working of lumber and timber, (capital, 17,872,000 dollars wage-earners, 5,212 cost of material, 3 345,000 dollars and value of product 10,689,000 dollars) and flour and grist milling (capital 2,038,000 dollars, wage-earners, 125, cost of material, 2,025 000 dollars and value of product, 2,480,000 dollars). Within the State there are 260 lumber mills, one at Pocatello is said to be the largest in the world and can cut 750,000 feet daily. Idaho has also 46 flour mills.

The State contains (1910) 2,178 miles of railway, besides 145 miles of electric railway track. The principal railways crossing the State are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Oregon Short Line.

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 Resources and Attractions of Idaho St. Louis, 1898.

## ILLINOIS

**Government.**—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for four year (about half of whom retire every two years), and a House of Representatives of 153 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors are all male citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State one year, in the county 90 days and in the district 30 days next before the election. The State is divided into Senatorial districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives are chosen. For the election of Representatives each elector has three votes, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and a half for each of two, or all three for one candidate.

*Governor* —Edward F. Dunne 1913-17 (12,000 dollars.)

*Secretary of State* —Harry Woods

Illinois is divided into 102 counties, the most important being Cook County, within which is the city of Chicago. The State capital is Springfield.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area of 56,850 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	53,837	1,374	55,211	0.1
1900	4,736,472	85,078	4,821,550	86.1
1910	5,529,550	109,041	5,638,591	100.6

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	2,426,113	45,121	1,536	12	2,472,882
Female	2,308,760	39,957	47	4	2,348,768
Total	4,734,873	85,078	1,583	16	4,821,550

In 1910 there were 2,911,653 males and 2,726,938 females.

Of the total population in 1900, 966,747 were foreign born, of whom 132,189 were from Germany, 114,563 from Ireland, 67,949 from Poland, 89,147 from Sweden, 64,390 from England, 50,595 from Canada, 38,570 from Bohemia, 29,879 from Norway, 28,707 from Russia, 23,523 from Italy, 21,916 from Holland, 20,021 from Scotland, while large numbers were from Austria, Denmark, Switzerland and other European countries.

The largest city in the State, and after New York, the largest in the United States, is Chicago. In 1910 it had a population of 2,185,283. Other cities of importance being Peoria (1910) 56,950, East St. Louis, 58,547, Quincy, 36,687, Springfield (State Capital), 51,678, Rockford, 45,401, Joliet, 34,670, Aurora, 29,807, Bloomington, 25,768, Elgin, 25,976, Decatur, 31,140, Evanston, 24,978, Danville, 27,871, Galesburg, 22,089, Moline, 24,199, Belleville, 21,122, Alton, 17,523, Jacksonville, 15,326, Kankakee, 13,986, Streator, 14,263, Freeport, 17,567, Cairo, 14,548, Waukegan, 13,069, Mattoon, 11,456, Ottawa, 9,555, Champaign, 12,421, Lincoln, 10,892, LaSalle, 11,537, Kewanee, 9,397.

The churches are, in order of strength, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian.

In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between seven and 14 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 20,884 teachers, and 1,002,687 enrolled pupils, 680 high schools with 2,892 teachers and 64,483 pupils (1910). Six public normal schools had 142 teachers and 5,064 students in 1910, while five private normal schools had 21 teachers and 347 students. Superior instruction is given in many universities and colleges within the State. The University of Illinois at Urbana was founded in 1867, and in 1910 had 550 professors and teachers with 5,096 students. Other institutions are —

Began in	Colleges, &c	Control	Professors, &c	Students
1892	Univ. of Chicago	(Bapt.)	280	6,007
1855	North Western Univ. Evanston	(M. E.)	895	4,106
1850	Ill. Wesleyan Univ. Bloomington	(M. E.)	50	740
1868	St. Viator Coll. Bourbonnais	(R. C.)	88	850
1860	St. Ignace Coll. Chicago	(R. C.)	83	550
1903	James Milliken Univ. Decatur	(C. Presb.)	40	1,110
1837	Knox College Galesburg	(Non sect.)	91	651
1853	Lombard Coll. Galesburg	(Univ.)	13	189
1892	Greenville Coll.	(F. M.)	90	249
1858	Lake Forest Coll.	(Presb.)	0	205
1823	McKendree Coll., Lebanon	(M. E.)	1	190
1836	Lincoln Coll.	(C. Presb.)	16	601
1861	North Western Coll., Naperville	(Ev. Amsn.)	21	483
1900	Augustana Coll. Rock Island	(Luth.)	37	510
1900	St. Francis Solanus Coll. Quincy	(R. C.)	18	208

**Charity**—The relief of the poor generally falls to the counties, but sometimes to cities. Overseers of the poor provide relief either out door or in poor houses.

Within the State there are 257 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphan ages, homes, and schools for the deaf and blind. Of these institutions 20 are public, 117 private and 120 ecclesiastical. Overseers of the poor in counties not under township organization and in towns with over 4,000 inhabitants are designated by the county board, in counties with township organization the overseers of the towns are overseers of the poor. Where there is no poorhouse the overseers may contract for the support of the poor. Provision is made for the establishment and maintenance of poorhouses. Paupers must (as whole or part) be supported by relatives according to their ability. For bringing a pauper into a county where he has no legal residence a fine of 100 dollars may be imposed.

**Finance Defence**—For the 2 years ending September 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements were —

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1910	4,424,610
Receipts, 1910-12	26,957,187
Total	31,381,798
Disbursements, 1910-12	25,882,587
Balance, Oct. 1, 1912	5,499,211

The State has no debt. Outstanding bonds which have ceased to draw interest amount to 17,500 dollars. For 1909 the assessed value of property was 1,123,633,157 dollars.

The State Militia, or National Guard, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, had a total strength of 920 officers and 6,315 enlisted men in 1909. The naval militia had 51 officers and 587 enlisted men.

**Production, Industry**—Illinois is largely agricultural. In 1910 the farm area comprised 32,522,937 acres of which 28,048,323 acres were improved land. The chief cereal crops are maize 426,320 000 bushels in 1912, wheat, 9,819 000 bushels, oats 182 728 000 bushels, barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The potato crop in 1912 amounted to 13,837 000 bushels, and hay to 3,286 000 tons. Tobacco, grown on 1,000 acres, yielded 750 000 pounds, valued at 58,500 dollars in (1911). The State has an active live stock industry. In 1910 there were 1,655,000 horses (farm animals) 152 000 mules, 1,232,000 milk cows, 1,874,000 other cattle, 817,000 sheep, and 3,772,000 swine in the State. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 4,900,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,095,640 dollars. In 1910 Illinois had 18,028 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 1,548,171,000 dollars, employing 561,044 persons (salaried and wage earning), using material costing 1,160,927 dollars, and giving an output worth 1 919,277,000 dollars.

The chief industries with the capital number of wage earners, cost of materials, and value of output, were —

Products	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of materials used	Value of output
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering and meat packing	181 025,000	28,706	343,678,000	339 595,000
Iron and steel	62,890 000	2 483	30 908 000	28,890,000
Foundry and machine shop	142,377 000	56 206	63 810,000	138 579,000
Clothing	44,330 000	42,303	51 442,900	103,108 000
Liquors	68,641 000	6 146	16 242,000	83,642 000
Flour and grist	18 454 000	2,464	45 690 000	51,111 000
Agricultural implements	110 605 000	19 240	24 824 000	57 368 000
Steam railway cars	47 085,000	10 645	16 338,000	37 901,000
Printing and publishing	60 084 000	28,644	24 680 000	67 247,000
Bakery	4 234 000	8,311	21 506 000	26 118,000
Furniture	22,833 000	18,51	12,601 000	27 908 000
Lumber &c	29,778 000	16 47	37 204 000	44 062,000
Electrical machinery	24 262,000	9 64	23,628,900	26,336,000

The chief mineral product of Illinois is coal, the productive coal fields having an area of about 42,900 square miles. In 1911, 68,306 persons were employed in the mines, the output was 53,979 118 short tons, valued at 59,519,478 dollars. There are petroleum wells, and in 1911 the yield was 31,317,088 barrels, valued at 19,734,839 dollars. The natural gas sold was of the value of 837,728 dollars. Zinc is worked, and in 1911 the output was 2,884 short tons (528,776 dollars). Fluor spar to the amount of 68,817 short tons was produced, valued at 481,635 dollars. The output of sandstone and limestone was of the value of 2,467,930 dollars, of Portland cement 4,552,841 barrels (3,583,301 dollars), of natural rock cement 133,869 barrels (68,772 dollars), of clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), 14,232,911 dollars. The total mineral output in 1911, excluding 2,086,081 long tons of pig iron valued at 31,152,927 dollars, was estimated at the value of 106,231,556 dollars.

On the Great Lakes there is a large fleet of steamers engaged in carrying iron ore, cereals, and other products between the lake ports. In 1911 the receipts by lake transport at Chicago included 490 693,000 lbs. of fresh beef, and the shipments 870 704 600 lbs. The receipts of living animals by all routes at Chicago in 1911 were cattle, 2,931,831 calves, 524,430, pigs, 7,456,869, sheep, 5 736,245 horses and mules 104 545 making a total of 16,753,360. Within the State there are 106 miles of canal and 11,878 miles of railway, besides 3 015 miles of electric railway track.

*British Consul General at Chicago*—H. D. Nugent

There is also a Vice consul in Chicago.

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*Walker (J. F.)*, The Making of Illinois Chicago 1906  
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## INDIANA

**Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. Eligible to sit in either House are all citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years and in their county or district one year next preceding the election, but Senators must be 25 and Representatives 21 years of age.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 13 Representatives.

*Governor*—Samuel M. Ralston 1918–17 (\$ 000 dollars)

*Secretary of State*—L. G. Fillingham

The State is divided into 92 counties and 1,016 townships. The State Capital is Indianapolis.

**Area and Population.**—Area 36,350 square miles, of which 440 square miles is water.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,339,000	11,428	1,350,428	37.60
1900	2,458,957	57,505	2,516,462	70.10
1910	2,640,596	60,280	2,700,876	75.80

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Eskimos

The population by sex and birth in 1910 was —

	White	Negro	Indians and Astatic	Total
Male	1,851,782	31,044	459	883,295
Female	1,288,169	29,276	186	817,581
Total	2,639,951	60,320	595	2,700,876

Of the total, 141,861 were foreign born, 77,808 being from Germany, 16,305 from Ireland, and 10,872 from England. The largest cities in the State are Indianapolis (capital), with a population in 1910 of 233,650; Evansville with 69,647; Fort Wayne, 63,938; South Bend, 53,684; Terre Haute, 53,167; Muncie, 23,118; New Albany, 25,275; Anderson, 22,505; Richmond, 19,602; Lafayette, 20,223; Marion, 24,181; Logansport, 16,736; Elkhart, 17,084; Michigan City, 20,000; Elwood, 13,821; Hammond, 19,995; Jeffersonville, 12,000; Kokomo, 12,834; Vincennes, 13,947.

The movement of population in the State in 1909 is stated as follows: births 54,445; deaths, 36,579; marriages, 26,456; divorces, 4,194. Persons who have resided two years in the State may obtain divorce on account of unfaithfulness, abandonment or (on the part of the husband) failure to support for two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, felony.

**Religion, Education** — The religious denominations most numerously represented are in order of rank, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples or Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Lutheran, and Friends. Within the State in 1907 were 6,439 church organizations with membership of 1,003,145. Sunday schools had 512,164 members. There were 4,169 active ministers and 6,239 houses for worship.

School attendance during the full term is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 17,267 teachers and 531,459 enrolled pupils. The public high schools numbered 730, and had 2,443 teachers with 50,320 pupils. Teachers are trained in one public normal school, having in 1910, 46 teachers and 2,086 students. Parochial and private schools (1910), 26,876 pupils.

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the more important in 1910 being —

Began	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1826	Indiana University, Bloomington	State	85	2,380
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle	M. E.	27	734
1842	Notre Dame University, South Bend	R. C.	61	1,068
1847	Earham College, Earham	Friends	30	585
1832	Wabash College, Crawfordsville	Non-Sect.	1	1,466
1839	Concordia College, Fort Wayne	Luth.	8	239
1865	Butler College, Indianapolis	Christian	23	575
1853	Hanover College, Hanover	Presby.	12	256
1854	Franklin College	Baptist	14	291

Purdus University, for agricultural and mechanical instruction, has 146 professors and instructors and 1,574 students.



**Charities.**—All the public charities and many of those of a private nature are under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. This is an unsalaried, advisory body of six members, appointed by the Governor, who is its president. The State maintains four hospitals for the insane and is erecting a fifth. It has also State Homes for Soldiers and for Soldiers and Sailors Orphans, schools for the deaf blind, and feeble-minded respectively and a Village for Epileptics. In every county there is an asylum for the poor. The superintendents are appointed by the boards of county commissioners, for two years and are paid. In 76 of the counties there are boards of county charities, who inspect the public institutions and report to the County Commissioners the circuit court, the local press, and the Board of State Charities. In the 1,018 townships the care of the poor not in institutions is in the hands of the township trustees, who are ex-officio, overseers of the poor. These officials serve for a term of four years, and once a quarter must send a detailed report of their work to the County Commissioners and the Board of State Charities. They are expected to give only temporary aid, and are required by law to make a thorough investigation before giving relief. Work for dependent, neglected delinquent, or orphan children is under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. The Board employs six agents, who inspect orphanages and place and visit children in family homes. No person or organization can conduct an orphan home, a maternity hospital or a boarding house for infants, or place children in homes without a license from the Board. Children can be supported at public expense only when made public wards by the juvenile court. The laws provide for a juvenile court and a board of children's guardians and a County Board of Charities and Correction in every county.

There are in Indiana 15 State charitable, penal and correctional institutions 40 orphanages receiving public wards and 11 receiving only private wards 23 homes for the aged 47 general hospitals 92 county poor asylums 91 county jails and a number of town lock ups and city police stations.

**Finance, Defence**—In the year ending September 30, 1912 the net receipts and disbursements (exclusive of transfers, &c) were as follows —

	Dollars
On hand, October 1, 1911	220 676
Receipts, 1911-12	8,384,863
Total Receipts	8 555 539
Disbursements, 1911-12	8,228 415
Balance Sept. 30, 1912	327,124

On September 30, 1911, the debt of the State amounted to 1,260,168 dollars, of which 484,000 dollars was due to Purdue and Indiana Universities. The taxable property (real and personal) in 1910 was assessed at 1,891,602,077 dollars.

The State Militia called the Indiana National Guard, with its headquarters at Indianapolis consists of infantry and artillery of a total strength of 198 officers and 2 293 men.

**Production and Industry**—Indiana is largely agricultural about 94 per cent. of its total area being in farms. In 1911 the farm land had an area of 21,299,823 acres, of which 16,981 252 was improved land. The chief crops are maize (155,100,885 bushels in 1911) wheat (24,595,320 bushels), oats, hay and potatoes. The area under tobacco in 1911 was 18,878 acres, yielding 12,823,194 pounds. Large quantities of tomatoes are grown, besides other vegetables and fruits of all sorts. The stock in 1911 consisted of 718,997 horses, 445,015 milk cows, 688,532 sheep (apart from 560,512 sold during 1911), and 1,960,700 swine (apart from 2,714,715 sold during 1911). In 1911 the wool clip yielded 3,977,416 pounds of wool valued at 846,606 dollars.

The coal-fields of the State have an area of 6 500 square miles, where 18,880 miners are employed. In 1911 (9 months) the output of coal was 14,304,678 short tons. In 1911 the output of crude petroleum was 1,695,289 barrels,

valued at 1,328,885 dollars, while the value of the natural gas sold was 1,192,418 dollars. The output of sandstone and limestone was valued at 4,413,855 dollars. The production of Portland cement (1911) was 7,407,830 barrels, valued at 3,937,241 dollars of natural rock cement 815,828 barrels, valued at 115,471 dollars. The clay working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c., to the value of 7,000,771 dollars in 1911. Mineral springs in the State yielded (1911) water to the value of 653,641 dollars. The total mineral output was valued at 37,430,187 dollars in 1911.

The manufacturing industries in the State are extensive and various numbering (1909 Census) 7,989 in all, employing 218,263 persons (including proprietors, clerks, and wage-earners) using materials worth 334,875,000 dollars, and turning out products valued at 579,075,000 dollars. Some of the most important industries with their invested capital, their wage-earners, and their out-put (1909 Census) are given as follows —

Industries	Wage earners	Capital	Output
	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Agricultural implements	4 749	33,008,000	13 670,000
Automobiles including bodies and parts	6 797	16 722,000	23 764 000
Bread and other bakery products	2 505	5 044,000	10 209 000
Brick and tile	3 788	7 435 000	4,719 000
Canning and preserving	3 406	5 572 000	8,758,000
Carriages and wagons and materials	8 867	29 116 000	21 658 000
Clothing, men's including shirts	4,873	4,617 900	8,928 000
Copper tin and sheet iron products	2 121	6 814 000	5 763,000
Electrical machinery apparatus, & supplies	3 673	6 357 000	7 718 000
Flour mill and grist-mill products	1,296	13 657 000	40 641 000
Foundry and machine shop products	15 809	39 711 000	39 894 000
Furniture and refrigerators	11 384	16 587 000	18 456 000
Glass	9 544	13,149 000	11 598 000
Iron and steel steel works and rolling mills	12 255	47 781 000	28,652,000
Lumber and timber products	10 317	19 177,000	33,185 000
Printing and publishing	6 756	11 644 000	14 856 000
Slaughtering and meat packing	4 423	8 058,000	47 229 000

Indianapolis is an important centre of the live stock traffic.

Natural facilities for transport are provided by the Ohio and Wabash rivers and by Lake Michigan while for traffic by land there are 7,406 miles of steam railway, besides 2 320 miles of electric railway. All the lines from the east to Chicago pass through Indiana, as do other lines connecting east and west, and north and south.

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## IOWA

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting every two years or an unlimited session. Senators are elected for four years, half of them retiring every second year, Representatives for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives

Governor—George W. Clarke, 1913-15 (\$8,800 dollars)

Secretary of State—W. S. Allen

Other State officials are a Lieut. Governor an Auditor a Treasurer an Attorney General and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, all elected for two years.

Iowa is divided into 99 counties. The State Capital is Des Moines

**Area and Population**—Area, 56,025 square miles (550 square miles water)

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1840	42,924	188	43,112	0.2
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29.3
1900	2,219,160	12,698	2,231,858	40.2
1910	2,209,698	15,078	2,224,771	40.0

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,149,667	6,875	109	198	1,156,849
Female	1,069,000	5,818	2	184	1,075,004
Total	2,218,667	12,693	111	382	2,231,853

In 1910 there were 1,148,171 males and 1,076,600 females

Of the total population in 1900 305,920 were foreign born 123,162 being German, 29,875 Swedish, 28,321 Irish, 25,634 Norwegian, 21,627 English, 17,102 Danish, and 15,687 Canadian. The State census of 1905 showed a population of 2,210,060, the population in 1910 was 2,224,771. Of the population over 10 years of age in 1905 the occupation of 40.7 per cent. was agricultural, 6.7 per cent. professional, 8.0 per cent. personal, 16.4 trade or transportation, 16.1 manufacturing, 12.1 unskilled labour.

The largest cities in the State, with their population in 1910, are Des Moines (capital), 86,366, Dubuque, 88,494, Sioux, 47,828, Davenport, 42,028, Council Bluffs, 29,293, Cedar Rapids, 32,811, Burlington, 24,324, Clinton, 25,577, Ottumwa, 22,012, Keokuk, 14,008, Muscatine, 16,178, Fort Dodge, 15,542, Waterloo, 26,693, Marshalltown, 13,374, Oskaloosa, 9,466.

**Religion, Instruction, Charity**—The Iowa State Census Bureau publishes statistics of Churches for 1905. The number of congregations reporting was 3,821. The returns however are incomplete and the numbers given below should all be increased by about 10 per cent. The sitting accommodation in places of worship was put at 1,155,648, church members (communicants), 681,840. The membership of the more important bodies is given as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 147,899; Roman Catholic, 148,639; Lutheran, 83,536; Presbyterian, 43,423; Christian, 37,443; Congregational, 33,739; Baptist, regular, 30,223, others, 4,974; United Brethren, 11,133; United Presbyterian, 8,442; Latter Day Saints, 7,544; Friends orthodox, 6,950; other, 1,654; Episcopal, 6,881. Among the numerous bodies with smaller membership were the Salvation Army, Dunkards, and Christian Science.

School attendance is compulsory for 16 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7-14). In 1910 the public elementary schools had 610,611 pupils and 24,909 teachers. 582 public high schools had (1910) 1,990 teachers and 39,473 pupils. Two public normal schools had 95 teachers and 2,615 students in 1910. In the State there are 25 universities and colleges the more important being—

Year of Opening	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1853	The University of Iowa at Iowa City	State	153	2,382
1861	Drake University at Des Moines	Christian	168	1,787
1890	Highland Park College at Des Moines	Undenom	57	2,354
1867	Simpson College at Indianola	M E	84	915
1894	Morningside College at Sioux City	M E	82	550
1857	Upper Iowa University at Fayette	M E	18	235
1846	Iowa College at Grinnell	Undenom	34	615
1857	Cornell College at Mount Vernon	M E	40	621
1844	Wesleyan Univ. at Mount Pleasant	M E	20	575
1868	Penn College at Oskaloosa	Friends	15	247
1861	Coe College at Cedar Rapids	Presb	70	848

There is at Ames a State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts with 146 instructors and 2,631 students.

Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c, Iowa has 41 hospitals (seven public, the rest private or ecclesiastical), 12 orphanages (one public), 24 homes (one public), two schools for the deaf and dumb (one public) besides two dispensaries and two day nurseries. Town ship trustees have charge of the general relief of the poor subject to regulations of the county board of supervisors. For cities this board may appoint an overseer. It may establish a poorhouse, and may let out the support of the poor, with the use of the poorhouse, but poorhouses must be inspected monthly by a county supervisor. Legal settlement is gained by a year's residence, but this may be prevented by a 'warning to depart' in the case of a person who is a county charge or likely to become such. Children are liable for support of parents and grandparents, and vice versa.

**Finance, Defence**—For the year ending January 1, 1913, the revenue and expenditure were—

Balance, January 1, 1912	Dollars. 618,646
Revenue, 1912	5,174,841
Total	5,783,489
Disbursements, 1912	4,816,817
Balance, January 1, 1913	971,672

The State has a bonded debt of \$1,888 dollars. For the year 1907 the assessed value of taxable property was real property, 470,915,900 dollars, personal property 119,627,556 dollars, total, 590,543,456 dollars.

The militia called the National Guard consists of cavalry and infantry of a total strength of 216 officers and 2,523 enlisted men in 1909.

**Production and Industry**—Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1910 it had 33,930,688 acres of farm land of which 29,491,199 acres was improved land. About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals. In 1912 the crop of maize was put at 432,201,000 bushels, of wheat, at 12,850,000 bushels, oats, barley rye and buck wheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes amounted to 18,986,000 bushels, of hay, to 4,952,000 tons, of flax-seed to 294,000 bushels. The State has active live stock industries. In 1910 it contained 1,447,000 horses, 1,570,000 milk cows, 3,811,000 other cattle, 754,000 sheep and 6,485,000 swine. The wool clip (1911) yielded 6,075,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,858,585 dollars. Dairy farming and poultry keeping are important.

The productive coal fields of the State have an area of about 10,000 square miles and are worked by 16,021 miners. The coal output in 1911 amounted to 7,381,648 short tons, valued at 12,663,507 dollars. Lead and iron are found, but in no great quantity. Gypsum and ochre are worked, and mineral waters are sold. Sandstone and limestone were produced to the value of 736,207 dollars. The clay working industries turned out bricks, tiles and pottery to the value of 4,432,874 dollars. The mineral output in 1911 was of the value of 21,107,498 dollars.

The output of manufactured goods in Iowa increased in value from 160,572,813 dollars in 1905 to 259,238,000 dollars in 1910. The chief industries deal with pastoral and agricultural produce.

Statistics of the chief industries are —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Materials used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering and meat-packing	12,381,000	4,144	53,157,000	52,045,000
Butter	4,471,000	1,381	22,842,000	23,830,000
Flour and grain products	6,125,000	647	10,324,000	12,871,000
Lumber and planing mill products	11,809,000	4,683	7,141,000	12,450,000
Corn, making and repairing	5,438,000	6,960	8,749,000	10,229,000
Foundry and machine work	12,865,000	5,108	6,872,000	11,664,000
Tobacco	1,631,000	1,943	1,389,000	1,473,000

Within the State in 1910 there were 9,754 miles of railway, besides 756 miles of electric railway track. The rivers also provide facilities for transport.

### References.

- The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State  
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## KANSAS

**Government.**—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for two years. Sessions are biennial.

The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all male citizens, and also by aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, provided they have resided in the State six months, and in the township or ward 30 days next before election.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

**Governor** —George Hodges, 1913–15 (\$5,000 dollars)

**Secretary of State** —C. H. Seassons.

The State is divided into 105 counties. The State Capital is Topeka.

**Area. Population, Instruction.**—Area 82,080 square miles, 280 square miles being water. The population in 4 census years was —

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	993,096	12.2	1900	1,470,495	18.0
1890	1,427,098	17.5	1910	1,690,949	20.7

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	740,923	28,542	42	1,210	768,716
Female	676,297	25,461	1	920	701,779
Total	1,418,319	52,003	43	2,130	1,470,495

In 1910 there were 335,912 males and 305,037 females.

Of the total population 126,635 were foreign born. 39,501 German, 15,144 Swedish, 13,283 English, 11,510 Irish, 11,019 Russian, and 8,538 Canadian.

The cities of the State with population according to 1910 census are:—

—	Pop.	—	Pop.	—	Pop.
Kansas City	82,381	Pittsburg	14,755	Fort Scott	10,458
Topeka (Capital)	48,684	Atchison	16,429	Chanute	9,272
Wichita	52,450	Hutchinson	16,364	Galena	5,096
Leavenworth	19,363	Lawrence	12,374	Emporia	9,058

The most numerous religious bodies are Methodist, of various denominations, others (in order of rank) being Roman Catholic, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian and Friends.

In 1910 the public elementary schools had 12,069 teachers, 397,936 enrolled pupils, 375 public high schools had 1,161 teachers and 24,685 pupils. Teachers are trained in three public normal schools, which in 1910 had 89 teachers and 2,873 pupils.

For higher instruction are (1910) —

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1866	University of Kansas	State	215	2,808
1868	Agricultural College, Manhattan		142	2,900
1854	Baker University, Baldwin	M. E.	80	681
1891	Bethany College, Lindsborg	Luth.	44	898
1906	St. Mary's College	R. C.	41	460
1863	Washburn College, Topeka	Comp.	198	811
1896	Kansas City University	M. Prot.	50	41
1863	Ottawa University	Bapt.	23	894
1887	Cooper College, Sterling	U. Prot.	14	182
1886	S. W. Kansas College, Winfield	M. E.	36	486

There are about 12 other universities and colleges.

**Charity**—In addition to almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., the State has 74 benevolent institutions, most of which are provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 5 state institutions, as follows: 1 orphan's home, 1 school for the deaf, 1 school for the blind, 2 industrial schools, and private institutions, as follows: 81 hospitals, 20 orphanages, 3 child placing agencies, 5 rescue homes, 4 homes for the aged and 6 miscellaneous institutions. In 1911, 18,118 inmates were admitted, of whom 2,672 remained at the end of the year. County asylums are under the charge of the county commissioners, who appoint superintendent and board of visitors, or, in a county with over 28,000 inhabitants, a commissioner of the poor to inspect and report weekly on the poorhouse. Failing a special commissioner, the mayor and council of cities and the trustees of townships have care of the poor. Legal settlement is gained by 6 months' residence. It is a misdemeanor to send actual or prospective paupers out of the county to which they belong. On July 1, 1909, the almshouses in the State contained 723 pauper inmates.

**Finance, Defence.**—For the year ending June 30, 1911, the total receipts and disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Receipts, 1910-11	4,127,635
Disbursements, 1910-11	3,979,272

The bonded debt of the State in 1911 amounted to 370,000 dollars, the assessed valuation of real and personal property was 2,777,073,762 dollars. The total value of all property in the State in 1910 was estimated at —

	Dollars
Real property	1,798,269,388
Personal property	566,679,833
Public Service Corporation	427,105,146
Total	2,777,054,317

The Militia or National Guard, with headquarters at Topeka, consists of artillery and infantry with hospital and signal corps, total strength 1 383 enlisted men and 129 officers in 1910

**Production and Industry** — Kansas is pre eminently agricultural, but suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1910 the area of farmland was 48,884,799 acres, of which 29,904,067 acres was improved land. Under the Federal Reclamation Act, 8 000 acres in the Garden City district are to be irrigated. The chief crops are maize (174 225,000 bushels in 1912), wheat (92,290 000 bushels) and hay, but oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are grown. The production of kaffir corn is mostly confined to this State. Cotton is grown but not extensively. Various orchard fruits are cultivated. The State has an extensive live stock industry comprising, in 1910, 1,187,000 horses, 154,000 mules, 737 000 milk cows and 3,260,000 other cattle, 278,000 sheep, and 1,942,000 swine.

Kansas has coal fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, employing about 14,600 miners, the output in 1911 amounted to 6,254,228 short tons, valued at 2 645 572 dollars. In Kansas in 1911 the yield of the oil fields amounted to 1,278 819 barrels, valued at 608,766 dollars. Natural gas produced in Kansas in 1911 was sold to the value of 4,854,584 dollars. The output of zinc amounted to 6,848 short tons (780 102 dollars). The quarries yield sandstone, limestone, gypsum and there is a large output of Portland cement, amounting in 1911 to 4,871,903 barrels, valued at 3 725 108 dollars. In 1911 the State produced 2,160 869 barrels of salt, valued at 806,027 dollars, salt is important to the State both for live stock and dead meat industries. The output of clay products in 1911 was valued at 2,360,262 dollars. The total mineral output of the State in 1911 was valued at 24,987,807 dollars.

In the manufacturing industries in 1910 there were 3,435 establishments with 3,571 proprietors or firm members, 6,868 clerks, &c., and 44,215 wage earners. The raw material used during the year cost 258,884,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 325,104,000 dollars. The slaughtering and milling industries are the most important. Further statistics of these and other industries are —

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of Material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering, &c.	57,869 000	10,591	147,644,060	65,961,060
Flour and grist	22,741,000	2,900	80,439,000	68,476,000
Railway cars	9 667,000	7,696	5,319 000	11,198,000
Sine smithing, &c.	9,067,000	1,821	5,877 000	16,857,000
Butter	1,778,000	248	4,831,000	6,971 000
Feasdry and machines	6,781,000	2,110	4,084,000	4,319,000



Kansas city is an important centre of the live stock trade. The receipts of live stock in 1911 were valued at \$1,000,000 sterling, and the total value of dairy produce at \$6,585,437.

Kansas, traversed by numerous rivers and six important trunk railways, has abundant transport facilities. There are 2,006 miles of railway line in 1910 and 395 miles of electric railway track within the State.

### Book of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments.

## KENTUCKY

**Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 38 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State one year, and in the county six months.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

*Governor*—James B. McCreary, 1911–15 (\$6,000 dollars)

*Secretary of State*.—O. F. Creelhus

The State is divided into 119 counties. The State Capital is Frankfort (pop. in 1910, 10,447).

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 40,400 square miles, of which 400 square miles are water.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1860	1,155,684	28.9	1900	2,147,174	53.7
1880	1,648,890	41.2	1910	2,289,905	57.0

In 1910 there were 261,666 negroes, the foreign born population in 1910 numbered 40,028, of whom 27,555 were German, and 9,874 Irish, other nationalities represented being English, Swiss, Canadian, and Russian.

The population of the principal cities was, according to the 1910 census, as follows:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Louisville	222,928	Lexington	35,099	Owensboro'	16,011
Covington	58,220	Paducah	22,760	Frankfort	10,465
Newport	30,809	Henderson	11,452	Bowling Green	9,278

The predominant religious denominations of the State are Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Methodist, less numerous bodies being Disciples of Christ and Presbyterians.

Kentucky has a law for compulsory attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years for eight consecutive weeks, but in the larger cities, for the full term. In 1911 the common elementary schools of the State had 11,185 teachers and 740,848 enrolled pupils, of whom 656,252 were white and 85,091 coloured. 147 public high schools had 471 teachers and 9,677 pupils. The State had 4 public normal schools with 65 teachers and 2,743 students in 1910. For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1910) were as follows —

Began	Institutions	Staff	Students
1832	Central University of Kentucky Danville (Presb.)	35	245
1856	Berea College (non Sect.)	67	1,558
1886	Kentucky University (State)	67	664
1887	University of Louisville	110	640

The State Agricultural College has 108 professors and 2,308 students.

**Charity** —Exclusive of almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., Kentucky has 82 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 29 hospitals (six public), 36 orphanages, 25 homes for adults (one public), and two schools for the deaf and blind (both public). County courts provide for support of the poor, erect and maintain poorhouses, and appoint poorhouse commissioners, who may compel able-bodied paupers in the poorhouse to labour. It is unlawful to bring paupers from one county to another. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses had 1,702 pauper inmates (308 coloured).

**Finance, Defence** —The balance sheet for 1909 of the general expenditure fund shows the amount available for the fund to be 2,696,650 dollars, and the cash in the treasury to be 336,873 dollars, total assets available, 3,033,523 dollars. The expenditure amounted to 4,237,478 dollars, showing a deficit of 1,203,954 dollars.

The only bonded debt of the State is 2,315,627 dollars, the interest of which goes to the school fund.

The total value of all property in the State in 1904 was estimated at —

	Dollars
Real property	859,247,997
Personal property	668,238,233
Total	1,527,486,230

In 1910 the State Militia, or the Kentucky National Guard, consisted of 3 regiments of infantry, and hospital corps, total strength, 1,712 men and officers.

**Production and Industry** —Kentucky is largely an agricultural State. In 1910 the farm area was 22,189,127 acres, of which 14,354,471 acres was improved land. The central portion of the State contains the "blue grass region" which, having a rich soil, produces cereals, grasses and fruits of fine quality. In 1912 the maize crop amounted to 102,440,006 bushels, and the wheat crop to 6,869,009 bushels, other farm products being hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, water-melons, and fruits of many sorts. The chief crop however is tobacco, under which in 1912 were 411,000 acres, yielding 843,880,000 pounds, valued at 22,926,000 dollars.

In Kentucky hemp is grown (15,000,000 pounds annually) some cotton, and also sorghum.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live stock in 1910 consisted of 407,000 horses, 207,000 mules, 334,000 milk cows, 685 000 other cattle, 1,060,000 sheep, and 989,000 swine. In 1910 the wool clip yielded 3,800 000 pounds of scoured wool, valued at 1,013,680 dollars.

The State has extensive forests of oak, maple, ash, beech, walnut, pine, &c., and its lumber industries are important.

Kentucky has bituminous and cannel coal mines, in the working of which about 20 000 men are employed. The output for the year 1911 was 13,706,839 short tons, valued at 13,617,217 dollars. There is also a considerable output of petroleum, the yield in 1911 amounting to 472,453 barrels, valued at 325,614 dollars. Fluorspar was obtained in 1911 to the amount of 12,403 short tons, valued at 96,574 dollars. The quarries also yielded sandstone and limestone and the clay working establishments turned out bricks, tiles, pottery, &c. to the value of 2,368 094 dollars. Other mineral products are iron, lead, barytes, lime, natural cement, asphalt, natural gas, and mineral waters. Including iron ore but not pig iron, the value of the mineral output in 1911 was 18,910,781 dollars.

In 1910 the census of manufactures showed there were 4,776 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 172,772,000 dollars, 65,400 wage-earners who earned 27,883 000 dollars, and turned out manufactures worth 223,754,000 dollars. The output of the flour and grist industries was valued at 22,865 000 dollars, lumber and timber products, 21,331,000 dollars, tobacco, 18,698,000 dollars, spirits and ales, 44,860,000 dollars, men's clothing, 3,276 000 dollars.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provide natural facilities for transport. In 1910 the State had 3,526 miles of railway besides 380 miles of electric railway track. The principal railway lines are the Louisville and Nashville, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Southern.

### Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State  
*Shaler* (U.S.), Kentucky. In *American Commonwealths Series*. Boston, Mass.  
*Speed* (T.) *The Union Cause in Kentucky*. New York and London 1907.

## LOUISIANA

**Government.**—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 41 members and a House of Representatives of 115 members, Senators and Representatives being chosen for four years. Sessions are biennial.

Qualified electors are (with the usual exceptions) all registered male citizens resident in the State for two years and in the parish one year next before the election. For registration, however, the citizen must show his ability to read and write, or must own property worth 300 dollars, or must prove that his father or grandfather was entitled to a vote on January 1, 1867, but in this case the applicant must have resided in the State for five years next before the election. The "father or grandfather" clause is intended to secure white supremacy.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

*Governor* — Luther E. Hall, 1912-1916 (\$5,000 dollars)

*Secretary* — A. E. Hebart.

Louisiana is divided into 60 parishes (corresponding with the counties of other States). The State Capital is Baton Rouge.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 48,720 square miles (3,300 square miles being water)

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	357,629	350,373	708,002	15.6
1900	730,321	650,804	1,381,625	30.4
1910	942,514	713,874	1,656,388	36.5

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians. In 1900 660,804 were coloured.

The population in 1900 by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	371,142	322,664	589	338	694,733
Female	358,470	328,140	27	255	686,892
Total	729,612	650,804	616	593	1,381,625

In 1910 there were 835,275 males and 821,113 females.

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers. In 1900 the foreign born numbered 52,903, of whom 17,431 were Italian, 11,839 German, 8,500 French, 6,486 Irish, and 2,068 English. The largest city in the State is New Orleans with a population of 339,075 in 1910. Other cities are Shreveport, 28,015; Baton Rouge (Capital) 14,897.

Most of the Southern States are strenuously Protestant, but over 61 per cent. of the population of Louisiana are Roman Catholic. Of Protestants in the State, Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous, then Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

According to the State constitution no funds raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any private or sectarian school. City school systems are under separate organization. In 1910 the elementary public schools had 6,966 teachers and 233,846 enrolled pupils, 57 public high schools had 230 teachers and 3,550 pupils. The two public normal schools had 25 teachers and 976 students in 1909. Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. The university was opened in 1860, and the college in 1874. On June 1, 1877, they were by law united into one and the same institution with its seat at Baton Rouge. In 1911 it had 40 professors and 620 students. Tulane University (founded in 1864) had, in 1911, 123 professors and 1,500 students. This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. There are also 2 Roman Catholic Colleges, one with 20 professors and 160 students, the other with 20 professors and 350

students, a large Baptist College with 38 professors and 423 students, and at New Orleans the Southern University for coloured persons (established 1880) with 500 enrolled students in 1910. There is an Industrial Institute at Ruston and another at Lafayette. The State has also an institution for the deaf and dumb and another for the blind both at Baton Rouge.

**Charity**—Besides almshouses and asylums for imbeciles, &c., Louisiana has 56 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise ten hospitals (four public), 25 orphanages, 17 homes for adults (two public), and three schools for the deaf and blind (two public). The police juries provide for the support of the poor in their parishes, except in municipal corporations wholly or partly exempt from parish taxation; they may establish a home or farm for their paupers and appoint suitable officials.

**Finance, Defence**—For the biennial period 1906-07 the receipts for all funds (including transfers and balances from former periods) and the disbursements were—

	1906 Dollars	1907 Dollars
Receipts, 1906 (including balances)	6,232,631	6,028,602
Disbursements, 1906	4,862,892	5,209,179
Balance Jan. 1, 1907 and 1908	1,369,939	1,419,323

The bonded and floating debt of the State up to March 1, 1908, amounted to 12,244,835 dollars. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 amounted to 527,773,956 dollars.

The total value of all property in the State in 1904 was estimated at—

	Dollars
Real property	489,395,161
Personal property	542,938,845
Total	1,032,229,006

The militia or State National Guard, with headquarters at Baton Rouge, consists of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with a mounted signal corps, and had a total strength of 111 officers and 1,248 enlisted men in 1910. The naval militia has 52 officers and 583 enlisted men.

**Production, Industry**—The products and manufactures of Louisiana are very various. The chief crops in 1912 were corn, 1,805,000 acres, producing 52,490,000 bushels, rice grown on 352,600 acres, yielding 11,612,000 bushels, cane sugar, 503,625 acres, producing 656,913,702 lbs. For 1913 the cotton area was 1,114,000 acres, and the yield 435,000 bales. Oats, potatoes, sugar, rice, and tobacco are also grown, but not extensively. In 1911 there were 564 acres under tobacco, the yield being 310,000 pounds. In 1910 the State contained 392,014 head of cattle, 143,496 horses, 69,279 sheep, and 237,345 swine.

The State has a large forest area, and extensive lumber industries.

Louisiana has valuable fisheries. Oyster reefs extend almost continuously along the coast, and the oyster fisheries are the most valuable south of Virginia, the area suitable to planting and growing oysters being over 7,000 square miles.

Rich sulphur mines are found in Louisiana, and wells for the extraction of sulphur by means of hot water and air at the surface are in operation. In 1911 the petroleum output was 10,720,420 barrels (valued at 5,668,814 dollars). Another mineral worked is rock salt. Total mineral output in 1911, valued at 12,710,958 dollars.

The manufacturing industries are chiefly those associated with the products of the State sugar, lumber, cotton seed, rice. In 1910 there were 3,516 manufacturing establishments which employed altogether 8,103 clerks, &c., and 76,165 wage-earners. The material used cost 134,865,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 223,949,000 dollars. The following statistics of the more important industries are given —

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Sugar and Molasses	64,872,060	5,815	12,508,810	78,785,669
Lumber products	87,885,628	35,468	8,796,944	51,192,674
Cotton seed oil and cake	8,686,711	1,605	11,477,219	12,187,608
Rice-milling &c.	6,138,228	938	8,978,084	10,718,811
Bags (not paper)	1,143,884	370	3,444,300	4,978,238
Foundry work and machinery	3,043,949	1,608	1,122,661	2,149,209
Cars, railway works	1,414,097	2,434	1,114,189	2,635,290

Brewing, confectionery, printing, and other works are also prosperous.

A large international trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans where in 1910 the imports amounted to 12,294,052 and the exports to 31,043,750. The exports consisted of cotton and cotton seed products, wheat, flour, rice, and other produce.

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having besides 24,900 miles of public roads, the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water. In 1910 the railways in the State had a length of 6,271 miles, being an increase of 197 miles on the previous year, besides 250 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are operated by the Illinois Central, Queen and Crescent Louisville and Nashville, Texas and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific systems. The telegraph systems had a mileage of pole, 1,080 miles, wire, 19,182 miles, cable, 66,362 miles. The telephone companies had mileage pole, 3,125 miles, wire, 30,321 miles, cable, 6,250 miles.

The bank clearings in 1910 amounted to 987,491,284 dollars at New Orleans.

*British Consul at New Orleans*—H. T. Carew-Hunt

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## MAINE.

**Government.**—There is a Legislature of two Houses, the Senate, consisting of 31 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected at the same time for two years. The suffrage is possessed by all registered male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who can read English and write his own name, but paupers and untaxed Indians have no vote.

*Governor* —William T. Haines 1913-15 (3,000 dollars)

*Secretary of State* —Cyrus W. Davis.

For local government the State is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places. The State Capital is Augusta.

**Area, Population, Education.**—Area, 33,040 square miles of which 29,895 square miles is land

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	623,279	21.0	1900	694,466	23.2
1880	648,936	21.7	1910	742,971	24.8

In 1910 the population consisted of 740,017 white and 1,354 coloured persons, and 990 others, total, 742,871. There were 377,053 males, and 365,818 females. The foreign born population numbered 93,330, of whom 36,169 were English Canadian, 30,908 French Canadian, 10,159 Irish, and 4,723 English. Within the State especially in the north, there is a strong French and French-speaking element. The largest city in the State is Portland with a population of 58,571 in 1910. Other cities and towns (with population in 1910) are Lewiston 26,247, Bangor, 24,803, Biddeford, 17,079, Auburn, 15,064, Augusta 13,211, Bath, 9,376, Waterville, 11,458.

The largest religious body is Roman Catholic, then come Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Protestant Episcopalians.

Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14. The State Superintendent has general supervision over education, there are no county superintendents. Cities and towns have elective school attendance committees. In 1911 the 4,645 public elementary schools had 6,923 teachers and 132,823 enrolled pupils. The 183 public high schools had 565 teachers and 11,759 pupils. 46 academies, institutes, and seminaries had 236 teachers and 4,055 pupils. For the training of teachers in 1911 there were six public Normal Schools with 49 teachers and 373 students. The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, has 112 professors and teachers and 773 students. It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, has 73 professors and 409 students. Bates College at Lewiston has 29 professors and 433 students, and Colby College at Waterville has 21 professors and 383 students.

Public schools are mainly supported by appropriations from the towns or cities and from the State, and by the income from school funds.

**Charity** —A part from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there

are 43 benevolent institutions in the State, nearly all being provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. They comprise 12 hospitals (one public), 10 orphanages (one public), 20 homes for adults (one public), and a school for the deaf (public). Blind children are sent to an institution at Boston at the expense of the State, which also makes grants in aid of charitable associations. The overseers of towns have charge of the poor and of the poor farm and buildings and may cause all their paupers to be supported there, but veterans may not be sent to an almshouse. Towns may contract for the support of their poor. Settlement is obtained by residence for 5 successive years without poor relief and entitles a pauper to support. Parents, grandparents, children, and grand-children are liable for each other's support. It is a punishable offence to bring a pauper into a town where he has no settlement. Towns are reimbursed by the State for the support of a pauper who has no legal settlement in the State.

**Finance, Defence**—For 1912 the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows—

	Dollars
Balance from 1911	502,202
Receipts in 1912	5 321,711
Total	5 823,913
Payments, 1912	5,366,785
Balance, January 1, 1913	457,128

The bonded debt in 1911, amounted to 269,000 dollars.

The total valuation of the cities, towns, and plantations for 1911, as certified by the municipal assessors, amounted to 404,897,851 dollars, an increase over the valuation of 1910 of 10 346 243 dollars. These figures do not include the valuation of the wild lands, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors, which is 41 279,890 dollars.

The National Guard of Maine contains 1,398 enlisted men (cavalry and infantry) and 134 officers. The Naval Militia has 7 officers and 109 men.

**Production, Commerce, Railways**—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and fisheries. The State has, besides other attractions, excellent hunting and fishing, and is a favourite summer resort. The soil is not generally fertile, an important exception being that of the Aroostook valley which is well adapted for the growing of fruit and vegetables. In 1910 the State contained 60,016 farms with a total acreage of 6,296,859 acres, of which 2,860,657 acres was improved land. The chief crops are oats (1912), 4,602 000 bushels, maize, 640,000 bushels, buckwheat, potatoes and hay. In 1910 the farm animals comprised 112,000 horses, 175,000 milk cows, 139,000 other cattle, 264,000 sheep and 62,000 swine. The wool clip amounted to 900,000 pounds of wool, valued at 208,000 dollars in 1910.

In 1911 the quarries yielded granite to the value of 2 263,200 dollars, slate, 283,316 dollars. In the State there are mineral springs, which in 1911 yielded 1,264,783 gallons, valued at 431,740 dollars. The value of the total mineral output in 1911 was estimated at 4,645,630 dollars.

In the State are large granite works, cotton mills, paper mills, manufactures of clothing, &c. In 1910, according to the census of manufactures of



that year, the State had 3,546 manufacturing establishments employing altogether 4,880 salaried officials and 78,955 wage-earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 202,260,000 dollars; the cost of raw materials in a year to 97,101,000 dollars, and the value of a year's output to 178,029,000 dollars. Statistics of some of the leading industries are —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of materials	Value of Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Paper and wood pulp	66,135,000	8,647	20,504,000	33,950,000
Cottons	25,668,000	14,624	11,890,000	21,902,000
Lumber and timber	26,536,000	16,086	10,989,000	24,121,000
Woolens	19,224,000	8,754	11,832,000	18,490,000
Books and shoes	7,284,000	6,696	9,941,000	15,592,000
Foundry, &c.	6,318,000	2,885	2,444,000	6,237,000
Flour and grist	1,016,000	226	4,037,000	4,607,000
Printing, &c.	2,611,000	1,651	1,102,000	8,438,000

The principal seaport is Portland, through which in 1907 merchandise to the value of 1,272,863 dollars was imported, and merchandise to the value of 11,681,196 dollars exported. The exports were meat products, cattle, wheat and maize.

In 1911 there were 2,288 miles of railway and 473 miles of electric railway within the State. The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems.

At Portland there is a British vice-consul.

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## MARYLAND

**Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates. There are 27 senators and 101 Delegates. The Senators serve for four years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of half every two years. Delegates are elected for two years.

There is manhood suffrage for United States citizens who have resided one year in the State, six months in the Congressional District, and one day in the precinct next preceding election.

Maryland is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

**Governor.**—P. L. Goldsborough, 1912-16 (4,500 dollars).

**Secretary of State.**—Robert P. Graham.

The State is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City. The State Capital is Annapolis.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 12,210 square miles, of which 9,360 square miles is land.

Years	Population	Per sq. mls.	Years	Population	Per sq. mls.
1820	407,350	41.8	1900	1,188,044	120.5
1860	687,049	69.7	1910	1,295,546	130.3

Of the total in 1910, 232,249 were coloured, 104,176 were foreign born, of whom 44,498 were from Germany, 13,374 from Ireland, 13,574 from Russia and Russian Poland, and 5,299 from England.

The largest city in the State and also the chief manufacturing and commercial centre, is Baltimore with a population in 1910 of 555,485. Other cities, with population in 1910, are Cumberland, 21,889; Hagerstown, 16,507; Frederick, 10,411; Annapolis (Capital), 8,809.

The prevailing forms of religion are Protestant, but Roman Catholics have 35.8 per cent. of the Church membership in the State.

Education compulsory for children 6 to 12 years of age in Baltimore City and Allegany County, and 12 to 16 years unless lawfully employed.

In 1911, there were in the public elementary and high schools of the State, 5,549 teachers, of whom 780 were coloured, and 237,119 enrolled pupils, of whom 43,802 were coloured. The State had 4 normal schools, with 35 teachers and 864 pupils in 1910.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organized in 1876. It is non-sectarian, and in 1910 had 198 instructors and 786 students. Its hospital with educational features is famous. The Woman's College, founded in 1888, has 42 instructors and 345 students. Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for the Education of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, Maryland University, Maryland Agricultural College with 24 professors and 220 students, the Princess Anne Academy for Coloured Youths, with 4 teachers and 47 students.

Founded	Other Colleges and Institutions.	Control	Professors	Students
1783	Washington Coll. Chestertown	Non-sect.	10	131
1780	St. John's Coll., Annapolis	Non-sect.	14	174
1846	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis	National	110	768
1862	Loyola Coll. Baltimore	R.C.	19	240
1867	Morgan Coll. Baltimore	M.E.	24	190
1867	Western Maryland Coll. Westminster	M.E.	28	219
1867	Rock Hill Coll. Ellicott City	R.C.	14	168
1868	Mount St. Mary's Coll. Emmitsburg	R.C.	15	666
1843	New Windsor Coll., New Windsor	Presby.	7	44
1866	Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore	R.C.	23	270

The Enoch Pratt Free Library has 11 branches, and a recent donation made by Andrew Carnegie of 500,000 dollars provides for 20 additional branches.

**Charity.**—For charitable purposes the State contains (besides almshouses and asylums for the insane) 117 institutions nearly all provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. They comprise 82 hospitals (one public), 10 dispensaries (two public), 38 orphanages, three day nurseries, 20 homes for adults, and four schools for the deaf and blind (two public). The number of persons admitted (apart from dispensaries and day nurseries) in 1904 was 25,539 (best figures available), and at the end of the year there

were 5,571 inmates. The care of the poor and management of almshouses is, in general, regulated by local laws, each valid for a particular county or city, but pauper lunatics and minors are cared for under general laws. Pauper children are placed in families or schools, visited by the proper authorities. In 1909 a new State Tuberculosis Sanatorium was opened at Sablilleville.

**Finance, Defence**—For the year ending September 30, 1910, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, Sept. 30, 1911	1 471,520
Receipts, 1911-12	8,908,454
Total, Sept. 30 1912	10 379,974
Disbursements, 1911-12	8,553,744
Balance, Sept. 30, 1912	1,826,230

In 1912 the gross debt of the State amounted to 180,216 095 dollars. In this credit there is 5,701,836 dollars invested in gilt edged securities and 1,500,000 in other securities. In 1911 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 951 926,271 dollars.

The Militia or National Guard consists of infantry, cavalry, a signal corps and a hospital corps, total, 157 officers and 1,911 enlisted men. The naval militia has 23 officers and 271 enlisted men. The Federal authorities have a navy recruiting rendezvous and a navy pay office at Baltimore. The United States Naval Academy, for the education of boys intended for the Federal naval service, is at Annapolis.

**Production and Industry**—Agriculture is an important industry in the State, about 82 per cent. of the area being in farms mostly worked by their owners. The chief crops are wheat (599,893 acres valued at 8,586,000 dollars in 1912) maize (24,445,000 bushels, valued at 13,450 000 dollars), hay, potatoes (87,000 acres, 4,144,000 bushels, valued at 2,404,000 dollars in 1912), vegetables and fruit. In 1911, the yield of tobacco was 17,845,699 pounds valued at 1,457,112 dollars. Maryland canned 46 5 per cent. of the tomatoes put up in the United States in 1911. The dairy output in 1910 was worth 44 million dollars, the poultry products, 3,650,000 dollars. The flour mills in 1910 gave an output of 1,015,866 barrels of wheat flour, besides corn meal, feed, and offal. The farm animals in the State on January 1, 1910, were horses, 160 000 mules, 20,000, milk cows, 160 000, other cattle, 138,000, sheep, 163,000, swine, 273,000. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 742,400 pounds of wool, valued at 171,494 dollars.

Of mining industries in the State the most important is coal mining, which, in 1911, gave an output of 4,885,795 short tons, valued at 5,197,066 dollars. Some iron ore is also worked. Quarrying is also of importance, the value of the output of stone of various sorts amounting to 1,070,823 dollars in 1909. Other products were sand, talc, slate, lime, and natural rock cement. The output of bricks, tiles, pottery, &c., was of the value (1911) of 1,848,273 dollars. Pig iron was produced (3,467,789 dollars) from ore imported from other States. The total mineral output in 1911, including pig iron, was valued at 9,386,663 dollars.

The fisheries of the State are valuable, especially the oyster fisheries, which yield more than any other State in the Union. Other fishery products are shad, bass, perch, and various shell fish. Value of fishing products in 1908, 2,305,679 dollars.

The manufacturing industries carried on within the State are extensive and various. In 1911, the capital invested in them amounted to 251,237,000

dollars, they employed 17,568 salaried officials and 107,921 wage-earners, the cost of the raw material used was 200,034,000 dollars, and the output was of the value of 315,689,000 dollars. The more important industries of Baltimore (according to the value of output) in 1910 are indicated thus —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Men a clothing	19 238,000	18 596	20,572,000	86 262 000
Canning fruit, &c	8 685 000	8 167	4,317 000	5 741 000
Shipbuilding	2,079 000	555	260 000	871 000
Foundry and machine work	7,863,000	8 714	4 204 000	9,074 000
Bakeries	2 066 000	1 637	8 639 000	5,714,000
Tin ware copper and sheet iron	20 655 000	4,172	8,172,000	12 653,000
Tobacco manufactures	6 442 000	3,294	5 580,000	10 270,000

The leading industry is copper smelting and refining, others are petroleum refining, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of cotton duck, but of these industries totals cannot be given.

The State has ample facilities for traffic both by sea and land, having railways with 2 165 miles of line in the State and 495 miles of electric rail way, while 80 steamboat lines enter the port of Baltimore, which is one of the best ports on the Atlantic coast. The city, since the disastrous fire in February 1904, is constructing piers, docks and wharves, widening streets, constructing a costly sewerage system, improving the water supply, and continuing electric railways. The harbour channel has been deepened to 35 ft. at mean low water. The railway companies have wharves, piers, and warehouses at their terminals, with elevators and other facilities for the handling of grain, coal, and other merchandise. The tonnage entering the port in 1911 in foreign trade amounted to 1,151 792 tons, and that clearing, to 1,385,186 tons. The value of the imports in 1911 was 23,382,580 dollars (5,840,037), and of the exports, 94 465,806 dollars (19,439,055). The exports consist of wheat, flour, meat, and other provisions, cattle, tobacco, cotton, and dried fruits, many of the products being from Central and Western States.

The construction of a Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal by the Federal Government is progressing. The Inter coastal commission has recommended its purchase at a cost of 2,500 000 dollars (514,400), and that it be increased to a width of 250 feet on the surface and a depth of 25 feet. It further recommended that the canal be continued from Norfolk to North Carolina by the purchase of the existing Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, linking the Elizabeth River near Norfolk with Currituck Sound in North Carolina. This canal is to have a depth of 12 feet. The entire section, from the Delaware to Beaufort, is estimated to be fully completed within four years after construction has been begun. At Loonst Point, Baltimore, the United States Government will erect a new immigrant station.

*British Consul at Baltimore* — G. Fraser

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## MASSACHUSETTS.

**Constitution and Government.**—After various attempts had been made to colonise the coast of the region which was afterwards called New England, the Plymouth Company in 1614 undertook exploring expeditions and obtained a Royal Charter granting sovereign powers over the region lying to the north of Virginia. It is supposed that the coast of Massachusetts was visited by the Norsemen as early as the year 1,000, but the first permanent settlement within the borders of the present state was made at Plymouth in December, 1620, by the Pilgrims from Holland, who were separatists from the English Church. This was the nucleus of the Plymouth Colony. In 1638 another company of Puritans settled at Salem, and from that beginning the Massachusetts Bay Colony was formed. In 1630 Boston was settled. In 1629 the whole region called New England was formed into a province. By a special Charter the Government was divided between the colony of Plymouth and that of Massachusetts Bay, but in 1692 they were re-united, and thenceforward acted together both in peace and war. In the struggle which ended in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, Massachusetts took the foremost part, and became one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

There is a legislative body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, styled collectively the General Court of Massachusetts. The Senate consists of 40 members elected annually by popular vote, the State being divided into 40 senatorial districts each of which returns one senator. The House of Representatives consists of 240 members, elected in 178 districts, each of which returns one, two or three representatives according to population. There is an annual session of the Legislature.

Male citizens of the United States who can read and write may vote in all State elections, provided they are not paupers or under guardianship, and provided they have lived one year in the State and six months in the election district or precinct.

The State sends 2 Senators and 16 Representatives to the Federal Congress.

**Governor**—Eugene N. Foss, of Boston, re-elected for 1918, third term, (salary, 8,000 dollars).

**Secretary of the Commonwealth.**—Frank J. Donahue, 1918.

There are 14 counties in the State, varying largely in population, and there are 83 cities and 321 towns. The State Capital is Boston.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—With a land area of 8,040 square miles Massachusetts had, according to the United States census of 1910, a population of 3,366,416, representing an increase of 561,070 or 20·0 per cent. over 1900. The average number of persons per square mile was 418·7 in 1910, as compared with 348·9 in 1900. The total population of the State in 1910 was 3,366,416, and the number of legal voters in 1905 was 674,164. Of the total population, 1,654,226 were males and 1,711,190 were females; 3,326,658 were white, 39,643, coloured, 2,498, Chinese; 140 Japanese, and 686 Indian. The native born numbered 2,665,638 and the foreign born, 918,044. The returns for nativity of the foreign born showed that the leading nationalities of the foreign born were: Irish, 236,872; Canadian-French, 118,747; English, 68,663; Nova Scotian, 66,191; Italian, 58,648; Canadian-English, 48,678; Russian, 42,804; Swedish, 37,517; German, 36,353; Canadian (New Brunswick), 34,716; Scotch, 34,668; Polish, 21,460;

Portuguese (Western Islands), 20,859 These returns show that there has been a large influx of immigrants from Italy and Russia since 1900

According to the United States census of 1910, the population of each of the 85 cities of the State was as follows —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital)	679,368	Brockton	56,876	Waltham	37,834
Worcester	146,988	Malden	44,404	Chicopee	26,401
Fall River	119,295	Haverhill	44,115	Gloucester	24,898
Lowell	106,294	Salem	43,697	Medford	23,160
Cambridge	104,880	Newton	39,606	North Adams	22,019
New Bedford	96,652	Fitchburg	37,830	Northampton	19,431
Lynn	89,330	Taunton	34,250	Beverly	18,660
Springfield	88,925	Everett	33,484	Melrose	15,715
Lawrence	85,892	Quincy	32,642	Woburn	15,308
Somerville	77,236	Chelsea	32,452	Newburyport	14,949
Holyoke	57,730	Pittsfield	51,121	Marlborough	14,579

The Registrar's Report for 1911 showed Births, 88,327 deaths, 53,082 divorces granted, 2,137 The number of marriages in 1911 was 32,051 Divorce is granted for cruelty, desertion drunkenness, imprisonment, impotency, intoxication non support, and nullity of marriage

The total number of church members and communicants in the State in 1906 (Special Report, United States Bureau of the Census) was 1,562,621, as compared with a total population in 1900 of 2,806,346 Of the 1,562,621 members and communicants 1,080,706 were communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, and 449,358 were members of Protestant bodies, while the remaining 32,557 belonged to other religious bodies The leading Protestant bodies, with the number of members, were as follows Congregational 119,196, Baptist, 78,165, Methodist-Episcopal, 61,828, Protestant Episcopal 51,836, Church of Christ, Scientist, 43,547, Unitarian, 35,440, and Universalist, 12,983

The only provision for religious instruction in the public schools of the State is that a portion of the Bible shall be read daily, without written note or oral comment, but a pupil, whose parent or guardian informs the teacher in writing that he has conscientious scruples against it, shall not be required to read from any particular version, or take any personal part in the reading The school committee shall not purchase or use school books in the public schools calculated to favour the tenets of any particular religious sect The law provides, however, for moral instruction in the public schools and in the higher educational institutions.

There is a State Board of Education School attendance is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age For the school year ending June 30, 1912, the number of teachers required for the public common schools was 16,403, the total number of pupils enrolled was 546,326, and the average attendance was 457,589 (returns for one town not included) The 269 public high schools had 2,713 teachers and 69,090 pupils In 1911 there were 401 private schools and academies with 102,910 pupils, and there were 10 State normal schools with an enrolment on October 1, 1911, of 2,865 pupils

State-aided vocational schools were inaugurated in Massachusetts under a law enacted in 1908 In 1907-08 the number of such schools was six with an enrolment of 1,400 In 1911-12 the number was 24 with an enrolment of 7,164 For the year 1910-11, the State expended \$5,784 dollars by way of reimbursement for one-half of the operating expenses of these schools. This amount was expended for the reimbursement of cities and towns maintaining approved day and evening industrial, agricultural and household art schools under the provisions of Chapter 471, Acts of 1911

Within the State there are 17 colleges and universities, of which 14 are non-sectarian and 3 are sectarian (2 Catholic and 1 Methodist). Of these 17 institutions, 6 are exclusively for women. These institutions, with the year of foundation, incorporation, or charter and the numbers of members of the teaching staff and students (October, 1912), are:—

Year of origin	Name and Location of College	Professors and other instructors	Students <sup>1</sup>
1636	Harvard Univ. <sup>1</sup> Cambridge	771	4,305 <sup>2</sup>
1793	Williams Coll., Williamstown	55	373
1835	Amherst Coll., Amherst	49	481
1837	Mount Holyoke Coll., <sup>3</sup> South Hadley	125	757
1848	College of the Holy Cross, Worcester	80	494
1850	Tufts Coll., <sup>4</sup> Medford	331	1,006
1861	Massachusetts Instit. of Technology <sup>5</sup> Boston	317	1,509
1863	Boston Coll., Boston	90 <sup>6</sup>	855 <sup>6</sup>
1863	Massachusetts Agric. Coll., <sup>4</sup> Amherst	57	542
1864	Worcester Polytechnic Inst., Worcester	53	450
1869	Boston Univ., <sup>4</sup> Boston	140	1,434
1879	Wellesley Coll., <sup>3</sup> Wellesley	137	1,431
1871	Smith Coll., <sup>3</sup> Northampton	110	1,533
1882	Radcliffe Coll., <sup>3</sup> Cambridge	[184 <sup>6</sup> ]	843
1887	Clark Univ., <sup>4</sup> Worcester	24	80
1890	Simsone Coll., <sup>3</sup> Boston	95	923
1903	Clark Coll., Worcester	82	163
Totals—17 Institutions		2,322	26,628

<sup>1</sup> Includes Radcliffe College for women, which is affiliated with, but not legally a part of Harvard University.

<sup>2</sup> Not including students in Radcliffe College, nor students in the summer school.

<sup>3</sup> For women only.

<sup>4</sup> For men and women.

<sup>5</sup> Instructors in Harvard University offering instruction to students in Radcliffe College.

<sup>6</sup> Does not include 90 members of the staff or 870 students in the High School (preparatory department).

**Charity and Correction.**—On October 1, 1911, there were in the State eleven public institutions strictly for the insane, two for the feeble-minded, one for inebriates, and one for epileptics, and in addition to these, there were one large private institution for the insane and 25 smaller institutions for one or more of the above classes of patients. The whole number of insane in institutions in the State on October 1, 1911, was 12,914, of which number 12,287 were in the public institutions. Of the total number, 6,865 were males and 6,029 were females. The total number of feeble-minded in the State was 2,034, of whom 1,192 were males and 842 were females.

Each city and town must support the indigent poor lawfully settled therein, settlement of adults being acquired in general by residence for 5 consecutive years. Elected or appointed overseers of the poor in towns and cities provide for the poor by out-door relief, or by boarding them (under contract and State inspection) with other families, or in almshouses. Liability for support of relatives extends to parents, grandparents, children and grand children. It is an offense to bring a pauper into a place where he has no legal settlement. The State provides for paupers who have no settlement, and the State Board of Charity visits and reports on almshouses.

On September 1, 1913, there were 13 institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Charity, consisting of the State Farm with 2,317 inmates, the State Infirmary with 2,187 inmates, three industrial schools with 877 inmates, a hospital school for crippled children with 324 inmates, four sanatoria for consumptives with 851 inmates, the Norfolk State Hospital with 47 inmates, and Pesthouse Hospital (for leprosy) with 15 inmates. In addition to

the above, there were in 1910, as State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, 3,259 children boarded in families and 1,877 children in families without board.

The number of paupers in almshouses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1911, was 10,860. Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there were in Massachusetts during the same year 742 incorporated charitable institutions from which annual returns were called for by the State Board of Charity. The number of institutions which made returns to the Board was 676.

The penal institutions in the State consist of 5 strictly State institutions and 91 county jails or houses of correction. On September 30, 1912 the number of prisoners in these institutions was 6,358, being 537 less than on the corresponding date in 1911. During the fiscal year 1911 the number of sentences was 29,657, of which 1,905 were for crimes against the person, 8,665 against property, 24,467 against public order. Of the offences against public order, 30,088 were for drunkenness leaving 4,411 for all other offences in this class.

**Finance, Defence**—For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1912, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were as follows—

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1911	8,208,335
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1912	48,054,456
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,262,791</b>
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov. 30, 1912	47,892,827

Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1911	8,369,864
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The direct debt of the State on December 1, 1911, amounted to 41,920,417 dollars, while the sinking fund amounted to 21,488,295 dollars. The contingent debt amounted to 74,813,745 dollars and its sinking fund to 14,406,853 dollars.

For the year ending November 30, 1911, the assessed value of real and personal property in the State amounted to 5,417,678,441 dollars, as compared with an assessed valuation of 5,027,154,808 dollars for the previous year.

For the financial year ending January 31, 1912, the actual receipts of the city of Boston were 33,789,589 dollars, and the actual expenditures were 33,941,529 dollars, while the net funded debt of the city, including the Cochituate Water Debt and the Suffolk County Debt for which the city is responsible, was 73,474,233 dollars.

The military force of the State is the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, composed of the land forces (the Massachusetts National Guard) with an authorized strength of 6,807, and the naval forces (the Massachusetts Naval Militia), with an authorized strength of 695. In January, 1912, the actual strength of the National Guard was 6,890, comprising 2 general officers, 72 officers in the staff departments, 9 enlisted men in staff departments, 5 regiments and 2 separate battalions of infantry (4,178), headquarters, band, and 12 companies of coast artillery (802), 1 battalion of 3 four gun batteries of field artillery (374), 1 squadron of 4 troops of cavalry (265), 1 signal corps company (59), and hospital corps and ambulance company (134). The number of men liable to military service was 555,125. The U. S. Navy Department has loaned the State for the use of its Naval Militia the cruiser *Albatross* and the torpedo boat *Albatross*. Men are enlisted for a period of three years, on the expiration of which they may re-enlist for one, two, or three years.

Under the authority of the U. S. Statutes, a steam sloop of war (U. S. S. *Albatross*) is loaned by the National Government to the State to be used as a training ship by the pupils of the State Naval School, the officers of this vessel are detailed by the U. S. Navy Department. There is an armed



vessel under the control of the State which is used to prevent incursion on the fishing grounds of the Commonwealth.

**Production, Industry, Commerce.**—In 1910 the number of farms in Massachusetts (a farm being defined for census purpose as 'any tract of land of three or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than three acres which produced at least 250 dollars worth of farm products in the year 1909') was 36,917 or 2.1 per cent. less than in 1900. Approximately 56 per cent. of the total land area of the State was in farms, the total acreage of farm land having decreased 8.6 per cent. since 1900. Notwithstanding this decrease in area of farm lands, the value and productivity of such lands have increased considerably since 1900. The value of all farm property (including land valued at 105,532,616 dollars) in the State in 1910 was 226,474,025 dollars, representing an increase in value of 24 per cent. during the decade 1900-10. Of the 36,917 farms in the State, approximately 87 per cent. were operated by the owners, 5 per cent. by managers, and 8 per cent. by tenants. The total value of the agricultural products of the State during the year 1909, was 31,948,095 dollars, representing an increase of 38 per cent. over the corresponding total for the year 1899. The principal agricultural products in 1909 with their values were: Hay and forage, 11,280,989 dollars; potatoes and other vegetables, 8,184,213 dollars; flowers and plants and nursery products, 3,061,842 dollars; forest products of farms, 2,668,410 dollars; fruits and nuts, 2,108,799 dollars; small fruits, 1,676,790 dollars; cereals, 1,617,131 dollars; and tobacco, 1,218,060 dollars. The cultivation of tobacco is confined largely to the Connecticut valley.

In the last half of the nineteenth century so many industrial enterprises came into existence that Massachusetts has been quite transformed from an agricultural into a manufacturing community. At present nearly three-fourths of the population dwell in the cities or closely settled places.

The census of manufactures in the State in 1910 showed that the total capital invested in manufactures was 1,194,442,498<sup>1</sup> dollars (in 1905 965,948,887<sup>2</sup> dollars), employing on the average 578,551 persons (in 1905 488,389 persons), who earned 304,852,691 dollars (in 1905 232,388,946 dollars), using raw material valued at 863,381,868 dollars (in 1905, 626,410,481 dollars), and turned out products worth 1,465,749,810 dollars (in 1905, 1,124,092,051 dollars).

Condensed statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table (1910 census).—

Industries	No of Estab-lish-ments	Capital invested dollars	Stock used dollars	Goods made and work done dollars	Persons employed	Wages dollars
Books and stationery	436	7,522,658	115,624,436	190,856,513	77,960	43,171,464
Cotton goods	199	240,996,328	121,880,780	182,777,732	108,704	44,827,100
Woolen goods	16	96,483,967	85,942,623	89,895,848	88,526	16,783,019
Foundry and machine shop products	561	84,499,525	28,285,890	77,046,761	41,780	26,786,968
Paper	93	43,218,739	25,869,769	43,020,325	19,882	6,771,253
Slaughtering, in stuffing meat packing	42	16,934,697	83,232,641	41,968,342	2,696	1,484,221
Leather, tanned, curried, and skinned	125	22,622,808	80,815,759	41,544,425	10,091	5,806,661
Woolen goods	24	57,136,480	19,001,566	31,364,804	14,027	7,147,217
Blacksmith and machinery	71	39,594,543	16,233,561	52,036,323	17,368	10,421,810

<sup>1</sup> Excludes borrowed money.

<sup>2</sup> Including borrowed money.

The Massachusetts fisheries are important. According to the Census of 1905 they employed 16,796 men, including officers and crew, 1,809 vessels and 2,422 boats, the value of the products was 8,986,186 dollars. The fish caught included cod, haddock, mackerel, halibut, and herring, besides oysters and other shell fish.

In 1905 the first census of mercantile trade ever taken in the United States was taken in Massachusetts. The returns showed that the total value of goods sold by all the mercantile establishments in the State was 1,884,241,883 dollars of which amount the sum of 987,009,354 dollars was credited to Boston. The number of establishments in the State was 29,045 the total capital invested in them was 287,966,450 dollars.

There is very little mining within the State. Iron pyrites is worked to a limited extent in the west. Coal is found, but it is of little value, asbestos, talc and soapstone, infusorial earth and emery are found. Marl, peat, sand, and clay are found throughout the State, and there are extensive brick and earthenware works. The output of clay products (bricks, pottery, &c.) in 1911 was valued at 1,700,287 dollars. There are large stone quarries at Quincy and Rockport. The output of granite in 1911 was valued at 3,681,747 dollars. Other quarry products were sandstone, trap rock, marble, and limestone. The value of all the mineral products (including pig iron from two blast furnaces) was 8,623,077 dollars in 1911.

A large foreign trade is carried on through the Port of Boston, which is port of entry for several foreign steamship companies. In the year 1911 (including the trade of Charlestown) the imports were valued at 115,682,058 dollars and the exports (including foreign trans shipped) at 73,918,325 dollars. The principal commodities imported, with valuation, were Wool, 12,161,433 dollars, hides and skins, 17,603,395 dollars, cotton, 19,549,494 dollars, sugar, 8,519,150 dollars, fibres and vegetable grasses, 13,698,313 dollars, chemicals, drugs and dyes, 5,325,112 dollars, and iron and steel manufactures, 4,060,486 dollars. The principal exports, with valuation were Meat and dairy products, 15,705,580 dollars, leather, 12,708,547 dollars, cotton, 10,576,830 dollars, breadstuffs, 8,104,516 dollars, iron and steel manufactures, 6,424,812 dollars, and animals, 4,918,281 dollars.

According to the State census taken in 1905 the value of vessels (including outfit but not wharf property, &c.) registered in Massachusetts and engaged in coastwise and ocean commerce was 21,652,277 dollars. The total earnings of these vessels was 30,518,157 dollars.

In 1911 the vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the port of Boston had a tonnage of 2,907,821; and those which cleared 1,891,754. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and entering the port of Boston was 11,905,887.

The total number of immigrants from Trans-Atlantic ports admitted at the Port of Boston during the year 1911, arriving at this port for the first time and intending to remain permanently, was 41,900, classified as follows — Italians (principally South Italian), 10,498, English, 7,042, Irish, 6,699, Scandinavian, 4,534, Scotch, 3,331, Portuguese, 3,150, Jews, 2,132, Finnish, 1,054, all others, 3,460. Of the total number (41,900) 25,128 or 59.97 per cent. gave their destination as Massachusetts.

On June 30, 1911, there were 2,111 miles of main and branch steam rail roads in the State. The 3 principal railroads, the Boston and Albany (New York Central and Hudson River, lease), the Boston and Maine, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, each having a terminus in Boston, have operated about 95 per cent of the railroad mileage and conducted over 93 per cent of the entire passenger and freight business as expressed in gross income. On June 30, 1911, the total length of electric railways (main

and second track, surface and elevated) within the State was 2,721 miles. The elevated track is confined to Boston.

On September 1, 1911, there were 188 national banks in operation in the State, of which 17 were in Boston. The total assets of the 188 National banks amounted to 544,867,821 dollars. On October 21, 1911, there were in operation in the State 192 savings-banks with assets of 862,634,063 dollars and 169 co-operative banks with assets of 67,573,381 dollars, and 62 trust companies having an aggregate capital on December 5, 1911, of 23,988,000 dollars. For many years there have been no State banks, strictly so-called, in Massachusetts. The total clearings of the Boston Clearing House during the calendar year, 1911, amounted to 8,389,718,553 dollars.

*British Consul-General at Boston.*—Frederick P. Leay

*Vice-Consuls*—John E. Bell, John B. Mason.

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## MICHIGAN

**Government.**—According to the revised constitution adopted in 1908 the legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 32 members elected by the counties or groups of counties for 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members, the electoral districts being re arranged according to population every 10 years. Electors are male citizens over 21 years of age resident in the State for 6 months next preceding the election, and resident at the time of the election in the district, county, or township for which the election is held.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 13 Representatives.

*Governor.*—Woodbridge N. Ferris, 1913-15 (\$5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State.*—Frederick C. Martindale.

For local government the State is organized in counties, cities, townships, and villages. There are 83 counties, each of which is a corporate body with a Board of Supervisors as its administrative authority. Cities must have each a population of not less than 2,000, but a few which have been long incorporated have a smaller population. Cities hereafter incorporated must have at least 2,000 inhabitants and 500 persons per square mile. Villages in the legal sense have a population of at least 500 within an area of a square mile. The State Capital is Lansing.

**Area, Population, Education.**—Area, 58,815 square miles, of which 1,455 square miles is water. The total length of Michigan coast line is 1,620 miles.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	8,722	174	8,896	0.1
1860	742,314	6,798	749,113	13.0
1900	2,406,166	16,816	2,422,982	42.2
1910	2,793,053	17,116	2,810,173	48.9

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1904 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,287,956	7,897	241	3,061	1,298,854
Female	1,231,074	6,809	5	2,874	1,231,862
Total	2,509,030	14,706	246	5,935	2,530,016

In 1910 there were 1,454,584 males and 1,355,639 females.

Of the total population 2,530,016 in 1904, 546,861 were foreign born, of whom 183,689 were from British America, 124,456 Germany, 42,138 England, 86,193 Poland, 31,072 Holland, 28,573 Ireland, 26,438 Sweden, 19,067 Finland, 9,900 Scotland, 7,632 Norway, 7,053 Italy. There is a scattered Indian population throughout the northern part of the State, and a small reservation in Beraga County.

In 1910 the population of the principal cities was —

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
Detroit	463,706	Battle Creek	25,267	Manistee	12,381
Grand Rapids	112,571	Muskegon	24,002	Alpena	12,706
Saginaw	50,510	Lansing	51,229	Ishpeming	12,448
Bay City	45,166	Port Huron	18,868	Sault Ste. Marie	12,615
Kalamazoo	39,487	Flint	38,650	Monominee	10,507
Jackson	31,483	Ann Arbor	14,517	Marquette	11,506

The death rate per 1,000 of population in the State was, in 1908, 15.9, in 1909, 13.6, in 1910, 14.4.

The more important religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.

Education is compulsory for the school term for children from 7 to 16 years of age. In 1911 the public schools had 545,379 enrolled pupils and 19,207 teachers, 852 public high schools had 1,739 teachers and 38,667 pupils. The State has 4 public normal schools with 161 teachers and 5,667 pupils in 1911. The highest education provided by the State is given in the University of Michigan, founded in 1817 at Ann Arbor, in 1911 it had 423 professors and teachers and 5,291 students. There is a State Agricultural College at Lansing, founded in 1855; it had (1911) 123 professors and 1,868 students. There is a college of Mines at Houghton; in 1911 it had 28 instructors and 233 students. Other institutions are —

Organized	Institutions	Control	Pro- fessors	Students
1859	Adrian	Meth Prot.	24	185
1848	Afton College	M. E.	26	500
1867	Alma College	Presb.	22	992
1877	Detroit	R. C.	17	266
1825	Ellisdale	Bapt.	25	476
1902	Hope College, Holland	Reformed	30	817
1855	Olivet College	Cong.	26	258
1859	Kalamazoo College	Bapt.	12	178

**Charity**—Each county has 3 Superintendents of the poor appointed by the board of supervisors, and has (or may have) infirmaries. Either indoor or outdoor relief may be given, indigent persons suffering from disease or injury are sent to the University Hospital at Ann Arbor. Where there is a distinction between county and township poor, the poor are supported by the township in which they have a settlement. Parents are liable for support of children and *vice versa*. In general, settlement is gained by a year's residence. To bring an indigent person into the State is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment. Poor houses are inspected and reported on by the State board of corrections and charities. Number of persons maintained in the poor houses during 1911 was 6,636. Average number for the entire year was 3,460. Within the State there are (apart from almshouses, &c.) 118 benevolent institutions, most of them provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 59 hospitals (six public), a sanatorium for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, six dispensaries, 23 orphan ages (one public), 26 homes for adults (one public), and three schools for the deaf and blind (3 public).

**Finance, Defence.**—For the year ending June 30, 1912, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1911	2,235,425
Receipts, 1911-12	14,190,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,425,924</b>
Disbursements, 1911-12	7,445,519
<b>Balance, July 1, 1912</b>	<b>8,980,404</b>

In 1911 the total assessed valuation of the State as equalized amounted to 2,288,000,000 dollars. In 1904 the value of all property within the State was estimated by the Federal Census Bureau at:—

	Dollars
Real property	2,019,296,490
Personal property	1,268,123,627
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,287,419,117</b>

The Michigan National Guard had in 1912 216 officers and 2,568 enlisted men. The Naval Militia of the State comprised 40 officers and 400 men.

**Production and Industry**—The State is largely agricultural. In 1910 it contained 290,940 farms with a total area of 18,940,514 acres, of which 12,532,078 acres was improved land. In 1912 the chief crops were maize, 55,250,000 bushels, wheat, 7,000,000 bushels, hay, 3,185,000 tons, potatoes, 25,750,000 bushels. In 1909 the best-sugar manufactured was 106,844 tons. In 1910 the number of sheep was 2,302,478. Other live stock in 1910 consisted of 610,043 horses, 767,063 milk cows, 780,740 other cattle and

1,245,883 swine. The estimated acreage and yield per acre of the principal fruits raised in Michigan in 1911 are as follows—Apples, 269,449 acres, yielding 41.08 bushels per acre, peaches, 80,000 acres, with 51.75 bushels per acre, strawberries, 10,217 acres, with 61.42 bushels per acre.

Michigan has immense resources of iron ore in the Marquette, Menominee, and Gogebic ranges. The total output of ore in 1911 amounted to 8,944,893 long tons (28,808,935 dollars). Copper mining in the Lake Superior region is of very great importance. The yield of copper amounted in 1911 to 218,185,286 pounds (27,278,155 dollars), silver, in 1911 was produced to the amount of 507,700 fine ounces (274,100 dollars), salt (1911), 9,768,410 barrels (2,455,983 dollars), coal, 1,476,074 short tons (2,791,461 dollars). The output of the clay working industries (bricks, tiles, &c.) in 1911 was valued at 2,083,932 dollars, of Portland cement (1911), 3,686,718 barrels (3,024,676 dollars). Graphite, asbestos, grindstones, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, mineral waters, and (in small quantity) petroleum are worked. The mineral output in 1911 including iron ore, but not pig-iron, was 65,077,282 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are concerned chiefly with lumber, timber, and agricultural products, metal working and machinery. In 1909, the number of manufacturing establishments reported on was 9,159, with an aggregate capital of 533,947,000 dollars, 7,732 proprietors or firm members, 30,607 clerks, &c., and 221,499 wage earners. The cost of materials used during the year was 868,612,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 685,109,000 dollars. Statistics (census 1910) of some of the more important industries are as follows—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of Materials	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and Timber	57,390,000	35,627	99,042,000	61,514,000
Planing mills	8,770,537	8,225	9,808,689	14,375,467
Foundry and machine	48,066,000	21,649	18,711,000	45,899,000
Flour and grist	11,147,000	1,530	29,850,000	24,981,000
Copper smelting	2,878,815	650	18,907,701	21,232,217
Carriages, wagons	10,189,000	4,084	6,369,000	10,160,000
Railway cars and shops (repairs by Railway Companies)	8,571,000	5,461	2,915,000	6,838,000
Furniture	23,222,000	10,610	11,718,000	23,642,000
Leather	1,668,000	834	1,458,000	2,500,000
Agricultural implements	15,649,000	2,859	2,890,000	2,373,000
Tobacco	6,837,000	7,876	7,208,000	10,179,000
Automobiles	12,085,000	25,444	53,882,000	80,651,000
Beet sugar	21,878,000	1,490	6,238,000	10,477,000
Canning and preserving	4,495,000	2,073	3,074,000	4,971,000

In 1909, Michigan contributed 83.8 per cent. of the total value of products for the automobile industry for the country as a whole. Detroit holds sixth place as a manufacturing city.

Other industrial products are butter and cheese, beet sugar, chemicals, various forms of iron and steel work, and malt liquors. Slaughtering and meat packing have also considerable importance.

In 1911 there were 9,122 miles of railway in operation, besides 906 miles of electric railway, exclusive of city lines. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 48,578,923 net tons of freight passed through the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. This canal is located at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and serves as a gateway between the lakes, it is the largest ship canal in the world.

*Reports of the various State Officers**Secretary of Manufactures 18th Census, Washington, 1910**Bulletin of Agriculture 18th Census, Washington, 1910.**Michigan Farmer Vol. 157**Wells (W. A.) Michigan: Its History and Government. New York, 1900.**Ossely (E. M.) Michigan: A History of Governments. 2nd ed., Boston, 1890.***MINNESOTA**

**Government.**—The legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members, one being elected in each of the legislative districts, and a House of Representatives of 119 members elected in the same districts in numbers proportioned to population. Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years, Representatives are elected for 2 years.

*Governor*—A. O. Eberhart 1913 15 (7,000 dollars.)

*Secretary of State*—Julius A. Schmahel

There are 82 counties, few of which contain less than 400 square miles and 2,000 inhabitants. Townships, as in other western States, are geographically areas of land 36 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of one square mile, numbered on a uniform principle. When organized they are corporate bodies with a town meeting, 3 supervisors, and other officers elected for one year. Incorporated villages have not less than 175 inhabitants, they form separate election and assessment districts and have each a village council. The State Capital is St. Paul.

**Area, Population, Education**—Area 83,366 square miles, of which 4,166 square miles is water. The population in 1910 numbered 2,076,708 (1,108,511 males and 967,197 females) of whom 7,084 were coloured. The foreign born inhabitants numbered 505,318, comprising, 117,007 Germans, 115,478 Swedes, 104,895 Norwegians, 36,515 English Canadians, 22,428 Irish, 16,299 Danes, 12,063 French Canadians, and 12,022 English. The Indian Reservations in the State have an area of 1,481 square miles and contain over 3,000 Indians.

The largest towns are Minneapolis with a population of 281,408 in 1910, St. Paul (the administrative capital), 214,744, Duluth, 78,496 Winona, 18,583, Stillwater, 10,193, Mankato, 10,365.

The chief religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist.

In 1910 the public elementary schools of the State had 15,157 teachers and 440,083 enrolled pupils, 199 public high schools had 1,080 teachers and 23,018 pupils. For the instruction of teachers (who are examined and licensed by county superintendents) there were 6 public normal schools with 111 teachers and 2,801 pupils in 1910. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, founded in 1868, had 269 professors and 4,452 students in 1910. Other institutions for superior instruction are —

**Charity.**—Within the State there are (besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) 86 benevolent institutions, 74 of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 44 hospitals (seven public), three dispensaries (one public), 16 orphanages (one public), three day nurseries, 18 homes mainly for adults (one public), a school for the deaf and another for the blind (both public). The county commissioners are superintendents of the poor, and erect and maintain a county poor-house, or otherwise provide for the indigent. They appoint an overseer. In counties with the township system of poor relief, the supervisors of towns, and the common councils of villages and cities, are the superintendents of the poor, but the county commissioners (with the approval of the State board of control) may erect and maintain a poor house. Parents, grand parents, children, grand children, brothers and sisters are liable for support of a pauper. Legal settlement is gained by a year's residence. In counties under township system there is provision for aiding non-resident paupers, and for deportation of alien paupers. A person bringing a pauper into a county is liable to a fine of 50 dollars.

**Finance Defence**—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending July 31 1911, were —

	Dollars
Balance on August 1, 1911	5,608,491
Receipts to July 31, 1912	15,895,302
Total	19,513,793
Payments to July 31, 1912	16,821,065
Balance August 1, 1912	2,992,728

The funded debt (1910) amounted to 141 000 dollars. The assessed value of property was (1909) Real, 897,641,617 dollars, personal, 193,043,319 dollars total, 1,090,684,936 dollars. In 1904 the value of all property in the State was estimated at —

	Dollars
Real property	1 982,552,389
Personal property	1,361,169,687
Total	3,343,722,076

The Militia, called the National Guard, contained, in 1909, 201 officers and 6,747 enlisted men. All able bodied men from 21 to 45 years of age are enrolled and liable to military service. The naval militia has 11 officers and 123 men.

**Production and Industry**—Minnesota is largely an agricultural State. In 1910 it contained 156,137 farms with a total area of 27,675,823 acres, of which 19,849,523 acres was improved land. In 1912 2,266,000 acres of land under maize yielded 78,137,000 bushels. Other crops were wheat, 47,036,000 bushels; oats, 132,992,000 bushels; barley, 42,018,000 bushels; flax-seed, 4,121,000 bushels. On January 1, 1910, the farm animals included 767,000 horses, 1,125,000 milk cows and 1,229,000 other cattle, 482,000 sheep, and 1,600,000 swine. In 1911 the wool clip amounted to 1,747,500 pounds of wool, valued at 698,850 dollars.



The mining of iron ore, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi and Vermilion ranges has reached great importance. Certain quarry products also are of value, the output of granite, sandstone, and limestone being great, clay products, 1,702,525 dollars. Including iron ore, but not pig iron, the total mineral output in 1911 was estimated at the value of 53,460,561 dollars.

Other industries are connected with the traffic in cattle, sheep, and swine, while important manufacturing industries are the making of boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, metal goods, and machinery. According to the census of manufactures of 1910 there were in the State 5,561 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 275,416,000 dollars, employing 84,767 wage earners, who were paid in the year 15,452,000 dollars, the cost of raw material used was 281,622,000 dollars and the output was valued at 400,420,000 dollars.

Minneapolis is an important centre of the grain trade. In 1909 the receipts comprised wheat, 81,111,410 bushels, corn, 5,082,850 bushels, oats, 14,059,230 bushels, barley, 20,285,500 bushels while the shipments comprised wheat, 21,693,500 bushels, corn, 3,124,500 bushels, oats, 15,323,920 bushels, barley, 18,000,120 bushels. Duluth is an important port on Lake Superior.

In 1910, Minnesota had 8,668 miles of railway, besides 500 miles of electric railway track. From St. Paul 10 railways, with a total length of 60,000 miles radiate. The Great Northern Railway Company of St. Paul has a line of steamers which sail between Puget Sound and China, Japan, and the Philippines, the railway of the company carrying vast loads of merchandise from St. Paul to the port of shipment at very low freights.

### Books of Reference.

Legislative Manual of Minnesota, and the various Executive and Administrative Report of the State. St. Paul.

Phelps (W. W.), Minnesota, in American Commonwealth Series. Boston, 1907.

Johnson (C.), Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley. New York and London, 1906.

Webb's History of Minnesota.

MacFay (F. L.), The Government of Minnesota. New York and London 1905.

## MISSISSIPPI

**Government.**—The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years.

Qualified as electors are all male United States citizens who have resided in the State and in the election district for one year (clergymen for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and have been registered. The applicant for registration must be able to read the State Constitution or show that he understands it when it is read to him (a requirement intended to secure white domination).

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

*Governor* — Earl Brewer, 1912-18 (4,500 dollars).

*Secretary of State*. — J W Power

The State capital is Jackson (population in 1900, 7,818). Mississippi is divided into 78 counties.

**Area, Population, Education.**—Area 46,810 square miles, 470 square miles being water

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq mile
1860	353,901	437,404	791,305	17 1
1900	643,640	907,630	1,551,270	32 5
1910	789,627	1,002,487	1 797 114	38 8

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	326,710	453 384	224	1,183	781,461
Female	314,490	454,246	18	1,070	769,819
Total	641,200	907,630	237	2,253	1,551,270

In 1910 there were 905 761 males and 891 353 females.

The foreign born inhabitants numbered 7,981 of whom 1,926 were German, and 1,264 Irish. In 1910 the population of the larger cities was Meridian, 20 503, Vicksburg, 15,710 Natchez, 13,476

About half the church going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists and one third are Methodists. The remainder are mostly Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, or Disciples (Christians). There is no law for compulsory attendance at school, white and coloured children are taught in separate schools. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 10 166 teachers, 469,137 enrolled pupils. 147 public high schools had 395 teachers and 7,708 pupils. Two public normal schools in 1910 had 5 teachers and 217 students. For higher education Mississippi has 6 universities and colleges. These institutions comprise the University of Mississippi, which in 1910 had 46 instructors and 490 students, Mississippi College, Clinton (Bapt), with 18 professors and 398 students, Rust University, Holly Springs (M E S), with 8 professors and 255 students, and Millsaps College, Jackson (M E S), with 12 professors and 265 students. The Agricultural and Mechanical College has 64 professors and 1 090 students. The Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College for coloured youths has 21 professors and 618 students. The Mississippi Industrial Institute and College for the education of the young women of the State, has 32 teachers and 760 students.

**Charity**—Within the State are (apart from almshouses, &c.) 17 benevolent institutions, of which 13 have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise six hospitals (two public), six orphan ages, three homes, mainly for adults, a school for deaf, and one for blind children (both public). The new State Charity Hospital at Jackson is now nearing completion.

The county board of supervisors have charge of the county poor, control the poor house, and appoint the superintendent. Parents, grand parents, and descendants of a pauper are liable for his support. Persons after six months residence in a county may claim poor relief, others are supported by the

county of residence. Pauper orphan children may be apprenticed on contract.

**Finance, Defence**—The annual receipts and disbursements in the year ending September 30, 1912, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1911	573,047
Receipts, 1911-12	4,172,283
Total	4,751,330
Disbursements, 1911-12	4,500,831
Balance, October 1, 1912	250,999

In 1911 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 4,185,891 dollars. For 1910 the assessed valuations were Real property, 231,882,588 dollars, personal property, 110 713,772 dollars, railroads, &c., 51,002,284 dollars total, 393,608,644 dollars.

The State militia, or National Guard, in 1911 had a strength of 135 officers and 1 873 men.

**Production and Industry**—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State, which has a semi-tropical climate and a rich soil. In 1910 the farm area was 18,567,533 acres, of which 9,008,310 acres was improved land. The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 3,391,000 acres, and yielded 1,344,419 bales in 1910, valued at 88,830,000 dollars. Other crops are maize, 56,840 000 bushels in 1912, rice, wheat, oats, potatoes, and tobacco (60,000 pounds from 100 acres). In 1910 there were in the State 385,000 horses, 260,000 mules, 380,000 milk cows, 577,000 other cattle, 178,000 sheep, and 1,296,000 swine.

The State has oyster, shrimp, and other fisheries. The fishery products in 1908 were valued at 556,170 dollars. Though there are mineral deposits in Mississippi such as hydraulic limestone, coal, gypsum, and rich clay, there is no mining enterprise. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 1,052,642 dollars, and that amount included 687,836 dollars for clay products.

In 1910 there were 2,598 establishments engaged in the manufacturing industries, their aggregate capital amounted to 72,393,000 dollars, they employed 3,403 clerks, &c., and 50,384 wage-earners, the raw material used cost 36,936,000 dollars, and their output was valued at 80,555,000 dollars. The most important industries are associated with the products of the State.

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber products	29 453,600	33,337	14,397,000	11,770,000
Cotton-seed oil and cake	12,183,000	2,543	12,169,000	75,906,000
Cotton-gins	5,336,000	3,645	2,027,000	8,328,000
Terpentine and turp.	3,251,000	3,878	348,000	1,476,000
Railway cars, &c.	1,416,000	2,218	1,237,000	2,228,000

Oyster-canning and preserving, and the manufacture of fertilizers are also important.

The State in 1910 had 4,506 miles of railway, besides 96 miles of electric railways. The railroads with greatest length of line in the State are the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Illinois Central, the Southern, the Mobile and Jackson and Kansas City, the Mobile and Ohio, and the Gulf and Ship Island railways. The Mississippi river and the Gulf Coast provide natural facilities for transport.

### Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
Census Bulletin No 46 Census of Manufactures, 1903. Washington, 1906

## MISSOURI

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 24 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years.

The right of suffrage extends (with the usual exceptions) to all male citizens and to aliens who, five years before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens, but all who vote must have been resident in the State one year, and in the county or city 60 days next before the election.

Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 16 Representatives.

Governor—Elliott W. Major, 1913-17 (\$5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Cornelius Roach.

The State is divided into 114 counties. Jefferson City is the State Capital.

**Area, Population, Instruction**—Area 69,415 square miles (680 square miles water)

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1820	56,017	10,569	66,586	1.0
1900	2,945,431	161,234	3,106,665	45.2
1910	3,135,883	157,452	3,293,335	47.9

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,512,977	81,305	454	78	1,595,710
Female	1,420,866	80,929	4	57	1,510,935
Total	2,933,843	161,234	458	135	3,106,665

In 1910 there were 1,557,333 males and 1,605,497 females.

The foreign-born numbered 216,379, of whom 109,389 were German, 31,832 Irish, 15,666 English, 8,616 Canadian, nationalities less numerous represented being Swiss, Russian Swedish, &c

The largest cities in the State, with population in 1910, are —

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop
St. Louis	687,029	Springfield	35,201	Webb City	11,817
Kansas City	248,381	Hannibal	18,341	Moberly	10,928
St. Joseph	77,408	Sedalia	17,822	Carthage	9,488
Joplin	32,073	Jefferson (Cap.)	11,850		

The strongest religious bodies in the State are Catholic, Baptist and Methodist, after which (in order of importance), come Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists

School attendance is compulsory on children from 8 to 14 years of age for not less than three fourths the school term. In 1912 the public elementary schools had 18,555 teachers and 701,820 enrolled pupils, 519 public high schools had 1,891 teachers and 39,294 pupils. In 1912 there were 5 public normal schools with 166 teachers and 5,746 pupils. For superior instruction there are many universities and colleges, the more important being as follows —

Opened	Institutions	Professors	Students
1841	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia (State)	191	8,147
1858	Washington Univ. St. Louis (non-sect.)	183	1,173
1879	St. Louis Univ. (R.C.)	300	1,066
1881	Christian Brothers Coll. St. Louis (R.C.)	80	503
1882	William Jewell Coll. Liberty (Bapt.)	30	587
1887	Missouri Wesleyan Col. Cassaron (M.E.)	10	234
1876	Park Coll. Parkville (Presb.)	85	350
1873	Drury Coll., Springfield (Cong.)	35	306
1888	Tarkio Coll. (U. Presb.)	37	312
1864	Central Wesleyan Coll., Warrenton	18	306

The Lincoln Institute for coloured youths has 19 professors and 511 students.

**Charity** —The Missouri system of charities and corrections proper consists of 13 separately governed state charitable and penal institutions, of county goals and almshouses or infirmaries in practically all counties of the state, of special institutions of this character controlled by some of the larger cities, a general system of public relief of the poor in their homes amounting to somewhat less than 250,000 dollars annually and juvenile courts in the six largest urban districts of the state. In 1908 the sum of \$78,693 dollars was expended by counties on 2,893 persons in state hospitals, and \$30,683 dollars on 12,457 persons not in state hospitals. In each county the county court has the care of the poor inhabitants, and may erect a poor-house, appoint a superintendent, and make regulations for management. An inhabitant of a county is one who has resided there 12 months before applying relief, but the court at its discretion may relieve others. Support of the poor may be let out by contract.

**Finance, Defenses.**—For the years 1912 and 1911 the revenue and expenditure were —

	1912 Dollars	1911 Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1912 and 1911	2,038,712	1,829,546
Receipts, 1912 and 1911	11,013,126	9,164,661
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13,051,838</b>	<b>10,994,207</b>
Disbursements, 1912 and 1911	10,070,007	8,955,496
<b>Balance, Jan 1, 1913 and 1912</b>	<b>2,981,831</b>	<b>2,038,712</b>

On January 1, 1911 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 4,398,829 dollars (interest being payable to State funds). The assessed value of real property (1911) was 1,857,245 dollars, of personal property, 4,868,585 dollars of railway bridge, telephone and telegraph property, assessed by State board, 1,817,151 dollars.

The militia, or National Guard, consists of infantry and artillery with a total strength of 223 officers and 3,217 men in 1909, the naval militia had 10 officers and 96 men.

**Production and Industry** — Agriculture is the chief occupation in the State. In 1910 the farm area was 34,591,248 acres, of which 24,581,000 acres was improved land. The chief crops are cereals. In 1912 the maize crop amounted to 245,042,000 bushels, wheat to 21,546,720 bushels, and oats 29,488,500 bushels. Potatoes and sorghum are grown throughout the State. In the south-eastern lowlands the important product is cotton, the area under which was 59,800 acres and the yield 25,857,000 pounds. In 1912, 10,150 acres were under flax, yielding 71,071 bushels of flax seed. The acreage under tobacco was 5,174, from which the crop was 4,894,600 pounds, valued at 587,352 dollars. There are many orchards, and small fruit is grown. Stock raising is important, especially the raising of hogs of which in 1910 there were 2,714,000 in the State. In that year there were also 925,000 milk cows, 2,165,000 other cattle, 957,000 sheep, and 1,005,000 horses. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 8,050,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,663,985 dollars.

The productive coal fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 11,104 miners. The output in 1911 amounted to 3,760,607 short tons, valued at 6,431,066 dollars. Petroleum and natural gas are also produced. The output of red and brown hematite iron ore was 72,788 long tons, valued at 153,676 dollars. The output of zinc was 127,540 short tons (14,539,560 dollars). The output of lead in 1911 was 182,207 short tons, valued at 16,395,630 dollars. The lead ores at Mine La Motte, Missouri, contain cobalt and nickel. Barytes in 1911 was produced to the amount of 21,500 short tons, valued at 81,380 dollars. The output of limestone, sandstone, and granite was valued at 2,338,585 dollars, of bricks, tiles, and pottery, at 6,274,853 dollars. Other products are Portland cement (output in 1911, 4,114,858 barrels, valued at 3,349,312 dollars), grindstones, pig-iron, copper, blue and white lead. The mineral products of the State in 1911, including iron ore but not pig iron, were valued at 52,636,343 dollars.

Missouri has prosperous manufacturing industries, the more important of which depend on agriculture and forestry. In 1910 there were 8,375 industrial establishments; the capital invested in all the industries of the State amounted to 443,343,060 dollars, the number of persons employed in them (including proprietors, clerks, and wage-earners) was 185,765, and the year's

output was valued at 574,111,000 dollars. The chief industries, with their capital, their wage-earners, and their output in 1910 were:—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars
Slaughtering & meat packing	18,787 000	4,674	79 581,000
Flour and grist milling	17,066,000	2,198	44,568,000
Foundries	29,870 000	7 448	19 978,000
Boot and shoe making	15 838,000	17,396	48 761,000
Lumberwork & planing mills	18,980 600	18,522	23 261 000
Bakeries	17,048,000	4,748	10,829,000

St. Louis and Kansas City are important centres of the traffic in grain and live stock.

In the State there were in 1910, 8,082 miles of railway, besides 1,688 miles of electric railway track. The northern portion of the State is better supplied with railways than the southern. The principal lines in the State are the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the St. Louis South Western. St. Louis is the terminal for the larger river steamers, and there is a heavy traffic between it and the Gulf of Mexico. The market for the grain and animal produce of the Western States is largely reached via Missouri.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Kansas City and another at St. Louis.

### Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.  
*Gov. (Lacken), Missouri.* In 'American Commonwealths' Series Boston, Mass.

## MONTANA.

**Government.**—The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 31 Senators, elected for 4 years in such a manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one half at each biennial election. The members of the House of Representatives, 65 in number, are elected for two years.

**Governor.**—Samuel V. Stewart, 1915-17 (5,000 dollars)

**Secretary of State.**—A. M. Alderson.

The State is represented in the Federal Legislature by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. For local administrative purposes the State is divided into 31 counties, and into 18 judicial districts. The State Capital is Helena.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—The State has a total area of 144,572 square miles, including a water surface of 770 square miles, and a population in 1910 of 279,000. The Federal census results give the population as follows:—

The coloured population in 1910 numbered 1,884. Of the total population 107,113 were foreign born. In 1900 the foreign population comprised 10,810 Canadian English, 9,436 Irish, 8,077 English, and 7,162 German. There is an Indian reservation of 13,632 square miles, with a population of 9,904. The largest cities in the State are Butte, with a population of 89,165 in 1910, Great Falls had 13,948, Helena (capital), 12,515, Missoula, 12,369, Anaconda, 10,184, Billings, 10,031.

The religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Lutheran.

In 1910 the public elementary schools had 2,250 teachers, 66,141 enrolled pupils, 29 public high schools had 202 teachers and 3,483 pupils. The normal school had 10 teachers and 160 students in 1910. The University of Montana in 1910 had 24 instructors and 154 students. The State also supports a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, to which is affiliated the Experimental Station, and a State School of Mines.

**Charity**—The benevolent institutions in Montana comprise 16 hospitals, 15 of which are private or ecclesiastical, two orphanages, one of which is a State institution, four homes for adults, one of which is a State home, and the State School for the Deaf and the Blind. The county commissioners have exclusive superintendence of the poor. Applicants for relief must, (except in extreme cases) have resided 2 months in the county. Parents, grand parents, and dependants of a pauper are liable for his support. The board may establish a poor farm, or may let out the support of the poor by annual contract.

**Finance, Defence**—The total receipts and disbursements for the year September 1, 1910, to August 31, 1911, were —

	Dollars
Balance on September 1, 1910	682,243
Receipts, 1910-11	3,275,460
Total	3,957,703
Disbursements, 1910 11	3,179,442
Balance, August 31, 1911	778,261

**Bonded Debt**—Direct State obligation, 279,000 dollar 4%, Capital Building Grant, 350,000 dollar 6% and 425,000 dollar 5%. Sinking Fund for Capital Building Bonds, September 1, 1911 is 222,750 dollars, and for State Bonds, 4,986 dollars. State has 3,437,650 dollars invested in Bonds yielding an average of 4½% per annum.

The assessed valuation of all kinds of property in 1910 was 309,673,697 dollars.

The National Guard (artillery and infantry) in 1910 consisted of 62 officers and 684 enlisted men.

**Production**—Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources, and opportunity is offered to prospective settlers of acquiring land and becoming permanent residents. The lands on prairies which cannot be irrigated and which hitherto have been used for cattle grazing are being settled upon, and good crops are raised when scientific dry farming is employed. Large irrigation projects are being constructed by the United States Government, and many private enterprises are being successfully carried out. Under the Federal Reclamation Act an area of more than



656,500 acres is within a Federal irrigation scheme and projects more or less completed are to provide irrigation for 1,394,000 acres in the State.

The chief crop is wheat, amounting in 1911 to 12,299,000 bushels, and worth 9,740,000 dollars, oats, 21,165,000 bushels, value 8,446,000 dollars, barley, 1,070,000 bushels, value 728,000 dollars, flax seed, 3,372,000 bushels, value 5,890,000 dollars; potatoes, 4,050,000 bushels, value 2,997,000 dollars, hay 1,324,000 tons, value 12,240,000 dollars. Fruit is now very widely cultivated in the State, there were 1,500,000 fruit-bearing trees in 1911. The raising of sheep, cattle, &c., is a very important industry. Montana has more sheep and produces more wool than any other State in the Union. On January 1, 1912, there were 5,011,000 sheep, producing 39,830,000 pounds of wool valued at 6,771,100 dollars. In 1911 the number of horses was 347,000, milk cows, 91,000 other cattle, 782,000, swine, 143,000.

The lumber industries of the State are important.

Montana has great mineral resources. In 1911 the production of coal amounted to 2,976,358 short tons, valued at 5,342,168 dollars, of copper 271,814 pounds (33,976,811 dollars), of lead, 2,499 short tons, of gold, 176,564 fine ozs., valued at 8,649,700 dollars, of silver 12,163,900 fine ozs., of the value of 6,568,500 dollars. Other products are iron ore, zinc, tungsten, granitoides, corundum, mineral waters, and sapphires. In 1911, the total value of mineral output was 58,454,928 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are prosperous. In 1909 there were 677 manufacturing establishments. The salaried officials numbered 1,880. Their wage-earners, 11,655. The wages paid amounted to 10,901,000 dollars, the salaries paid, to 2,054,000 dollars, the cost of materials used, to 49,180,000 dollars, the value of output, to 73,272,000 dollars, value added by manufacture, to 24,092,000 dollars. By far the most important of the industries is the smelting and refining of copper but details of copper and some other works are necessarily withheld. Of other industries the more important are —

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	2,444,000	3,100	1,805,000	6,834,000
Car making and repairing	2,012,000	1,913	1,088,000	2,811,000
Brewing	3,040,000	240	602,000	2,440,000
Flour and Grst	2,569,000	165	1,695,000	2,175,000

In 1910 there were 4,703 miles of railway in the State, besides 61 miles of electric street or elevated railway. The telegraph lines had a length of 9,556 miles, and the telephone lines 5,334 miles.

### Books of Reference.

Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labour and Industry of the State of Montana, Helena, 1911.

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

"Montana." Issued by Publicity Department of Bureau of Agriculture, 1911.

## NEBRASKA.

**Government.**—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members. The Legislators are elected for two years. The franchise extends not only to citizens but also to aliens who, thirty days before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens. Voters must have resided in the State for six months, in the county for 40 days, in the precinct for ten days next before the election. This autumn, however, the State will adopt constitutional amendment requiring foreigners to complete citizenship within five years or lose right of franchise.

Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

*Governor*—John N. Morehead, 1913-15 (2,500 dollars)

*Secretary of State*.—A. Wait

There are 92 counties in the State. The State Capital is Lincoln.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area 77,520 square miles, of which 712 square miles is water. The population in decennial census years from 1860 was —

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	452,402	5.9	1900	1,068,800 <sup>1</sup>	13.9
1890	1,058,910	13.8	1910	1,192,214	15.5

<sup>1</sup> Including 6,269 negroes and 3,322 Indians.

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	559,339	3,368	183	1,702	564,592
Female	497,187	2,901	—	1,620	501,708
Total	1,056,526	6,269	183	3,322	1,068,800

In 1910 there were 185,544 males and 180,708 females.

The foreign born population numbered 177,347, of whom 65,506 were German, 24,693 Swedish, 16,138 Bohemian, 12,581 Danish, 11,127 Irish, 9,757 English, 9,049 Canadian and 3,083 Russian. The largest cities in the State are, Omaha with a population of 24,096 in 1910, Lincoln (capital), 43,973, and South Omaha, 26,259.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are, in order of numbers, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Disciples, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational.

In Nebraska (as in Iowa) in 1900 only 2.3 per cent. of the population over ten years of age were illiterate, the lowest proportion of illiterates in the United States. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years of age for not less than 12 weeks in school term. The use of the Bible is permitted in public schools, but sectarian instruction is prohibited. The elementary public schools, in 1910, had 10,355 teachers, 281,375 enrolled pupils and 11,049 teachers. There were 875 public high schools with 251

teachers and 19,333 pupils. There are 9 State normal schools with 23 teachers and 2,342 students (1909), and 2 private normal schools. Higher instruction is provided in universities and colleges, of which the more important are —

Opened	Institutions	Professors, &c	Students
1890	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State)	217	2,396
1879	Creighton Univ. Omaha (R.C.)	143	525
1872	Doane Coll., Crete (Cong.)	26	947
1882	Hastings Coll. (Presb.)	16	124
1886	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M.E.)	45	555
1890	York College (U.B.)	17	425
1890	Cotter, Lincoln (Disciples)	23	450

The State has also an agricultural college.

**Charity**—The State has 2 homes for soldiers and sailors, 3 asylums for the insane and one for the feeble minded, 2 industrial homes for incorrigible boys and girls, and institutions for the deaf, blind, and homeless. There are many other benevolent institutions, comprising hospitals, orphanages and homes provided by private corporations or religious bodies. Justices of the peace in counties without a poor-house are overseers of the poor in their districts and, as such, report to the county commissioners. They may *commit* (under bond) the care of paupers to discrete householders. Thirty days residence in a county entitles a pauper to relief. A pauper with residence in another county is returned thither. Parents, grandparents, children, grand-children, and brothers and sisters are liable for support of a pauper. For bringing a pauper into a county where he has no legal settlement there is a penalty of 100 dollars. If the county commissioners build and maintain a poor house, the justices of the peace cease to be overseers, and townships cease to be chargeable for support of the poor.

**Finance, Defence.**—For the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were —

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1911	489,550
Receipts 1911-'12	5,807,296
Total	5,796,846
Disbursements, 1911-12	5,223,236
Balance, November 30, 1912	573,611

The State has no debt. In 1907 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 328,757,579 dollars.

The militia, or National Guard, with its headquarters at Lincoln, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, total strength, 168 officers and 1,299 men. The number (unorganized) liable to military service is 124,000.

**Production and Industry**—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1916 it contained 193,575 farms with a total area of 24,822,321 acres, of which 24,822,577 acres was improved land. The Federal Irrigation works, completed in 1913, embraced 116,000 acres in the mid region of Nebraska and Wyoming. The principal crops are

cereals, hay, and potatoes. In 1912 the yield of maize was 182,618,000 bushels, wheat, 56,652,000 bushels; oats, 34,510,000 bushels. Beet-sugar is produced. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. In 1910 the State contained 1,045,000 horses, 72,000 mules, 879,000 milk cows, 3,043,000 other cattle, 898,000 sheep, and 4,201,000 swine. From 250,000 sheep in 1911 the wool clip yielded 1,625,000 pounds of wool, valued at 300,325 dollars.

Nebraska has some quarries but no mines. Limestone and sandstone were quarried in 1911 to the value of 263,401 dollars, and the output of bricks and tiles was valued at 795,894 dollars. Total mineral output in 1911, 1,316,168 dollars.

The most important manufacturing industries are associated with the pastoral and agricultural produce of the State. In 1910 there were 2,500 manufacturing establishments in the State, their aggregate capital amounted to 99,901,000 dollars, the persons owning or working them (proprietors, firm members, clerks, &c., and wage-earners) numbered 31,966, the material used cost 151,081,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 199,019,000 dollars. The chief of these industries is slaughtering and meat-packing, which has its centre at South Omaha. Statistics of four industries are given as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering	10,414,000	6,015	73,564,000	92,804,000
Flour and Milling	9,472,000	889	15,217,000	17,636,000
Butter	2,975,000	833	6,430,000	7,661,000
Foodstuffs	4,808,000	1,028	1,516,000	2,930,000

Other industries are printing and publishing, brewing, soap and candle making, brick and tile work, smelting, sugar manufacture, &c.

In 1910 there were 6,067 miles of railway in the State, besides the 240 miles of electric railway track. The principal railway systems are the Union Pacific; Chicago and North Western, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, Illinois Central, Chicago and Great Western; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Omaha, standing on the Missouri, has not only a large river traffic, but is a centre whence 14 trunk lines of railway radiate.

There is a British Vice Consul at Omaha.

### Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments, especially those of the Auditor and of the Bureau of Labour and Statistics.

Morton's History of Nebraska. 6 vols.

## NEVADA

**Government.**—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 22 members elected for four years, about half their number retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 33 members elected for two years. Qualified electors, and eligible to either House, are (with the usual exceptions) all male citizens who have resided in the State six months and in the county or district 30 days next before the election.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

**Governor** — T. L. Odhe, 1910-14 (4,000 dollars)

**Secretary of State** — George Brodigan

The State capital is Carson City (population in 1900, 2,100). There are 16 counties.

**Area, Population, Instruction, Justice** — Area, 110,700 square miles, 900 square miles being water. In 1910 the population included 52,551 males and 29,324 females, 5,240 Indians, 900 Chinese, and 513 negroes. The foreign born numbered 18,102 of whom 1,425 were Irish, 1,179 German, and 1,167 English.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1890	42,206	0.6	1900	42,586	0.6
1900	44,761	0.6	1910	81,875	0.7

The most numerous religious body in the State is the Roman Catholic, other denominations being Episcopal, Methodist, Mormon, and Presbyterian.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1910 the elementary public schools had 500 teachers and 10,500 enrolled pupils. The 23 public high schools had 60 teachers and 750 pupils. The University at Reno was founded in 1886 and has 40 professors and instructors and 325 students.

In Nevada there is a State Orphans' Home. Boards of county commissioners superintend the county poor, and may contract for their support, or appoint agents to provide for them. Six months' residence entitles a pauper to relief, provision is made for relief and removal of non resident paupers. Parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters are liable for support of a pauper. Pauper children must be apprenticed to a householder. County commissioners may establish and regulate workhouses. There is a penalty of 100 dollars for bringing a pauper into a county.

**Finance, Defence.**—The receipts and disbursements in the year 1912 were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1912	522,066
Receipts, 1912	1,369,432
Total	1,791,498
Disbursements, 1912	1,312,469
Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1912	579,029

The outstanding bonds of the State on December 31, 1911, amounted to \$14,000 dollars. The assessed value of taxable property in 1910 was: real property, \$9,442,320 dollars; personal, \$3,875,656 dollars, total, 13,317,976

dollars. To this has to be added the assessed net value of the net proceeds of mines, (1910) 6,632,124 dollars, giving the total assessed value of 80,468,366 dollars

**Production and Industry**—In 1910 the farm area of the State was 2,714,757 acres of which 752,117 acres was improved land. The Federal irrigation project embraces 160,000 acres within the State of Nevada. The development of agricultural land has been retarded by lack of transport facilities and local markets, but there is considerable activity in the raising of stock. Principal crops in 1912—Corn, 80,000 bushels, wheat, 1,137,000 bushels, barley 492,000 bushels, potatoes, 2,130,000 bushels. In 1910 there were in the State 98,000 horses, 19,000 milk cows, 404,000 other cattle, 1,585,000 sheep, and 15,000 swine. In 1911 the wool clip from 850,000 sheep yielded 5,775,000 pounds of wool, valued at 952,875 dollars. In 1911 the area of national forests in the State was 5,650,847 acres.

The mineral resources of the State are chiefly gold and silver, but copper, lead, zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum, and building stone are also worked. In 1911 the output of gold was 875,438 fine ounces, valued at 18,098,900 dollars, and of silver, 13,185,400 ounces, valued at 7,120,400 dollars. The copper produced in 1911 amounted to 65,561,015 pounds, value 8,195,127 dollars, zinc, 1595 short tons, value 181,830 dollars. Value of total mineral output for 1910, 34,617,127 dollars, for 1911 34,148,101 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are not of great importance, but they have shown a rapid growth since the census of 1900. In 1910 there were 177 manufacturing establishments employing altogether 256 salaried officials and 2,257 wage-earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 9,807,000 dollars, the raw material used in the year to 8,366,000 dollars, and their output, to 11,887,000 dollars. The more important works were for flour and grain, car making and repairing, butter, brewing and printing.

In 1911 the length of railway in the State is 2,256 miles, besides 11 miles of electric railway.

### Books of Reference

Reports of the State Controller, State Treasurer, and other Executive Officers.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Government.**—The sense of the people as to the calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution must be taken every seven years. If a convention is held the amendments to the Constitution which it proposes must be laid before the towns, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 24 members, elected for two years. The House of Representatives consists of from 300 to 400 members, the number varying slightly with each session, as representation is on the basis of population. Electors are all male citizens 21 years of age, resident one year in the place to be represented, duly registered and not under sentence for crime or paupers.

Governor.—Samuel D. Falker, 1913-15 (\$2,900 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—

New Hampshire is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 3 Representatives. The State is divided into 10 counties. The State Capital is Concord.

**Area, Population, Instruction**—Area 8,315 square miles, of which 275 square miles is water. In 1910 the total population was 430,572 (214,290 males and 214,282 females), of whom 564 were coloured. People of English descent are still predominant. The Irish stood second for a long time, but lately have given place to the French Canadian. There are also considerable numbers of Germans, Italians, Scotch, Finns, Greeks, Russian Jews, Swedes, Norwegians, Poles, &c.

The death rate in 1906 was 18.1 per 1,000 of population in cities, and 16.8 per 1,000 in rural districts. Divorce is granted for many causes, including unfaithfulness, cruelty, felony, drunkenness, separation of wife outside the State for 10 years, or absence of husband from the United States for 2 years with the purpose of acquiring citizenship in another country.

The largest city of the State is Manchester, with a population of 70,063 in 1910. Other cities are Nashua, 26,005, Concord (capital), 21,497, Dover, 18,347, Portsmouth, 11,269, Berlin, 11,780, Keene, 10,068, Rochester, 8,868, Laconia, 10,153.

The prevailing form of religion is the Roman Catholic, which has 63 per cent. of the Church membership, other bodies are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Protestant Episcopal. Religious instruction is not given in the public schools. The Roman Catholics maintain parochial schools in all the cities and some of the large towns.

The State law requires that at least 20 weeks of schooling must be provided in every town annually. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age during the whole school term, and for children who cannot read and write English the school age extends to 16. In 1910 the public elementary schools of the State had 2,972 teachers, 64,036 enrolled pupils, 59 public high schools had 246 teachers and 5,819 pupils. The normal school had 10 teachers and 179 students in 1910. The principal colleges within the State are Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Durham, founded in 1887. They are non-sectarian. Dartmouth has 85 instructors and 1,233 students, the State College 32 instructors and 231 students. St. Anselm's College at Manchester (R.C.) had 29 instructors and 141 students in 1909.

**Charity**—Within the State there are (besides almshouses, &c.) 50 benevolent institutions, comprising 19 hospitals (one public), 15 orphanages and 16 homes chiefly for adults (one public). Overseers of the poor in towns maintain the settled poor and temporarily relieve non-resident poor. Settlement is gained by 7 consecutive years' residence and payment of taxes; or by 4 consecutive years' payment of taxes and property of prescribed amount; but settlement must have been gained within 10 years of the date of application for relief. Parents, grand-parents, children and grand-children are liable for support of a pauper. Quotidian support their poor is prohibited; town overseers may establish town almshouses, blind and deaf persons, and dependent children. Town paupers (not veterans) are kept on county poor farms. To bring a pauper into a town or county is punishable by fine or imprisonment. The State board of charities

**Inspects almshouses.** On January 1, 1905, the almshouses had 1,816 pauper inmates (18 coloured).

**Finance, Defence.**—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending August 31, 1911, was:—

	Dollars
Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1911	283,987
Receipts, Sept. 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1912	2,797,894
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,081,881</b>
Disbursements, 1910-11	2,614,054
<b>Balance, September 1, 1911</b>	<b>567,827</b>

The net indebtedness on September 1, 1912, amounted to 1,337,038 dollars. The true value of all property in the State in 1904 was estimated at —

	Dollars
Real property	272,609,666
Personal property	244,179,538
<b>Total</b>	<b>516,789,204</b>

The militia of the State, called the New Hampshire National Guard, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, the number of men enrolled in 1909 being 181 officers and 1 545 enlisted men.

There is no federal naval establishment within the State though the navy yard at Kittery, Me., is known as the Portsmouth Navy Yard, because Portsmouth, N. H., is its port of entry.

**Production and Industry.**—The majority of the population is employed in agriculture, but manufacturing interests are not far behind. The total land area of the State is 5,763,000 acres, of which 1,443,000 acres are cultivated, 720,000 acres uncultivated, and 3,602,000 acres under forest. In 1910 there were 27,053 farms with a total acreage (improved and unimproved) of 3,249,458 acres, or 120 1 acres to each farm, nearly 29 per cent of the farm land being improved. The chief crops are, in order of importance, hay (1912 601 000 acres, producing 620 000 tons, valued at \$,590,000 dollars), corn, potatoes (1912 17 000 acres, producing 2,380,000 bushels, valued at 1,452 000 dollars), oats, the chief fruit crop is apples. In 1910 the farm animals in the State were 59,600 horses, 122,000 milk cows, 93,000 other cattle, 74 000 sheep, and 51 000 swine.

Metals are little worked, but granite and mica are quarried, and mineral waters and scythe stones are worked. The value of the granite output in 1911 was 1,017,272 dollars. In 1911 the clay products were valued at 420,748 dollars. Total value of mineral products, 1911, 1,727,645 dollars.

The manufacturing interests, aside from forest products, are largely confined to the Southern part of the State. In 1910 the capital invested in manufactures amounted to 139,690,000 dollars, the wage-earners numbered 78,638; the raw materials used were valued at 98,157,000 dollars, and the output at 194,681,900 dollars. Boots and shoes rank first, followed by cottons and woollen goods. An important occupation in the State is the summer entertainment of guests in the mountains and lake regions.

The imports are by rail grain, flour, beef, &c. The exports are the products of the State, boots and shoes, cottons and woollen goods, granite, lumber and pulp for paper. There is very little shipping. Portsmouth is the only port.



The Boston and Maine Railroad owns or leases all the steam railroad lines within the State except the Grand Trunk in the extreme north. In 1910 the length of steam railway in the State was 1,252 miles, the electric railways had 295 miles of track.

Within the State are 58 National banks, 9 State banks and trust companies, 54 savings banks, and 16 building and loan associations.

### Books of Reference

The Reports of the Various Departments of State Government

Drew (W. J.), New Hampshire Register Concord, N. H.

McClintock (J. N.), History of New Hampshire Concord N. H.

Palfrey (J. G.), History of New England Boston, Mass.

Roths (F. W.), Guide to New Hampshire Concord N. H.

## NEW JERSEY

**Government.**—The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all male citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the county for 5 months preceding the election, having the right of suffrage. The Senate consists of 21 senators, one for each county, elected by the voters for 3 years, in such manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third annually. The General Assembly consists of 60 members elected by the voters of the counties in numbers proportioned to the population of the counties as determined by the decennial Federal census.

**Governor** —

(10,000 dollars)

**Secretary of State** — D. S. Crater

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 19 Representatives. For local administration it is divided into 21 counties, which are subdivided into cities, boroughs, and townships. The State Capital is Trenton.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Land area 7,525 square miles, population (1910) 2,537,167 (1,786,463 males and 1,250,704 females), of whom 2,445,927 were white and 89,760 coloured. The American born numbered 1,632,918, English, 47,404, Irish, 136,061, German, 119,051, Italian, 75,768. In 1910 the death rate in cities was 16.1 per 1,000 of population, and in rural districts 14.4. The population in 1910 was 2,537,167. Population of the larger cities, according to the census of 1910, was as follows —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark	247,469	Elizabeth	73,409	East Orange	34,371
Jersey City	287,779	Bayonne	55,545	New Brunswick	23,388
Paterson	125,603	Pasaic	54,773	Bridgetown	14,209
Trenton (capital)	96,815	Atlantic	45,150	Long Branch	13,298
Camden	94,533	Perth Amboy	32,121	Milville	12,451
Hoboken	75,224	Orange	22,620	Union	21,023

The Roman Catholic Church has 51.5 per cent. of the church-going population; other bodies are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age, the schools are open to all from 5 to 20 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 12,087 teachers and 429,797 enrolled pupils. 166 public high schools had 840 teachers and 24,733 pupils. In 1910, 6 public normal schools had 147 teachers and 1,485 students.

Higher and non sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1908, had 161 professors and 1,314 students, at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 52 professors and 452 students and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1871) at Hoboken, with 34 professors and 890 students.

**Charity**—For philanthropic and charitable purposes New Jersey has 2 insane hospitals with 3,514 patients, and it maintains in county hospitals 2,751 insane patients, in 2 establishments for the feeble minded it has 540 inmates, in an epileptic village it has 329 patients. In an institution for tuberculous patients it maintains 138 patients, and in 2 soldiers' homes it has 774 inmates. Poor relief is administered by overseers in cities, towns, and corporate townships. Relief is restricted to persons having legal settlement in a city or town, other paupers may be temporarily relieved and then removed to their place of settlement or the place where they last resided for 6 months. Natives of the State gain settlement by living for a year on freehold valued at 130 dollars. Healthy immigrants, by a year's residence. Parents, grand parents, children and grand-children of a pauper are liable for his support. Townships with no provision for county support of paupers may have (singly or in combination) a poorhouse, and certain incorporated towns may provide for their own poor and escape the county poor tax. Pauper children are boarded out. It is illegal to bring alien paupers into the State.

**Finance, Defence**—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending October 31 1910, were as follows —

	Dollars
Gross receipts	8,534,969
Balance October 31 1909	3,680,882
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,215,851</b>
Gross disbursements	7,670,663
<b>Balance, October 31, 1910</b>	<b>4,545,188</b>

The true value of all property in the State in 1910 was estimated at —

	Dollars
Real property	1,776,408,029
Personal property	271,941,267
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,048,349,296</b>

The militia, or the National Guard as it is called in the State, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, had, in 1910, 339 officers and 3,815 enlisted men. There is also a naval reserve of 32 officers and 303 men. There is a State camp ground and rifle range at Sea Girt on the Atlantic Ocean.

**Production**—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1912 the chief crop was maize, acreage, 273,000, producing 10,874,000 bushels, of hay there was

an acreage of 223,700 acres, producing 223,000 short tons, valued at 10,490,000 dollars. The yield of potatoes was 9,034,000 bushels. The farm animals in 1910 comprised 103,090 horses, 190,000 milk cows, 22,000 other cattle, 24,000 sheep, and 132,000 swine.

New Jersey has valuable fisheries, the lakes and streams being stocked with trout, perch, black bass, &c., while there are shad, menhaden, and sturgeon fisheries on the Delaware River and round the coast. In 1908 425 vessels and 8,843 boats were employed, with 7,281 men, the fishery products were valued at 3,068,590 dollars.

The mineral deposits consist of magnetic iron, zinc, manganese, talc, soapstone, and graphite. Only the iron and zinc are at present worked to any considerable extent. The pig iron output in 1911 was valued at 683,800 dollars, and the refined zinc at 1,724,592 dollars. Granite, trap rock, sandstone, and limestone quarries show an output in 1911 valued at 1,697,410 dollars, the production of Portland cement was valued at 2,259,528 dollars, the clay working industries of the State produced brick, terra-cotta, tiling, and pottery to the value of 18,178,238 dollars. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 27,659,346 dollars.

The manufacturing industries within the State are prosperous. In 1910, the manufacturing establishments had a capital of 977,172,000 dollars, they employed 36,838 salaried officials and 326,223 wage earners, the raw material used was valued at 722,653,000 dollars, and the output at 1,145,530,000 dollars. The textile industries (taken collectively) are the most important; in 1910 their joint output was valued at 181,232,625 dollars. This output comprised, among other products, silk manufactures, 58,513 274 dollars, dyeing and finishing silk goods, 9,606 062, worsted and woollen goods, 30,784,104; felt hats, 10,503,020, cotton goods, 21,403 553, hosiery, 5,982,612. Statistics of the chief groups of industries for 1910 are given as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners		Raw material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Textile	119 640 290	69 637	74,712,541	125 870,194	
Copper and silver smelting	17 800 621	4,456	43,335,326	54,115 221	
Foundry and machine works	67 023,000	27,815	29,940 900	66 506,000	
Petroleum products	70 704,066	7,287	60,716,765	70,720,942	
Iron and steel	34,682,157	6,971	15,372,396	2,260,062	
Lumber	17 158,096	4,209	30,315,695	29 239 572	
Beverly products	37,822,809	2,296	5 296,658	20,443,976	
Food products	11,668,648	3,846	37,173,023	83,747,182	
Mechanical machinery	16,651 096	7 796	9,775,672	21,186,077	
Chemicals	27 066 101	3,467	15,459 281	85 657,346	
Pottery	9 795 610	5 345	2,526,906	2,340,346	

In 1908, according to State statistics, there were 41 establishments for canning fruit and vegetables, employing 5 392 persons, who packed 75,171,912 pounds of vegetables, comprising tomatoes, pease, and pears.

In 1910 the length of railroad within the State was 3,354 miles, electric railway track, 1,893 miles; the length of canals was 175 miles.

## NEW MEXICO

**Constitution and Government.**—New Mexico from the time of its discovery by Europeans was politically associated with Mexico. On May 11, 1846, the Mexican war began, when peace was made February 2, 1848, New Mexico was recognized as belonging to the United States. On September 8, 1850, the Organic Act of the Territory was passed by the United States Congress. The boundaries of the Territory had been made to include part of Texas, but Utah was formed into a separate Territory, in 1861 part of New Mexico was transferred to Colorado, and in 1848 Arizona was disjoined, leaving to New Mexico its present area.

In June, 1910, Congress passed an Enabling Act permitting the Territory of New Mexico to frame a State Constitution. This was ratified by Congress and the President, and in November, 1911, New Mexico was admitted to Statehood.

The Constitution provides for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and other State officials, including a corporation commission, consisting of three members. Under the Constitution these officers elected in November, 1911, hold office until 1915, thereafter State and county officers are elected every four years. The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 47 members of the House of Representatives. Under the reapportionment the State is entitled to one member of Congress, in place of two chosen at the first State legislature.

*Governor*—William C. McDonald, 1911–15 (\$5,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State*—Antonio A. Lucero

For local government the State is divided into 26 counties. The administrative capital of the State is Santa Fé, population (as shown by the census of 1910), 5,072.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 122,634 square miles. Of the population in 1910, 304,602 were whites, 20,573 Indians, 1,628 negro or of African descent, 246 Chinese, and 252 Japanese. In 1910 there were 175,245 males and 152,056 females. In four census years the population was —

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	119,566	1.0	1900	195,310	1.6
1890	153,598	1.3	1910	327,301	2.7

The largest towns are Albuquerque with 11,020 inhabitants, East Las Vegas, 3,755; Las Vegas, 3,179; Roswell, 3,172, and Santa Fé with 5,072. In 1898 it was estimated from the poll books that about 47 per cent. of the population was of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian descent, and 53 per cent. of Anglo-Saxon and other descent. Since then the proportions have changed owing to the settlement of many of Anglo-Saxon origin in the territory; and this change is confirmed by the increasing use of the English language and English newspapers. Indian reservations with an area of 3,635 square miles have a population of 18,130, chiefly Navaho, Apache, and Pueblo (or Arapaho) Indians.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, but various Protestant bodies have schools and churches within the State. Religious instruction in public schools is prohibited by law, but boards of directors may open school-houses for the use of religious societies, &c., at times outside the regular school hours.

Elementary education is free, and all children between 7 and 14 years of age are compelled to attend school. The use of the English language is enforced in schools. There are (1912) public elementary schools in the State with 60,000 enrolled pupils, and 1,600 teachers, and 30 public high schools with 75 teachers and 1,600 pupils. Besides, there are 34 Indian schools with 2,500 pupils, and 110 teachers (maintained by the Federal Government). Three public normal schools have 85 teachers and about 800 students. For special and higher instruction there are various institutions, a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, with 42 professors and 372 students, a School of Mines, with 8 professors and 34 students, a Military Institute, an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, an Orphans School, and a Reform School. At Albuquerque is the University of New Mexico, founded in 1859, it has 22 professors and 137 students. The State schools are maintained by funds assigned by the State Government, and by the proceeds of the school tax levied by the commissioners of each county, municipality and district.

**Charity**—Within the State are public and semi public institutions for charitable purposes, the chief of which are 24 hospitals, an asylum for imbeciles, a sanatorium, an orphanage, an institution for the blind and the deaf and dumb, and a relief society. There is not a poor house in New Mexico.

**Finance, Production, &c.**—For the year ending May 31, 1912, the revenue and expenditure were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, June 1, 1911	525,275
Receipts for year	918,458
Total	1,443,733
Disbursements for year	937,479
Balance, June 1, 1912	506,254
Territorial Debt —	
June 1, 1910, debt	975,000
Paid during year	27,000
Debt, June 1, 1912	948,000

The assessed value of property subject to Tax for the year 1911 was \$4,500,500 dollars. Assessments being on basis of 90% of actual valuation.

The National Guard of the State contains 721 enlisted men and 36 officers; the unorganized militia available is estimated at 55,000. In the State are 8 military reservations with a total area of about 187,400 acres. Battery target range in Capitan mountains 8,687.95 acres.

New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton. Irrigation, which is indispensable over wide tracts of fertile country, is extending. In 1900 the irrigated area covered 648,000 acres, exclusive of lands in Indian reserves. In 1911 the irrigated area had reached 780,000. Proposed

irrigation projects will reclaim 4,500,000 acres additional. The area to be reclaimed under the Federal Reclamation Act in New Mexico alone extends to 250,000 acres. The Rio Grande project provides for reservoir construction for the irrigation of 180,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas. Private enterprise also is devoted largely to reservoir and canal construction. The farm animals in 1910 comprised 189,000 horses, 29,000 milk cows, 201,000 other cattle, 4,729,000 sheep, and 82,000 swine. In 1911 the wool clip amounted to 20,250,000 pounds of wool, valued at 8,804,800 dollars. The national forest area covers more than 11,111,800 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 acres of heavily forested country in private ownership. The State has valuable mineral resources. In 1911 the metallic output comprised gold, 86,847 fine ounces (761,700 dollars), silver, 1,341,400 fine ounces (724,800 dollars commercial value), copper, 2,860,400 pounds (357,550 dollars), lead, 1,381 short tons (124,290 dollars), zinc, 8,778 short tons (480,692 dollars). In the same year 3,148,158 short tons of coal were produced, valued at 4,525,925 dollars. The quarries yielded granite, sand stone, limestone, and marble to the value of 406,454 dollars. Turquoise is profitably worked in four localities within the State, the sands contain traces of platinum, gypsum is produced in small quantities, as is also mica. The total mineral output of the State in 1911 was valued at 7,869,918 dollars. The manufactured output of New Mexico in 1910 amounted to the value of 7,978,000 dollars, of which nearly half was for car construction and repair by railway companies. The industries next in importance are lumber and timber work, and flour and grist milling. There are also woollen mills and cement works. The aggregate capital of all industries was 7,743,000 dollars, the number of wage earners was 4,143, earning in a year 2,591,000 dollars, and the cost of materials used was 8,261,000 dollars.

In 1910 there were 2,967 miles of railway and 14 miles of electric railway track within the State.

## Books of Reference

### OFFICIAL

Report of the Secretary of New Mexico—Legislative Manual. Biennial. Santa Fé.  
—Publications of the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, descriptive of the various resources of the State. Albuquerque.

## NEW YORK STATE.

**Constitution and Government.**—From 1609 to 1664 the region now called New York was under the sway of the Dutch, then it came under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence. Between July 8, 1776, and April 20, 1777, a Convention framed a Constitution under which New York was transformed into an independent State, afterwards, in 1788, entering the Union as one of the 13 original States.

The legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 51 members elected every two years, and an Assembly of 150 members elected annually. There are annual sessions.

The right of suffrage resides in every citizen 21 years of age, who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has resided in the State for a year preceding the election. A voter must also have resided four months in the county, and 30 days in the election district. Women Suffrage was passed in January, 1912.

The question whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution has to be submitted to the people every 20 years, beginning with 1814. If a revised Constitution is duly framed, it has to be submitted to the people for ratification not less than six weeks after the adjournment of the Convention.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 37 Representatives.

*Governor* — William Sulzer, 1912-14 (10,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State*. — Mitchell May

The Seat of the State executive is at Albany

For local government the State is divided into 61 counties

Cities are in 3 classes, the first class having each over 175,000 inhabitants, and the third under 50,000. Each is incorporated by charter, under special legislation. The government of New York City is vested in a board of Aldermen, elected for 2 years. Its members are the President, elected by the city, the presidents of the 5 city boroughs (Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond), 78 aldermen, one elected in each of the 78 districts. The chief executive officer is the Mayor, elected for 4 years; he appoints all the heads of departments, except the Comptroller, who is elected by the city.

**Area, Population, Education.**—Area 49,170 square miles (1,550 square miles being water)

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1800	582,051	12.4	1900	7,268,894	152.6
1860	8,860,785	81.5	1910	9,118,614	181.2

In 1910 the population consisted of 4,584,581 males and 4,529,033 females. Of the total, 134,181 were coloured, 2,729,260 were foreign born, the nationalities most numerously represented being German 480,026, Irish 435,555, English 196,685, Scotch 88,862, Italian 182,245, Russian 165,610, Austrian 78,491, Bohemian 16,347, Polish (Russian, German, Austrian, etc.) 89,466, Canadian English 90,834, Canadian French 27,199, Swedish 23,708, French 20,608, Norwegian 11,601, Swiss 13,678. The population of New York City in 1910 was —

Manhattan	2,351,542	Queens	284,641
Bronx	420,930	Richmond	85,969
Brooklyn	1,634,351		
Total N.Y.			4,766,533

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
Buffalo	425,715	Newburg	27,805	Ogdensburg	15,988
Rochester	218,149	Watertown	28,780	Ithaca	14,862
Syracuse	157,249	Kingston	25,908	Watervliet	15,074
Albany	109,253	Mt. Vernon	30,919	Corning	18,780
Troy	76,813	Poughkeepsie	27,986	Hornell	13,617
Yonkers	79,808	Amsterdam	31,267	Geneva	12,446
Schenectady	72,828	Cohoes	24,709	Cortland	11,504
Utica	74,419	Oswego	23,868	Little Falls	12,273
Binghamton	48,848	New Rochelle	28,867	Hudson	11,417
Elmira	87,176	Gloversville	20,642	N Tonawanda	11,955
Auburn	34,668	Lockport	17,970	Plattsburg	11,188
Niagara Falls	80,445	Rome	20,497	Olean	14,748
Jamestown	81,297	Dunkirk	17,221		

In 1909 the death rate in cities was 16.3 per 1,000 of population, in rural districts 15.6, in the whole State, 16.1

The chief churches are Roman Catholic, Methodist Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Baptist

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1910-11 the children enrolled in the public elementary schools numbered 1,318,899, and the number of teachers was 36,622. There were 709 public high schools with 174,387 pupils, and 6,832 teachers. There were 10 public normal schools with 279 teachers, and 8,965 students, and 6 schools of education connected with higher institutions. There were 86 universities, colleges, and professional schools with 4,663 professors and teachers and 36,215 collegiate and graduate students.

The Education Department is under the legislative direction of the Regents and the executive direction of the Commissioner of Education. This Department is quite similar to the Ministries of Education in Europe. It is charged with the general management and supervision of all public schools and of the educational work of the State including the operations of the University of the State of New York. The University is governed and all its corporate powers are exercised by a Board of Regents, whose members are at all times three more than the existing judicial districts of the State—at present 9 districts and 12 Regents—who exercise legislative functions concerning the educational system of the State and determine its educational policies.

Within the State are many sectarian and non-sectarian colleges. The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in all the departments of the chief colleges in 1910-11 were as follows:—

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c	Students
1866	Adelphi Coll., Brooklyn	27	484
1830	Alfred Univ., Alfred	87	272
1869	Barnard Coll., Manhattan	78	547
1866	Clarkson Tech. Sch., Potsdam	12	79
1854	City of N.Y. Coll., Manhattan	150	1,413
1880	Columbia Univ. Hamilton	44	245
1784	Columbia Univ., Manhattan	544	5,593
1784	Cornell Univ., Ithaca	427	4,414
1845	Duquesne College, Buffalo	14	286
1857	Fredonia University, New York	114	508
1819	Hamilton Coll., Clinton	16	278
1783	Manhattan College, New York	14	93



Founded	Name and Place	Professors &c.	Students
1831	New York Univ., New York	525	3 710
1870	Normal College of the City of New York	86	1 328
1883	Niagara University, Niagara	23	188
1854	Polytechnic Inst., Brooklyn	49	478
1847	Fraih Institut, Brooklyn	174	8,558
1854	Rensselaer Polyt., Troy	50	636
1846	Rochester Univ. Rochester	55	488
1856	St. Lawrence Univ. Canton	64	646
1870	Syracuse Univ. Syracuse	240	2,159
1783	Union Univ. Schenectady	151	794
1861	Vassar College Poughkeepsie	106	1 068
1908	William Smith College	37	39
1803	U. S. Military Acad. West Point	30	419

Educational work is maintained chiefly by the proceeds of the Free School Tax levied in counties for common schools, and of the general State Tax from which appropriations are made for education.

**Charity**—The State Board of Charities, a constitutional body (12 members appointed by the Governor with consent of Senate, term 8 years), has power to inspect all charitable institutions which receive any public funds establish rules for reception of inmates, approve or disapprove the incorporation of charitable and correctional institutions subject to its inspection, license dispensaries, supervise placing out of children, support and remove State, alien and non resident poor, investigate the condition of the poor seeking public aid, advise measures for their relief, and collect statistical information. The State maintains in whole or in part 28 institutions, charitable and reformatory, including those for defectives, total census, October 1, 1911, 10,806, there are 56 county, city, and town institutions, including public hospitals census 17,657, 29 public and 148 private children's homes, census 33,702, and approximately 1,100 other charitable institutions. Superintendents of the poor have charge of the almshouses and poor persons in the 61 counties, and decide disputes concerning settlements of poor persons. Overseers of the poor give temporary relief and commit poor persons to almshouses. Persons of full age gain a settlement in a town by one year's residence. No poor person may be removed to a different town or county without legal authority, nor foreign poor be brought into the State under penalty of 50 dollars. No child from 2 to 16, soldier, sailor, or idiot may be committed to any almshouse. Such poor as have not resided 60 days in a county within the year preceding application for relief are sent to special almshouses as State poor. Insane poor must be removed to one of the 16 State hospitals for the insane, in charge of the Commission in Lunacy.

**Finance, Defenses**—The sources of public revenue are (1) the general property tax, for county and municipal purposes only (2) an inheritance tax, for State purposes; (3) corporation taxes, business taxes, the secured debt tax, fees and licenses, for State, county, and municipal purposes. The general property tax is levied on real and personal property. Real property comprises (for taxation purposes) "special" franchises (mostly railway telegraph, and other public service rights), and the tangible property connected therewith. In most States debts of taxpayers may be deducted from their credits (debts due to them), but in New York State debts may be deducted from the whole amount of the taxpayer's personal property, and it is to provide against the deduction of the bond issues of the "special" franchise corporations that their franchises and working property are included in rating. Tax assessors and collectors are elected or appointed locally. In New York City there is a board of taxes and assessments, and a receiver of taxes. Individuals are not required to make a statement of their property, but corporations are. Property is assessed at full value. Assessors set locally as board of review. The

county board of supervisors and the State board of equalization equalize value of real estate. Assessment of personality is not equalized. Corporation taxes include organization taxes on domestic and license taxes on foreign corporations, annual franchise taxes and various taxes on different classes of corporations.

The State revenue and expenditure for 1911 were respectively as follows —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct 1, 1910	22,411,113
Receipts, Oct. 1, 1910—Sept. 30, 1911	66,937,902
Total	89 849,015
Disbursements, Oct 1, 1910—Sept 30 1911	69 163,624

Balance, Oct 1 1911	20,185,891
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The total bonded debt of the State, Sept 30, 1911, amounted to 77,230,660 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1910 was 9 639 001,868 dollars of personal property 452,499 198 dollars, total 10,121,501,061 dollars.

New York is the wealthiest as it is the most populous of all the States of the American Union. According to the estimates of the Federal Census Bureau, the aggregate value of all property within the State in 1904 amounted to 14,769 042,207 dollars, of which the sum of 9 151,979 081 dollars represented real property and improvements. The property included under the heading "personal property" comprised —

	Dollars
Lave stock	189,662,043
Farm machinery and implements	53,806 300
Manufacturing machinery tools, &c	488 774,713
Gold and silver coin and bullion	412,832 428
Railroads and their equipment	898,222,000
Street railways, shipping, water works, &c	1,151 475,505
Other property	2,419,290,137

Total personal property	5 617 063,128
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The City of New York in 1909 had total receipts amounting to 402,814,106 dollars expenditure of 412,068,978 dollars and net funded debt of 848 878,999 dollars.

The militia or national guard of New York contains (March 31, 1912) 663 cavalry, 722 field artillery, 2 038 coast artillery, 10 632 infantry engineers, 699, medical and hospital corps, 601, signal corps, 141 general officers and departmental and N C officers 157, total, 15,703.

The naval militia contains 61 commissioned officers and 847 enlisted men, total, 908.

**Production, Industry, Commerce** — New York has large agricultural interests. In 1910 it contained 215 597 farms of a total area of 22,030 367 acres, of which 14 844,039 acres was improved land. Common agricultural crops are raised, market gardening, fruit growing, sugar beet production, and tobacco culture are pursued. In 1912 the crops comprised maize, 19,743,000 bushels, wheat 5,840,000 bushels, oats, 36,714 000 bushels, besides potatoes, hay, and other products. The area under tobacco was 3,900 acres, the yield, 7,375,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. The farm animals in 1910 comprised 717 000 horses, 4,000 mules, 1,771,000 milk cows and 889,000 other cattle, 1,177,000 sheep, and 636,000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 4,630,000 pounds of wool, valued at 924,885 dollars.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1911 the mines within the State yielded 1,057,984 long tons of iron ore (2,939,009 dollars),

mostly magnetite. In 1911 the output of talc was 93,090 short tons, valued at \$13,388 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum in 1911 was 963,515 barrels, valued at 1,248,950 dollars, the yield of natural gas was of the value of 1,418,767 dollars. Mineral springs yielded 10,345,261 gallons, valued at 939,003 dollars. The output of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble, and limestone in 1911 was valued at 6,895,463 dollars, of Portland cement, 3,512,440 dollars of mineral waters, 939,003 dollars. The production of bricks, tiles, pottery, &c., was estimated at the value of 10,184,876 dollars. In 1911 the output of gypsum was 472,834 short tons, valued at 1,199,596 dollars. The State also produces infusorial earth, emery, garnet, crystalline quartz, and other minerals. Excluding pig iron, and including iron ore, the value of mineral output in 1911 amounted to 42,392,180 dollars.

*Manufacturing Industries.*—The statistics of the manufacturing industries of New York State according to the census results of 1900 and 1910 are summarized thus:—

		1900	1910
Establishments	Number	87,194	44,965
Capital	Dollars	2,081,459,515	2,179,497,000
Salaries officials	Number	94,012	131,691
Salaries	Dollars	111,145,175	103,582,000
Wage-earners (average)	Number	236,947	1,008,981
Wages	Dollars	480,814,651	557,231,000
Miscellaneous expenses		301,575,788	384,074,000
Cost of raw material		1,844,603,236	1,866,904,000
Value of output		2,488,545,570	2,869,490,000

The more important industries (or groups of industries), judged by the value of output, in 1910 were:—

Nature of Industries	Number of Establishments	Capital	Wages	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars.
Clothing, women's	3,063	84,213,000	64,841,000	148,142,000	272,516,000
Clothing, men's, including shirts	2,968	119,421,000	43,072,000	185,837,000	286,075,000
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	113	25,102,000	7,016,000	14,908,000	30,080,000
Foundry & machine shop products	1,672	204,330,000	40,602,000	81,621,000	154,870,000
Printing and publishing.	4,436	154,347,000	43,549,000	66,494,000	215,948,000
Liquors, malt	184	127,492,000	7,804,000	15,822,000	77,790,000
Bread and other bakery products	2,978	58,578,000	12,861,000	52,788,000	86,238,000
Tobacco manufacturers	5,371	41,863,000	16,644,000	21,941,000	78,602,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	276	14,536,000	4,327,000	110,168,000	127,120,000
Flour-mill and grist-mill products	983	30,270,000	1,660,000	60,470,000	62,802,000
Metallic machinery					
apparatus and supplies	217	60,427,000	12,479,000	27,438,000	40,580,000
Paper and wood pulp	176	90,912,000	5,744,000	31,767,000	43,880,000
Books and station, including cut stock & bindings	296	26,048,000	10,669,000	23,875,000	48,164,000
Coal, blast-furnacing and heating	141	278,607,000	6,354,000	16,058,000	48,247,000
Boiler, glass, and soda-bottle works	2,592	12,216,000	1,007,000	24,161,000	43,423,000
Winery and beer, distillery and malt	991	12,930,000	9,690,000	27,155,000	33,108,000
cideries	9	55,054,000	1,754,000	22,817,000	38,081,000
brewing goods, men's	375	26,112,000	7,764,000	21,479,000	46,127,000
fur goods	305	15,968,000	4,794,000	22,162,000	21,822,000
leather and hat goods	348	22,402,000	14,800,000	22,877,000	27,538,000

Pre-eminent among the industries of the State is the manufacture of clothing. This factory industry originated in this State about 1835, and by 1880 it was first among the industries of the State. In 1910, New York held the first place among the American States as a producer of clothing.

The combined textile industries in 1905 gave an output valued at 185,780,080 dollars. The following table contains statistics of the spindles, looms, &c., employed in the more important of them —

	Spindles	Looms	Knitting machines	Woolen cards (sets)	Combining machines
Cottons	778,066	14,088	—	—	—
Woolens	154,858	3,085	—	—	80
Hosiery	808,532	—	15,047	364	—
Silks	149,569	7,875	—	—	—
Total (1910)	1,885,462	24,698	15,047	364	80
Total (1905)	1,228,699	23,244	12,666	259	62

The output of the flour and grist mills in 1910 was of the value of 69,822,272 dollars. The material used in the year comprised wheat, 8,671,773 barrels, valued at \$5,680,489 dollars, corn 2,090,887 barrels valued at \$5,967,948 dollars, rye, 224,992 barrels valued at \$70,797 dollars, buckwheat, 66,882,557 pounds valued at 1,724,284 dollars, barley 1,580,856 pounds valued at \$5,37 dollars.

In 1910 there were 1,963 newspapers, &c., of which 281 were dailies, 48 Sunday papers, 36 semi-weekly, 875 weekly, 521 monthly, and 54 quarterly. Of the dailies, 84, with an aggregate circulation of 2,168,690 were morning papers. In English, 1,758 were published, and of the foreign languages, 60 were in German, 37 in Italian, 19 in Yiddish, 12 in Polish, 11 in Spanish, 4 in Swedish, 4 each in Bohemian, Croatian, French, Hungarian and Russian, 3 each in Rutenian and Syrian and 2 in Danish. A total of 1,690 publications, with an aggregate circulation of 10,116,760 copies per issue, were devoted to politics and family news. 185 with a circulation of 4,087,904 were religious in character, and 112 with a circulation of 12,664,218 were devoted to general literature.

New York city ranks as the third shipping port of the world, coming after London and Liverpool. The imports during the fiscal year of 1911 amounted to the value of 917,121,800 dollars, and the exports to the value of 807,096,417 dollars. The exports consist largely of grain, flour, cotton, tobacco, apples, and other fruits, preserved provisions, cattle, and frozen meat. Most of the great railway lines which bring merchandise from the west have their terminals on the New Jersey side of the harbour, but there are ample facilities for the transfer of goods to the docks on the eastern side by means of lighters and of barges which carry the loaded cars across. At New York in 1911 the tonnage movement in the foreign trade was: entered, 18,588,296 tons, cleared, 18,518,922 tons.

In New York State there were in 1910 8,429 miles of railway, and 4,720 miles of electric railway track. The canals of the State, used for commercial purposes, have a length of 566 miles, of which the Erie canal has 367 miles.

*British Consul-General at New York*—O W Bennett, C I E

*British Consul*—Hon. Reginald Walsh, M. V O

There are three Vice-consuls.

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## NORTH CAROLINA.

**Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members, and a House of Representatives of 120 members, elected for two years.

All male citizens of the United States, resident in the State two years, and in the county six months next before the election, and registered, have a vote. For registration the requirements are payment of poll-tax and ability to read and write in English (a test not imposed on descendants of voters of 1867).

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

**Governor**—Locke Craig, 1913-17 (\$5,000 dollars)

**Secretary of State**.—J. Bryan Grimes

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties. The State Capital is Raleigh.

**Area, Population, Instruction**—Area, 52,250 square miles, of which 3,670 square miles is water

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	419,900	219,629	638,829	18.2
1900	1,269,341	624,469	1,893,810	39.0
1910	1,508,444	697,843	2,206,287	45.3

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 there were 1,098,471 males and 1,107,816 females

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	632,155	303,624	49	2,849	938,677
Female	631,448	320,845	2	2,888	955,183
Total	1,263,603	624,469	51	5,687	1,893,810

Of the total, 4,492 were foreign born, 1,191 being German, and 204 English. Cities (with population in 1910) are: Wilmington, 25,748; Charlotte, 34,014; Asheville, 18,762; Raleigh (capital), 19,218; Greensboro, 15,895; Winston, 17,167; Durham, 18,241.

About half of the church members are Baptist, and three fifths Methodist. The others are mostly Presbyterian, Lutheran, or Protestant Episcopal.

In several counties school attendance is compulsory. Separate schools are provided for white and for coloured children. In 1911 the public elementary schools of the State had 11,451 teachers, and 528,418 enrolled pupils. There were 177 public high schools with 273 teachers and 6,514 pupils. Teachers are trained in 5 public normal schools, with 78 teachers and 1,089 students.

Higher instruction is given in 16 university and college institutions, the more important of which are the University of North Carolina (founded in 1793) in 1910 had 101 professors and 821 students, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1859) had 43 professors and 446 pupils. There are large sectarian colleges, and also schools and colleges for coloured youths.

**Charity.**—Within the State there are (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) 57 benevolent institutions, six of which

are public, the rest having been provided by private associations or religious bodies. They comprise 37 hospitals, one dispensary, 18 orphanages (two public), one day nursery, eight homes mainly for adults (one public), and two schools for the deaf and blind (both public). The board of commissioners for each county has the care of the poor, appoints the overseer and controls the home where indigent and aged poor are sent. Paupers without legal settlement (gained by a year's residence) in a county are supported at the cost of their county of settlement till they can be sent thither. The State board of charities inspects the homes. In all the almshouses in 1911 there were 1,893 pauper inmates (800 coloured).

**Finance, Defence.**—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending November 30, 1912, as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1911	218,221
Receipts, 1911-12	3,413,655
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 631,876</b>
Disbursements, 1911-12	3,841,020
<b>Balance, December 1, 1912</b>	<b>290,856</b>

In 1913 the outstanding debt amounted to 7,832,950 dollars. The State owns stock in railway and turnpike companies. In the year 1909 the assessed value of property was real property, 287,245,762 dollars, personal property, 277,959,461 dollars, total, 565,005,223 dollars. The true value of all property within the State in 1904 was estimated at —

	Dollars.
Real property	399,567,905
Personal property	442,504,313
<b>Total</b>	<b>842,172,218</b>

The militia, or National Guard, consisting of artillery and infantry, had, in 1911, a total strength of 237 officers and 2,277 enlisted men. The naval militia has 40 officers and 824 men.

**Production and Industry** —The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture. In 1910 the area of the farm land was 22 439,129 acres, of which 8,813,056 acres was improved land. Wheat and maize are grown, the yield of the former in 1912 having been 6,322,000 bushels, and of the latter, 51,106,000 bushels. The chief crop, however, is cotton, of which the area for 1909 was 1,359,000 acres, and the yield 649,886 bales, yield for 1911, 774,752 bales, estimated yield for 1912, 878,000 bales. Another important product is tobacco, grown on 179 000 acres, which yielded in 1912, 110,980,000 pounds, valued at 17 757,000 dollars. Other products are peanuts, potatoes, oats, and rye. The rice crop in 1912 amounted to 10,000 bushels. Stock raising is not important, but there is a growing dairy industry. In 1910 the farm animals were 192,600 horses, 131,000 mules, 297,000 milk cows, 449,000 other cattle, 215,000 sheep, and 1,856,000 swine.

In the eastern portion of the State there are shad and oyster fisheries, both valuable.

Minerals in some variety, but not in large quantities, are found in the State, the chief being corundum, mica (217,309 dollars in 1911), bismuth, talc, and soapstone, barites, graphite, coal, phosphate rock, gold (3,478 fine ozs.,

value 71,900 dollars in 1911), silver (1,900 oz., 600 dollars in 1911). The quarries, in 1911, yielded granite, limestone, and sandstone to the value of 270,925 dollars. Monasite and selenite, used in the manufacture of translucent light glasses, are also found. The clay products of the State (bricks, pottery, &c.) in 1911 were of the value of 1,286,126 dollars. The total value of the mineral products in 1911 was put at 2,797,156 dollars.

The prosperity of North Carolina is associated chiefly with cotton, tobacco, and lumber, but within the State a variety of other industries are pursued. The value of the output of all manufactures in the State in 1910 was put at 216,654,900 dollars. Statistics of six manufacturing industries are given as follows (census 1910) —

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cotton goods	96,993 000	47,231	48,688,000	72,680,000
Tobacco	23,162,000	8 208	13 816 000	35,987,000
Lumber and timber	29,675,000	34,001	12,534,000	83,525 000
Flour and grist	2,643,000	496	7 237,000	8,501,000
Furniture	7,606 000	5,533	4,398,000	7,885,000
Cotton seed oil and cake	4,432,000	1,165	7,090,000	8,604,000

The chief sea-port is Wilmington, the exports from which, in 1911, amounted to the value of 28,705,448 dollars, nearly all for cotton grown in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and shipped mostly to Bremen, Liverpool, and Ghent. Harbour improvements are in progress.

The State has several navigable rivers, in 1911 it contained 4 701 miles of steam railway, and 88 miles of electric railway track. The chief railway lines are the Atlantic coast line, the Seaboard Air line, the Southern railway, and the Norfolk and Southern railway, the latter being formed by the union of about half a dozen independent lines.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Wilmington.

### Books of Reference

The Reports of the Various Executive Departments of the State.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

**Government.**—The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 112 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) all male citizens and civilised Indians. Residence required: in the State one year, in the county six months, in the precinct ninety days next before the election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

**Governor.**—L. E. GILMAN, 1912-15 (\$5,000 dollars)

**Secretary of State.**—Thomas Hall.

The State is divided into 50 signalled counties. The capital is Bismarck (population 4,433 in 1910).

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 76,765 square miles (600 square miles being water). In 1910 the population numbered 377,883, (317,554 males and 59,509 females) including 4,484 Indians and 617 negroes. The number of foreign-born was 118,081, of whom 80,206 were Norwegian, 28,186 Canadian, 14,979 Russian, and 11,448 German. In 1880 the population was 84,909, in 1890, 182,719. The State census of 1905 showed a population of 480,082, the population in 1910 was 577,058. The only considerable city in the State is Fargo with 14,331 inhabitants (1910).

Of the aggregate membership of the Churches in the State, 38.5 per cent. is Roman Catholic, 37.7 Lutheran, the remainder being divided among the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist denominations.

The elementary common schools in 1911 had 7,387 teachers, and 185,369 enrolled pupils, 108 classified high schools had 398 teachers and 4,262 pupils. There were 2 normal schools with 92 teachers and 954 students in 1911. The State University and School of Mines had, in 1911, 92 teachers and 967 students, Science School had 21 teachers and 189 students; and the State Agricultural College had 79 teachers and 998 students, Ellendale Industrial School has 19 instructors and 272 pupils.

School revenues are derived from the State Fund, district taxes, and various other sources.

**Charity.**—Within the State are 14 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private associations or religious bodies. They comprise eight hospitals (one public), two orphanages, three homes mainly for adults (one public), and a State school for the deaf and dumb. The county commissioners have the care of the poor and may (after submitting the question to the county votes) establish (singly or with other counties) an asylum and appoint a resident to take charge of it. Each county relieves the poor who have settlement therein (gained by 90 days' residence), others being temporarily relieved and then sent to their county of settlement. Permanent paupers (unless in exceptional circumstances) are kept in the county asylum. To send a pauper into or out of a county is punishable by a fine of 100 dollars.

**Finance, Defence.**—The revenue laws of the State were revised in 1911. The revenue expenditure for the year ending Sept. 30, 1912, was —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1911	15,262,289
Receipts, 1911-12	144,892,098
Total	162,154,385
Expenditure, 1911-12	14,652,740

Balance in hand, September 30, 1912 15,626,908

Bonded debt October 31, 1906, 692,300 dollars, assessed valuation of real and personal property, 196,462,584 dollars. The true value of all property in the State in 1904 was estimated at —

	Dollars
Real property	271,808,432
Personal property	364,492,477
Total	736,300,909

The militia, called the North Dakota National Guard, with its head-



quarters at Bismarck, consists of infantry and artillery, total strength 64 officers and 963 men.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population. In 1910 the farmland had an area of 28,426,650 acres, of which 20,455,092 acres was improved land. The area to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,000 acres, while in Montana and North Dakota 66,000 acres are to be dealt with. The chief products are cereals, potatoes, hay and flax. The wheat crop in 1912 amounted to 143,820,000 bushels, oats, 95,220,000 bushels, barley, 85,162,000 bushels. In the same year the area under flax (grown for the seed) was 1,246,000 acres, and the yield amounted to 12,086,000 bushels of seed, valued at 18,778,000 dollars. The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle-raising. In 1910 the farm animals were 712,000 horses, 247,000 milk cows, 616,000 other cattle, 621,000 sheep, and 204,000 swine. The wool clip yielded 1,812,500 pounds of wool, valued at 348,725 dollars in 1911.

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable. Cement is made and there are coal mines, the output from which in 1911 amounted to 502,628 short tons, valued at 720,489 dollars. The clay products were valued at 210,616 dollars. Total mineral output in 1911, 957,425 dollars.

In the State in 1910 there were 752 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 13,196,000 dollars, employing 2,789 wage-earners, using raw material costing 13,674,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at 19,137,000 dollars. The most important of these industries was flour and grist milling, which, with an aggregate capital of 2,388,678 dollars, employed 312 wage-earners, used material worth 5,426,541 dollars, and gave an output worth 6,461,228 dollars (in 1900, 3,849,829 dollars). The dairy output (butter, cheese, and condensed milk) amounted to 562,481 dollars (in 1900, 122,128 dollars).

In 1911 there were 5,336 miles of steam railway in the State, and 18 miles of electric railway. The principal lines are the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sault Ste Marie.

### References.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State

## OHIO

**Government.**—The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 20 years provision being made for the appointment of a Convention to draft alterations.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 24 members and a House of Representatives of 119 members, both Houses being elected for two years. Qualified as electors are (with certain necessary exceptions) all male citizens 21 years of age who have resided in the State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the township 30 days next before the election.

Ohio is represented in Congress by two Senators and 21 Representatives.

**Governor:**—James M. Cox, 1912-16 (16,006 dollars).

**Secretary of State:**—Charles H. Graves

Ohio is divided into 88 counties. The State Capital (since 1816) is Columbus.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 41,060 square miles, of which 200 square miles is water. Of the population in 1910, 111,448 were negroes.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. m.		Total	Per sq. m.
1800	45,565	1.1	1900	4,157,545	102.0
1860	2,339,511	57.4	1910	4,767,121	117.0

The foreign born population in 1910 numbered 517,811 of whom 243,106 were German, 58,181 Irish, 45,105 English, 25,019 Canadian, Austrians, Poles and other Europeans being less numerous. The total population (1910) consisted of 2,434,765 males and 2,332,356 females. Population of the chief cities was as follows in 1910 —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland	560,663	Zanesville	28,029	Marion	13,282
Cincinnati	363,591	Lorain	28,883	Chillicothe	14,508
Toledo	168,497	Portsmouth	24,481	Piqua	13,398
Columbus (C'pt.)	181,511	Newark	25,404	Masillon	13,379
Dayton	116,577	Sandusky	19,889	Ironton	13,147
Youngstown	79,066	Mansfield	20,768	Tiffin	11,894
Akron	69,067	East Liverpool	20,387	Elyria	14,825
Springfield	46,921	Findlay	14,858	Cambridge	11,327
Canton	50,217	Marietta	12,923	Norwood	16,185
Lima	30,508	Ashtabula	18,266	Warren	11,081
Hamilton	35,279	Steubenville	22,391	Lancaster	13,093

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist.

School attendance during full term is compulsory on children from 6 to 14 years of age. In Ohio in 1910 the public elementary schools had 32,175 teachers and 979,622 enrolled pupils, 834 public high schools had 27,194 teachers and 69,101 pupils. There are 7 public normal schools with 94 teachers and 1,262 students. For superior instruction the State contains 28 Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important —

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c.	Students (all depart. males)
1800	Ohio University, Athens (State)	62	1,041
1824	Miami University, Oxford (State)	48	477
1832	Oberlin College (non-Sect.)	129	1,882
1836	Marietta Coll. (non Sect.)	34	670
1874	Cincinnati Univ. (City)	174	1,715
1873	State University, Columbus	190	2,210
1846	Mt. Union Coll., Alliance (M. E.)	34	340
1850	Hiram Coll. (Chr.)	25	274
1881	Denison Univ., Granville (Bapt.)	37	661
1883	Keaney Coll., Gambier (P. E.)	25	123
1844	Wesleyan Univ., Delaware (M. E.)	122	1,246
1881	Case School of Applied Science	88	499
1863	St. Mary's Coll., Dayton (R. C.)	28	462
1878	Wooster Univ. (Presb.)	27	565
1847	Oberlin Univ., Westerville (U. B.)	17	214
1844	Wilberforce Coll., Springfield (Luth.)	20	618
1897	Washington Coll., New Concord (U. Presb.)	22	270
1886	Western Reserve University	376	1,590

**Charity.**—State institutions comprises a Penitentiary and a Reformatory, an industrial home for boys and one for girls, 7 hospitals, an institution for deaf mutes, one for the blind, and one for feeble-minded youth, a soldiers' and sailors' home, and a soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home.

Within the State (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) there are 207 benevolent institutions, 62 of which are public (i.e., belong to the Federal or State or municipal authorities) while the rest have been provided by private associations or religious bodies. The institutions comprise 74 hospitals (eight public), seven dispensaries, 105 orphanages (49 public), eight day nurseries, 68 homes (three public) and five institutions for the deaf and blind (two public). The trustees of townships or the proper officials of corporations relieve the poor, but applicants with legal residence elsewhere (acquired by 12 months' continuous residence without poor relief) are to be sent to their county of settlement. Paupers may be required to earn their own support by labour on public property. County infirmaries (almshouses) are under boards of directors who appoint superintendents. Directors and superintendents may not sell or furnish supplies for the poor. Directors report to the State board of charities. Special provision is made respecting pauper children. There is a penalty of 50 dollars for bringing paupers into a county to make them a public charge. On January 1, 1911, the almshouses had 7,949 pauper inmates (236 coloured).

**Finance, Defence.**—The taxation levies for all purposes, and the expenditure, for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1912, were —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, Nov 15, 1911	8,768,116
Income, 1911 1912	14,086,902
Total	17,855,016
Disbursements, 1911 12	18,122,180
Balance, Nov 15, 1912	4,662,836

In 1911 the newly constituted State Board of Taxation fixed the values of all forms of property and property values at par on the dollar, the aggregate exceeding seven billions.

The sum annually expended out of the tax levy for schools and school purposes is slightly above 2,500,000 dollars.

The levelling up of all forms of property and property values to par has the effect of placing the tax burden on an automatically just basis—on the dollar, not the person.

There is no bonded debt in the State. Certain trust funds which constitute an irreducible debt of the State amount to 4,991,423 dollars, on which interest is paid amounting to 294,158 dollars to various educational funds. The local debt (County, City, Township, &c.) amounts to 140,271,411 dollars.

The National Guard consists of 546 officers and 6,266 enlisted men. The Naval Militia has 18 officers and 247 men.

**Production and Industry.**—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. In 1911 it contained 259,645 farms of an aggregate area of 25,835,850 acres, of which 19,244,478 acres were improved land. The chief crops are corn, hay, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, besides tobacco. The maize crop in 1912 amounted to 174,910,000 bushels, and the wheat crop to

9,760,000 bushels, oats, 98,300,000 bushels. The area under tobacco (85,200 acres in 1913), yielded 79,304,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. Horse-rearing, cattle-breeding, and dairy farming are important. In 1910 the live-stock in the State was estimated at 977,000 horses, 23,000 mules, 947,000 milk cows, and 978,000 other cattle, 3,208,000 sheep, and 2,047,000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 13,850,000 pounds of wool, valued at 4,429,750 dollars. The farm products and live-stock industries give rise to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the meat-packing industries.

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources. Its coal fields have an area of about 12,000 square miles, and provide employment for 50,000 miners. In 1911 the output of coal amounted to 80,759,986 short tons, valued at 81,810,123 dollars. The output of iron ore in the State amounted to 16,697 long tons. With coal is associated petroleum, the output of which amounted to 8,817,112 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 9,479,543 dollars. At the same time natural gas was produced in the State to the value of 9,867,347 dollars. From quarries sandstone and limestone were produced to the value of 5,798,849 dollars. Portland cement was manufactured to the amount of 1,488,074 barrels, valued at 1,243,109 dollars. Another product of the State is salt, of which, in 1911, 4,302,507 barrels were extracted, valued at 1,100,453 dollars. The output of the clay working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) amounted to the value of 32,863,895 dollars, the output of lime was valued at 1,607,524 dollars, other mineral products were grindstones, pulpstones, oilstones, and scythestones, besides mineral waters. Value of total mineral output excluding 5,371,373 long tons of pig iron (75,484,592 dollars), in 1911, 97,090,284 dollars.

In 1910 the capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State was 806,898,033 dollars, the amount paid in salaries and wages was 228,984,923 dollars, the raw material used cost 529,893,658 dollars, and the value of the output was 900,709,991 dollars. The value of the corresponding output in 1900 was 748,670,855 dollars. In 1905 the chief manufacturing industries, according to the census results, were as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of Materials	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Iron and steel	180,601,846	38,100	110,696,497	152,850,134
Foundry and machine shop	108,780,478	49,719	89,182,421	94,507,991
Flour and grist	14,981,055	2,700	35,432,232	40,855,566
Slaughtering	6,887,183	2,227	25,772,824	28,729,044
Boots and shoes	10,390,013	12,000	14,457,115	30,140,220
Liquors	41,000,830	4,404	10,537,406	28,962,867
Carrriages and wagons, &c	16,703,250	28,063	23,060,738	45,480,737
Clay products	83,406,918	22,638	6,406,644	23,686,670
Clothing	16,778,021	12,005	16,230,135	21,000,708
Lumber, timber, planing, &c.	23,151,426	12,247	18,172,790	80,228,706
Rubber goods	11,064,267	4,815	19,222,800	15,908,669
Printing and Publishing	22,340,302	12,124	7,625,623	26,203,646

The railways of the State in 1910 had a length of 9,145 miles, besides 2,647 miles of electric railway track. Ohio has also facilities for traffic by water, and its most important city, Cleveland, has sprung up on the shore of Lake Erie.

### Books of Reference

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### OKLAHOMA (INCLUDING INDIAN TERRITORY)

The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent. of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent. to propose amendments to the constitution by petition. The *referendum* may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by petition signed by 5 per cent. of the legal voters or by the Legislature. The referendum applies to municipalities as well as to the State. The control of railways and other public service corporations is vested in a commission of 3 members elected for six year periods, from whose decision an appeal lies only to the Supreme Court no other court having power to interfere with its duties.

The Legislature consists of a Senate the members of which are elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens resident six months in the State, 60 days in the county or town, 30 days in the precinct. Indians, to be qualified as voters, must have severed tribal relations.

*Governor*—Lee Cruce, 1911-15 (4,500 dollars)

*Secretary*—B. F. Harrison.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 5 members of the House of Representatives. The State capital shall be the city of Guthrie until 1913, after which period a new capital may be selected.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 70,470 square miles (Oklahoma 39,080, Indian Territory 31,440), of which 600 square miles is water and the population on July 1, 1907, was 1,414,179 (Oklahoma 733,064, Indian Territory 681,115). The population on the present area was, in 1890, 242,016, in 1900, 790,391, in 1906, 1,109,435, in 1910, 1,657,155 (881,578 males and 775,582 females). In 1910 the population included 187,612 negroes, and on Indian reservations there were 74,825 Indians.

[For the history of the relations between the Indians and the Federal Government see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, p. 593.]

The most important cities are Oklahoma City (population 64,905), Muskogee (25,238), Guthrie (11,654), Shawnee (12,474), Enid (13,799), Ardmore (8,616), McAlester (12,594), Chickasha (10,320), Tulsa (18,182).

**Religion, Education, Charity.**—The chief religious bodies are Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Disciples (Christians), and Presbyterians. The State has a school system embracing elementary and high public schools, normal schools, and also colleges for superior instruction. Separate schools have to be provided for whites and negroes, all children not negroes being classed as white. In 1910 there were

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in the State public elementary schools with 422,399 enrolled pupils and 9,478 teachers; 40 secondary public schools with 4,547 enrolled pupils and 204 teachers. There were in 1910 3 normal schools with 51 teachers and 2,306 students. The University (founded in 1892) had, in 1909, 53 professors and 648 students, the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891) had 33 professors and 651 students, while the coloured Agricultural and Normal University, with 13 instructors, has 360 students.

Oklahoma has 3 hospitals, 6 orphanages, and 2 homes for adults and children, a school for the deaf and one for the blind.

**Finance, Defence.**—There is no bonded debt. Income (1910-12), 8,349,064 dollars. Expenditure (1910-12), 7,228,756 dollars.

The militia, called the Oklahoma National Guard, with its headquarters at Guthrie, consists of infantry, cavalry, hospital corps, signal corps, and engineer corps. Total strength 56 officers and 938 enlisted men.

**Production.**—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1910 it had 190,192 farms with a total area of 28,859,858 acres, of which 17,551,337 acres were improved land. The yield of maize in 1912 was 101,878,000 bushels, of wheat, 20,096,000 bushels, of oats, 23,494,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, trunks, and cotton. The cotton crop for 1909 on 1,767,000 acres amounted to 573,786 bales, in 1911 it yielded 955,951 bales estimated yield for 1912, 1,039,000 bales. Flax is also widely grown. The western part is devoted to stock raising, in 1910 the stock comprised 355,000 milk cows, and 1,637,000 other cattle, 1,302,000 hogs, 108,000 sheep, 804,000 horses, and 191,000 mules.

The mineral products consist of gypsum, granite, sandstone and limestone, and petroleum. The yield of petroleum in 1911, was 56,069,637 barrels, valued at 26,451,767 dollars. Some natural gas is obtained. Coal was obtained (1911) to the amount of 3,074,242 short tons, value 6,291,494 dollars. Lead and zinc are also worked. The value of the mineral output in 1911 was 42,678,446 dollars.

There are few manufacturing industries, flour and grist-milling, cotton ginning, the manufacture of cotton seed oil and oil cake being the more important. In 1910 the State had a total of 2,310 industrial establishments, employing 13,148 wage-earners, with a total capital of 38,873,000 dollars, the cost of material being 34,153,000 dollars, and the value of the output 53,682,000 dollars. Statistics of leading industries are —

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour mills	7,691,000	942	16,493,000	19,144,000
Oil and cotton-seed	5,071,000	581	4,146,000	5,187,000
Lumber and timber	3,603,000	3,175	1,487,000	4,439,000
Printing	3,743,000	1,698	1,004,000	2,999,000

In 1908 Oklahoma had 5,980 miles of railway. The principal lines are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf and the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Santa Fé Pacific Railway. It has also 215 miles of electric railway track.

### Books of Reference

Reports of the various administrative authorities of Oklahoma.  
Statistics and Information concerning the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and the Cherokee Strip, etc. St. Louis, 1892.

## OREGON

**Government.**—The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 80 Representatives, elected for two years.

The Constitution was amended in 1902, under the terms of which amendment the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve the power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. This is known as the initiative and referendum. Not more than eight per cent. of the legal voters are required to propose any measure to be voted upon by the people at the next ensuing general election. Measures thus initiated are enacted or rejected at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly. Under the referendum any Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, except such as are for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, may, by petition signed by five per cent. of the legal voters, be referred to the people to be voted on for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election.

In all elections every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives (a third representative will be allowed by new apportionment.)

*Governor* —Oswald West, 1911-1915 (\$3,000 dollars.)

*Secretary of State* —Ben W. Olcott

The State Capital is Salem. There are 34 counties in the State.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 96,030 square miles, 1,470 square miles being water.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	174,763	1.80	1900	412,536	4.40
1890	242,767	2.60	1910	672,675	7.00

The population in 1910 was made up of 284,285 males and 288,510 females, and included 7,359 Chinese, 2,418 Japanese, 5,090 Indians, and 1,519 negroes. The foreign born numbered 65,748, of whom 12,322 were German, 2,947 Chinese, 2,024 Canadian, 2,863 English, 4,555 Swedish,

4,210 Irish, 2,389 Norwegian. The Indian reservations in 1906 comprised 1,991 sq. miles with a population of 2,913 Indians.

The largest town is Portland, with a population of 207,214 in 1910, Astoria, 9,599; Salem, 16,694 Eugene, 9,009

The chief religious bodies in the State are (in order of strength) Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, and Congregational denominations.

School attendance is compulsory for the full school term for children 8 to 14 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 4,241 teachers and 109,383 enrolled pupils, and 179 public high schools had 493 teachers and 8,339 pupils, and the two public normal schools had in 1910 23 teachers and 416 pupils. The State supports an Agricultural College, which has 89 professors and 1,591 students, and a University, known as the University of Oregon, organized in 1872. In 1910 it had 102 professors and 874 students. There are also Methodist Presbyterian Catholic, Congregational, and Baptist Colleges

**Charity**—In Oregon (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) there are 22 benevolent institutions, comprising State schools for the deaf, for the blind, and for the feeble minded, also a State Tuberculous Sanatorium, six hospitals, one dispensary and five orphanages. County courts have superintendence of county poor, and may establish a workhouse. Parents, grand parents, children, grand children, brothers and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. Failing this source of supply, if the applicant has resided in the county during the preceding three months he becomes a public charge. There is a penalty of 100 dollars for bringing paupers into a county where they have no legal settlement

**Finance, Defence**—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, and of all the funds of the State in the biennial period ending September 30, 1912, were —

	Dollars
Balance, Oct 1, 1910	424,918
Receipts, 1910-12	8,307,182
Total	8,732,095
Disbursements, 1910-12	7,738,859
Balance, Sept 30, 1912	993,736

The State has no bonded debt. In 1910 the assessed value of taxable property, as equalized, was \$44,887,708 dollars.

The Militia, or National Guard, consists of cavalry, artillery, infantry, with signal, hospital, and engineer corps, total strength (1910), 112 officers and 1,467 men. The headquarters are at Portland

**Production and Industry**—Oregon is one of the semi-arid States. In the river valley west of the Cascades there is a good rainfall and almost every variety of crop common to the temperate zone is grown. East of the Cascades lack of rainfall has been to some extent compensated for by



irrigation by private companies. Work has been begun on Federal irrigation schemes covering 155,000 acres in Oregon alone, to cost altogether nearly 20 million dollars, while projects are under consideration for the irrigation of 172,000 acres more in California and Oregon. Oregon has one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States. In 1910 there were 44,502 farms with an acreage of 11,685,110 of which 4,274,808 acres were improved land. The leading crops are wheat (21,018,000 bushels in 1912) and hay. Oats, barley, and flax seed are grown to some extent. Potatoes, sugar beet, and especially hops are important crops. Fruits are grown, especially plums, apples, pears, strawberries, and cherries, to the value of 8,662,500 dollars in 1910. There is an active live stock industry. Horses on January 1, 1910 numbered 308,000, milk cows, 174,000, other cattle, 698,000, sheep, 2,581,000, swine, 267,000. In 1911 the wool clip yielded 15,800,000 pounds. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant. The weight of salmon caught in the Columbia River (Oregon side) in 1910 and from coast streams was 35,000,000 pounds. Salmon fry, 41,235,000, were liberated in the Columbia in 1910. The State has various mineral resources. In 1911 the output of gold amounted to 30,879 fine ounces, valued at 634,200 dollars, of silver (1911), 44,800 fine ounces, valued at 24,200 dollars, of copper, 125,943 pounds (15,749 dollars). The output of coal was 46,661 short tons, valued at 108,033 dollars. Granite and other building stones were extracted to the value of 583,398 dollars. Other minerals are quick silver, nickel, cobalt, lead, gypsum, garnet and opals are found. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 5,198,796 dollars.

In 1910 the manufacturing industries of Oregon had 2,246 establishments with an aggregate capital of 89,082,000 dollars, they employed 3,473 salaried officials and 28,750 wage-earners, the cost of the raw material used was 50,532,000 dollars, and the value of the output 93,005,000 dollars. These industries are associated with the forest, agricultural, pastoral, and fishery products of the State.

Statistics of the more important industries for 1910 are as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	35,031,000	15,065	12,413,000	30,500,000
Flour and grain	5,670,000	824	7,897,000	2,891,000
Slaughtering and packing	2,481,000	368	5,618,000	5,890,000
Foundries	3,670,000	1,055	1,472,000	2,150,000
Fish canning, &c.	4,162,000	661	2,187,000	3,207,000
Dairy produce	1,716,000	420	3,967,000	4,920,000

Oregon has good water facilities in the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia river, the Willamette river, and the Snake river. Large ocean-going vessels can navigate the Columbia as far as Portland. Rivers and harbours are constantly dredged and improved. The value of imports at Portland in 1911 was 354,622, and of exports, 2,161,655. In 1910 the State had a total railway mileage of 2,122, besides 281 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are the Oregon Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Union Pacific.

British Consul at Portland.—J. Laidlaw. There are vice-consuls at Portland and Astoria.

## Books of Reference.

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## PENNSYLVANIA

**Government**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every male citizen 21 years of age, resident in the State for one year, and in the district for two months preceding the election, is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election. The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years, 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election. The House of Representatives consists of 207 members chosen for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 36 Representatives.  
**Governor**—John K. Tener, 1911–1915 (10,000 dollars.)

*Secretary of the Commonwealth*.—Robert McAfee

For local administration the State is organized in counties, cities, towns or boroughs, and townships. There are 67 counties. Those which have been formed since 1874 contain at least 400 square miles and 20,000 inhabitants. The State Capital is Harrisburg.

**Area, Population, Instruction**—Area, 45,086 square miles

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. m.		Total	Per sq. m.
1820	1,049,458	23.3	1900	6,302,115	140.6
1860	2,906,215	64.6	1910	7,665,111	171.0

The population is mainly English but contains elements of various European nationalities. In 1910 the population was made up of 3,942,137 males and 3,722,974 females, and included 193,908 negroes, 1,503 Indians, 1,749 Chinese, and 189 Japanese. In 1900 the foreign born population of the State numbered 985,250 of whom 212,453 were German, 205,909 Irish, 114,831 English, 67,492 Austrian, 66,552 Italian, 50,959 Russian, and 72,648 Polish (from Russia, Austria and Germany). In 1910, 1,438,752 were foreign born.

Population of the larger cities according to 1910 census —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia	1,549,008	Lancaster	47,227	Easton	23,023
Pittsburg	873,005	Altoona	42,127	Hazleton	20,463
Scranton	130,867	Johnstown	55,482	Lebanon	14,240
Reading	96,671	McKeesport	42,091	Carbondale	17,840
Erie	56,525	Allentown	51,913	Pittston	16,367
Wilkes-Barre	67,105	York	44,750	Oil City	16,657
Harrisburg	64,196	Chester	28,637	Bradford	14,544
(capital)		Newcastle	36,780	Meadville	12,780
		Williamsport	21,860		

The birth rate in cities (1906) was 27.2 per 1,000 of population marriages, 54,862, births, 194,623, deaths, 112,948

The chief religious bodies in the State are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Reformed bodies.

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 16 years of age for the full school term, but the district school board may reduce this to 70 per cent. of the term. In the year 1910 the 34,616 public elementary schools had 35,496 teachers and 1,282,965 enrolled pupils. There were 774 public high schools with 2,775 teachers and 64,967 pupils. In 18 public Normal Schools in 1910 there were 372 teachers with 9,368 pupils. The Pennsylvania State College devotes special attention to modern industrial pursuits. In connection with the college there is an Agricultural Experiment Station which receives from the United States Government an appropriation of 15,000 dollars a year.

The more important universities and colleges (1910) for men (or both sexes) within the State are as follows —

Begin	Institutions.	Professors	Students
1740	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	464	4,186
1839	Pennsylvania State Coll. (State)	187	1,809
1837	Philadelphia City Central High School (City)	87	2,231
1866	Lahigh Univ. Bethlehem (non-sect.)	87	660
1846	Bucknell Univ. Lewisburg (Bapt.)	24	77
1884	Grove City Coll. (non-sect.)	20	668
1866	Lebanon Valley Coll. Annville (U. B.)	16	262
1878	Holy Ghost Coll. Pittsburg (R. C.)	31	405
1789	Dickinson Coll., Carlisle (M. E.)	32	588
1833	Lafayette Coll. Easton (Presb.)	43	446
1882	Pennsylvania Coll. Gettysburg (Luth.)	19	313
1853	Haverford Coll. (Friends)	20	160
1886	Franklin and Marshall Coll., Lancaster (Ref.)	27	486
1854	Lincoln Univ. (Presb.)	16	198
1815	Allegheny Coll. Meadville (M. E.)	23	426
1862	Westminster Coll. New Wilmington (U. Presb.)	24	294
1864	Temple Coll. Philadelphia (non-sect.)	168	1,548
1858	Susquehanna Univ. Selinsgrove (Luth.)	25	279
1840	Swarthmore Coll. (Friends)	41	588
1902	Washington and Jefferson Coll. (Presb.)	29	888

**Charity**—There are two State Penitentiaries, the eastern and smaller located at Philadelphia, containing on August 1, 1911 1,358 prisoners, the Western Penitentiary is at Allegheny. A large tract of land in the centre of the State has been purchased whereon will be erected a penitentiary along the latest and best ideas in penology. The cost will approximate 1,250,000 dollars. The Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, on the same date had 991 inmates, exclusive of those on parole and the Reform School, Morganza, had 438 inmates. Within the State there are (exclusive of almshouses, asylums for the insane, &c.) 409 benevolent institutions, 27 of which are public (*i. e.* belong to Federal or State or municipal authorities), the rest having been provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. They comprise 145 hospitals, 94 orphanages, 129 homes for adults and children, and 8 institutions for the deaf and blind, besides dispensaries and day nurseries. In counties not maintaining an almshouse the care of the poor devolves on elected overseers, who may contract with authorities in an adjoining county having a poorhouse for the support of their poor. County almshouses are under elected directors of the poor, subject to the approval of the county court of quarter sessions. The cost of relieving a pauper is borne by the district where he has a settlement or (if he has none) by the county to which he is relieved. Settlement is gained by payment

of rent on real estate to the yearly value of 10 dollars, by owning a freehold and living on it for a year, by holding an elective office for a year, and in other ways. Parents, grandparents, children and grandchildren of a pauper are liable for his support. Almshouses are subject to inspection by the State Board of Charities.

**Finance, Defence**—For the year ending November 30, 1912, the receipts, payments, and balances were—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1911	12,923,871
Receipts, 1912	32,874,890
Total	45,298,261
Expenditure, 1912	35,516,410
Balance, December, 1, 1912	9,781,851

On September 1, 1911 the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 666,910 dollars. Sinking fund, 785,421 dollars. The value of real property amounted to 4,172,955,448 dollars, the taxable value of personal and corporate property amounted to 8,511,485,870 dollars. In point of wealth, as in population Pennsylvania stands next to New York.

The militia or National Guard consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and on July 1, 1912, had a total strength of 748 officers and 10,061 men. The naval militia contains 8 officers and 228 men.

**Production and Industry**—Agriculture, market gardening, fruit growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1910 the farm area was 18,586,000 acres, of which 12,673,000 acres was improved land. In 1912 the yield of wheat was 23,320,000 bushels, oats, 36,377,000 bushels, tobacco, 84,090,000 pounds, maize, 61,582,000 bushels, rye 4,935,000 bushels, of buckwheat, 7,405,000 bushels, of barley, 192,000 bushels, of potatoes, 28,885,000 bushels, and of hay, 4,537,000 tons. In 1910 the farm animals in the State were 819,000 horses, 43,000 mules, 1,140,000 milk cows, 917,000 other cattle, 1,112,000 sheep, and 931,000 swine. The wool clip amounted in 1911 to 4,225,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,010,620 dollars.

The State has a Forestry Department which purchases and manages lands suitable for timber culture, and also maintains a school of forestry for forest wardens.

The fishery interests are under the care of the Department of Fisheries.

In the State in 1910, 172,347 workers were employed at the anthracite mines, and 178,606 at the bituminous coal mines, the output of anthracite was 90,484,067 short tons, valued at 175,189,392 dollars, and of bituminous coal 144,754,163 short tons, valued at 146,347,858 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum was 8,248,158 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 10,894,074 dollars. The value of natural gas produced in the State was 18,010,798 dollars. The output of iron ore (magnetite and hematite) was 514,929 long tons, and of pig iron 9,581,169 long tons, valued at 136,328,507 dollars. Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of such undertakings, in 1911, was as follows:—Granite, value 8,147,505 dollars, slate, 2,431,351 dollars, limestone, 2,638,374 dollars; sandstone, 3,625,267 dollars, Portland cement, 27,024,725 barrels (19,306,349 dollars); natural rock cement, 196,331 barrels (56,777 dollars); and sand for moulding, &c., 2,257,021 dollars, bricks, tiles, pottery, &c.

**Charity.**—State institutions comprise Penitentiary and a Reformatory, an industrial home for boys and one for girls, 7 hospitals, an institution for deaf mutes, one for the blind, and one for feeble-minded youth, a soldiers' and sailors' home, and a soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home.

Within the State (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) there are 367 benevolent institutions, 82 of which are public (i.e., belong to the Federal or State or municipal authorities) while the rest have been provided by private associations or religious bodies. The institutions comprise 7½ hospitals (eight public), seven dispensaries, 166 orphanages (49 public), eight day nurseries, 68 homes (three public) and five institutions for the deaf and blind (two public). The trustees of townships or the proper officials of corporations relieve the poor, but applicants with legal residence elsewhere (acquired by 12 months' continuous residence without poor relief) are to be sent to their county of settlement. Paupers may be required to earn their own support by labour on public property. County infirmaries (almshouses) are under boards of directors who appoint superintendents. Directors and superintendents may not sell or furnish supplies for the poor. Directors report to the State board of charities. Special provision is made respecting pauper children. There is a penalty of 50 dollars for bringing paupers into a county to make them a public charge. On January 1, 1911, the almshouses had 7,949 pauper inmates (296 coloured).

**Finance, Defence.**—The taxation levies for all purposes, and the expenditure, for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1912, were —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, Nov 15, 1911	3,768,116
Income, 1911-1912	14,036,902
Total	17,806,018
Disbursements, 1911-12	18,123,180
Balance, Nov 15, 1912	4,682,838

In 1911 the newly constituted State Board of Taxation fixed the values of all forms of property and property values at par on the dollar, the aggregate exceeding seven billions.

The sum annually expended out of the tax levy for schools and school purposes is slightly above 2,500,000 dollars.

The levelling up of all forms of property and property values to par has the effect of placing the tax burden on an automatically just basis—on the dollar, not the person.

There is no bonded debt in the State. Certain trust funds which constitute an irreducible debt of the State amount to 4,991,421 dollars, on which interest is paid amounting to 294,153 dollars to various educational funds. The local debt (County, City, Township, &c.) amounts to 146,271,611 dollars.

The National Guard consists of 546 officers and 6,906 enlisted men. The Naval Militia has 19 officers and 247 men.

**Production and Industry.**—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. In 1911 it contained 239,945 acres of an aggregate area of 25,345,850 acres, of which 19,344,472 acres were improved land. The chief crops are corn, hay, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, besides tobacco. The main crop in 1912 amounted to 174,410,000 bushels, and the wheat crop to

9,760,000 bushels, oats, 93,330,000 bushels. The area under tobacco (86,300 acres in 1912), yielded 79,984,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. Horse rearing, cattle-breeding, and dairy farming are important. In 1910 the live-stock in the State was estimated at 877,000 horses, 22,000 mules, 947,000 milk cows, and 978,000 other cattle, 3,208,000 sheep, and 2,647,000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 18,650,000 pounds of wool, valued at 4,429,760 dollars. The farm products and live-stock industries give rise to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the meat-packing industries.

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources. Its coal fields have an area of about 12,000 square miles, and provide employment for 50,000 miners. In 1911 the output of coal amounted to 80,759,986 short tons, valued at 81,310,123 dollars. The output of iron ore in the State amounted to 16,897 long tons. With coal is associated petroleum, the output of which amounted to 8,817,112 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 9,479,542 dollars. At the same time natural gas was produced in the State to the value of 9,367,347 dollars. From quarries sandstone and limestone were produced to the value of 8,796,829 dollars. Portland cement was manufactured to the amount of 1,488,074 barrels, valued at 1,248,109 dollars. Another product of the State is salt, of which, in 1911, 4,302,507 barrels were extracted, valued at 1,100,458 dollars. The output of the clay working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) amounted to the value of 32,663,895 dollars, the output of lime was valued at 1,607,524 dollars, other mineral products were grindstones, pulstones, oilstones, and scythestones, besides mineral waters. Value of total mineral output excluding 5,371,378 long tons of pig iron (73,484,592 dollars), in 1911, 97,090,284 dollars.

In 1910 the capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State was 866,898,088 dollars, the amount paid in salaries and wages was 228,884,928 dollars, the raw material used cost 529,893,658 dollars, and the value of the output was 960,799,991 dollars. The value of the corresponding output in 1900 was 748,670,855 dollars. In 1905 the chief manufacturing industries, according to the census results, were as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of Materials	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Iron and steel	180,601,846	88,180	110,685,497	152,659,134
Foundry and machine shop	108,730,478	49,719	89,123,431	94,607,691
Flour and grist	14,931,065	2,700	35,620,232	40,865,666
Shoemaking	6,887,185	9,237	25,022,894	28,739,044
Boots and shoes	10,980,615	12,890	14,657,615	25,140,320
Liquors	41,000,888	4,658	10,357,405	28,809,597
Carrriages and wagons, &c.	23,798,320	23,653	23,080,725	45,430,727
Gum products	38,408,918	21,698	8,466,644	25,683,870
Clothing	16,776,821	12,955	16,223,135	21,300,156
Leather, timber, planing, &c.	23,131,665	12,247	16,178,700	20,362,768
Bakery goods	11,664,267	4,815	18,226,669	18,908,068
Printing and Publishing	21,349,303	12,134	7,633,622	22,265,648

The railways of the State in 1910 had a length of 9,145 miles, besides 2,947 miles of electric railway track. Ohio has also facilities for traffic by water, and its most important city, Cleveland, has sprung up on the shore of Lake Erie.

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### OKLAHOMA (INCLUDING INDIAN TERRITORY)

The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent. of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent. to propose amendments to the constitution by petition. The *referendum* may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by petition signed by 5 per cent. of the legal voters or by the Legislature. The *referendum* applies to municipalities as well as to the State. The control of railways and other public service corporations is vested in a commission of 3 members elected for six year periods, from whose decision an appeal lies only to the Supreme Court, no other court having power to interfere with its duties.

The Legislature consists of a Senate the members of which are elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens resident six months in the State, 60 days in the county or town, 30 days in the precinct. Indians, to be qualified as voters, must have severed tribal relations.

*Governor*—Lee Cruce, 1911-15 (\$4,500 dollars).

*Secretary*—B. F. Harrison.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 5 members of the House of Representatives. The State capital shall be the city of Guthrie until 1913, after which period a new capital may be selected.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 70,470 square miles (Oklahoma 39,080, Indian Territory 31,440), of which 600 square miles is water and the population on July 1, 1907, was 1,414,179 (Oklahoma 733,064, Indian Territory 681,115). The population on the present area was, in 1890, 242,016; in 1900, 790,391; in 1906, 1,109,485; in 1910, 1,657,155 (881,578 males and 775,582 females). In 1910 the population included 137,612 negroes, and on Indian reservations there were 74,825 Indians.

[For the history of the relations between the Indians and the Federal Government see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, p. 593.]

The most important cities are Oklahoma City (population 64,205), Muskogee (25,278), Guthrie (11,654), Shawnee (12,474), Enid (18,799), Ardmore (8,618), McAlester (12,594), Chickasha (10,820), Tulsa (18,182).

**Religion, Education, Charity.**—The chief religious bodies are Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Disciples (Christians), and Presbyterians. The State has a school system embracing elementary and high public schools, normal schools, and also colleges for superior instruction. Separate schools have to be provided for whites and negroes, all children not negroes being classed as white. In 1910 there were

in the State public elementary schools with 422,899 enrolled pupils and 9,478 teachers 40 secondary public schools with 4,547 enrolled pupils and 204 teachers. There were in 1910 3 normal schools with 51 teachers and 2,208 students. The University (founded in 1892) had in 1908, 53 professors and 646 students, the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891) had 88 professors and 651 students, while the coloured Agricultural and Normal University, with 13 instructors, has 360 students.

Oklahoma has 3 hospitals, 6 orphanages, and 2 homes for adults and children, a school for the deaf and one for the blind

**Finance, Defence**—There is no bonded debt. Income (1910-12), \$8,843,064 dollars. Expenditure (1910-12), 7,228,766 dollars.

The militia, called the Oklahoma National Guard, with its headquarters at Guthrie, consists of infantry, cavalry, hospital corps, signal corps, and engineer corps total strength 56 officers and 938 enlisted men

**Production**—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1910 it had 190,192 farms with a total area of 28 859,858 acres, of which 17,551,337 acres were improved land. The yield of maize in 1912 was 101,878,000 bushels, of wheat, 20,096,000 bushels of oats, 23 494 000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, fruits, and cotton. The cotton crop for 1909 on 1,767,000 acres amounted to 573 786 bales, in 1911 it yielded 955 251 bales estimated yield for 1912, 1,039 000 bales. Flax is also widely grown. The western part is devoted to stock raising, in 1910 the stock comprised 356,000 milk cows, and 1,637,000 other cattle, 1,302,000 hogs, 108 000 sheep, 804,000 horses, and 191,000 mules

The mineral products consist of gypsum, granite, sandstone and limestone, and petroleum. The yield of petroleum in 1911, was 56,089,637 barrels, valued at 26,451,767 dollars. Some natural gas is obtained. Coal was obtained (1911) to the amount of 3,074 242 short tons, value 6,291,494 dollars. Lead and zinc are also worked. The value of the mineral output in 1911 was 42,678,446 dollars.

There are few manufacturing industries, flour and grist milling, cotton ginning, the manufacture of cotton seed oil and oil cake being the more important. In 1910 the State had a total of 2,310 industrial establishments, employing 18 143 wage-earners, with a total capital of 38,873,000 dollars, the cost of material being 84,153,000 dollars, and the value of the output 53,682,000 dollars. Statistics of leading industries are —

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour mills	7,661 000	842	16,495 000	19,144 000
Oil and cotton-seed	5,071 000	581	4 245 000	5 187,000
Lumber and timber	3 608 000	2 175	1 487 000	4,489 900
Printing	3,743,000	1,698	1,004 000	3 999,900

In 1908 Oklahoma had 5,950 miles of railway. The principal lines are the Atchafson, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf and the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Santa Fé Pacific Railways. It has also 215 miles of electric railway track.

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## OREGON.

**Government.**—The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 60 Representatives, elected for two years.

The Constitution was amended in 1902, under the terms of which amendment the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve the power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. This is known as the initiative and referendum. Not more than eight per cent. of the legal voters are required to propose any measure to be voted upon by the people at the next ensuing general election. Measures thus initiated are enacted or rejected at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly. Under the referendum, any Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, except such as are for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, may, by petition signed by five per cent. of the legal voters, be referred to the people to be voted on for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election.

In all elections every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives (a third representative will be allowed by new apportionment.)

**Governor** —Oswald West, 1911-1915. (\$5,000 dollars.)

**Secretary of State.**—Ben. W. Olcott.

The State Capital is Salem. There are 34 counties in the State.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area, 96,380 square miles, 1,470 square miles being water.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1890	174,768	1.80	1900	412,536	4.40
1899	212,767	2.40	1910	672,675	7.00

The population in 1910 was made up of 384,285 males and 288,510 females, and included 7,350 Chinese, 8,415 Japanese, 5,000 Indians, and 1,512 negroes. The foreign-born numbered 65,748, of whom 12,292 were German, 9,267 Chinese, 8,634 Canadian, 5,265 English, 4,355 Swedish,

4,210 Irish, 2,789 Norwegian. The Indian reservations in 1906 comprised 1,991 sq. miles with a population of 2,918 Indians.

The largest town is Portland, with a population of 207,214 in 1910; Astoria, 2,592; Salem, 14,094 Eugene, 9,009.

The chief religious bodies in the State are (in order of strength) Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ and Congregational denominations.

School attendance is compulsory for the full school term for children 8 to 14 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 4,241 teachers and 109,889 enrolled pupils, and 179 public high schools had 493 teachers and 8,989 pupils, and the two public normal schools had in 1910 39 teachers and 416 pupils. The State supports an Agricultural College, which has 89 professors and 1,591 students and a University, known as the University of Oregon, organized in 1872. In 1910 it had 103 professors and 874 students. There are also Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic Congregational, and Baptist Colleges.

**Charity**—In Oregon (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) there are 22 benevolent institutions, comprising State schools for the deaf, for the blind and for the feeble minded, also a State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, six hospitals, one dispensary and five orphanages. County courts have superintendence of county poor, and may establish a workhouse. Parents, grand parents, children, grand-children, brothers and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. Failing this source of supply, if the applicant has resided in the county during the preceding three months he becomes a public charge. There is a penalty of 100 dollars for bringing paupers into a county where they have no legal settlement.

**Finance, Defence**—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, and of all the funds of the State in the biennial period ending September 30, 1912, were —

	Dollars
Balance, Oct 1 1910	424,913
Receipts, 1910-12	8,307,182
Total	8,732,095
Disbursements, 1910-12	7,738,359
Balance, Sept 30, 1912	993,736

The State has no bonded debt. In 1910 the assessed value of taxable property, as equalized, was \$44,837,708 dollars.

The Militia, or National Guard, consists of cavalry, artillery, infantry, with signal, hospital, and engineer corps, total strength (1910), 112 officers and 1,437 men. The headquarters are at Portland.

**Production and Industry**—Oregon is one of the semi-arid States. In the river valley west of the Cascades there is a good rainfall and almost every variety of crop common to the temperate zone is grown. East of the Cascades lack of rainfall has been to some extent compensated for by

irrigation by private companies. Work has been begun on Federal irrigation schemes covering 155 000 acres in Oregon alone, to cost altogether nearly 20 million dollars while projects are under consideration for the irrigation of 172,000 acres more in California and Oregon. Oregon has one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States. In 1910 there were 45,502 farms with an acreage of 11 685,110 of which 4,274,803 acres were improved land. The leading crops are wheat (21,018,000 bushels in 1912) and hay. Oats, barley, and flax seed are grown to some extent. Potatoes, sugar beet and especially hops are important crops. Fruits are grown especially plums, apples, pears, strawberries, and cherries, to the value of 6,662 500 dollars in 1910. There is an active live stock industry. Horses on January 1, 1910 numbered 308 000, milk cows 174,000, other cattle 698 000, sheep 2 581 000, swine 267 000. In 1911 the wool clip yielded 15 300,000 pounds. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant. The weight of salmon caught in the Columbia River (Oregon side) in 1910 and from coast streams was 35,000,000 pounds. Salmon for 41 235 000 were liberated in the Columbia in 1910. The State has various mineral resources. In 1911 the output of gold amounted to 30,679 fine ounces valued at 634 200 dollars. Of silver (1911), 44 800 fine ounces valued at 24 200 dollars. Of copper 125 943 pounds (15 743 dollars). The output of coal was 48 661 short tons, valued at 108,033 dollars. Granite and other building stones were extracted to the value of 583 398 dollars. Other minerals are quick silver, nickel, cobalt, lead, gypsum, garnet and opals are found. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 1 198 796 dollars.

In 1910 the manufacturing industries of Oregon had 2,246 establishments with an aggregate capital of 39,082 000 dollars. They employed 3,473 salaried officials and 28 750 wage earners, the cost of the raw material used was 50 552,000 dollars and the value of the output 93 005 000 dollars. These industries are associated with the forest, agricultural, pastoral, and fishery products of the State.

Statistics of the more important industries for 1910 are as follows —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	85 031 000	15 066	1 413,000	30 200 000
Flour and grain	5 610 000	394	7 067,000	8,891 000
Slaughtering and packing	2 481 000	386	6 015 000	5 884 000
Foundries	8 670 000	110	1 472,000	3 125 000
Fish canning &c.	4 16 000	661	2 187 600	2 207 000
Dairy produce	1 718 000	420	3 452 000	4 0 0 000

Oregon has good water facilities in the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia river, the Willamette river and the Snake river. Large ocean going vessels can navigate the Columbia as far as Portland. Rivers and harbours are constantly dredged and improved. The value of imports at Portland in 1911 was 554,5224, and of exports 2,161,6557. In 1910 the State had a total railway mileage of 2,122, besides 261 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are the Oregon Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Union Pacific.

British Consul at Portland — J. Laidlaw. There are vice consuls at Portland and Astoria.

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### PENNSYLVANIA

**Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every male citizen 21 years of age resident in the State for one year, and in the district for two months preceding the election is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election. The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years. 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election. The House of Representatives consists of 207 members chosen for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 36 Representatives.

Governor — John K. Tener 1911-1915 (10,000 dollars)

Secretary of the Commonwealth — Robert McAfee

For local administration the State is organized in counties, cities, towns or boroughs and townships. There are 67 counties. Those which have been formed since 1874 contain at least 400 square miles and 20,000 inhabitants. The State Capital is Harrisburg.

**Area, Population, Instruction** — Area, 45,086 square miles

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. m.		Total	Per sq. m.
1820	1,049,458	23.3	1900	6,302,115	140.6
1860	2,906,215	64.6	1910	7,685,111	171.0

The population is mainly English but contains elements of various European nationalities. In 1910 the population was made up of 3,942,137 males and 3,722,974 females and included 193,908 negroes, 1,503 Indians, 1,749 Chinese, and 189 Japanese. In 1900 the foreign born population of the State numbered 985,250, of whom 212,453 were German, 205,909 Irish, 114,881 English, 67,492 Austrian, 68,552 Italian, 50,959 Russian, and 72,648 Polish (from Russia, Austria and Germany). In 1910, 1,438,752 were foreign born.

Population of the larger cities according to 1910 census —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia	1,490,066	Lebanon	47,927	Easton	25,773
Pittsburg	548,140	Altoona	9,127	Hazletown	25,142
Meranton	129,867	Johnstown	56,487	Lebanon	19,940
Reading	91,011	McKeesport	41,894	Carbondale	17,040
Erie	68,522	Allentown	51,913	Pittston	16,207
Wilkes-Barre	67,181	York	44,760	Oil City	15,667
Harrisburg	(capital) 64,197	Chester	35,057	Bradford	14,544
		Newcastle	30,220	Meadville	12,760
		Williamsport	31,800		

The birth rate in cities (1908) was 27.3 per 1,000 of population marriages, 54,302, births, 124,623, deaths, 112,246

The chief religious bodies in the State are Roman Catholic, Methodist Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Reformed bodies.

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 16 years of age for the full school term, but the district school board may reduce this to 70 per cent of the term. In the year 1910 the 34,610 public elementary schools had 35,496 teachers and 1,282,965 enrolled pupils. There were 774 public high schools with 2,775 teachers and 64,867 pupils. In 13 public Normal Schools in 1910 there were 372 teachers with 9,368 pupils. The Pennsylvania State College devotes special attention to modern industrial pursuits. In connection with the college there is an Agricultural Experiment Station which receives from the United States Government an appropriation of 15,000 dollars a year.

The more important universities and colleges (1910) for men (or both sexes) within the State are as follows —

Began	Institutions	Professors	Students
1740	Univ. of Pennsylvania Philadelphia (non sect.)	454	4,120
1829	Pennsylvania State Coll. (State)	137	1,200
1837	Philadelphia City Central High School (City)	57	2,231
1867	Lehigh Univ. Bethlehem (non sect.)	107	1,000
1843	Bucknell Univ. Lewisburg (Bapt.)	3	77
1864	Grove City Coll. (non-sect.)	20	608
1866	Lebanon Valley Coll. Annville (U. B.)	17	204
1878	Holy Ghost Coll. Pittsburg (R. C.)	11	40
1783	Dickinson Coll. Carlisle (M. E.)	32	588
1852	Lafayette Coll. Easton (Presb.)	43	444
1832	Pennsylvania Coll. Gettysburg (Luth.)	19	313
1853	Haverford Coll. (Friends)	20	160
1830	Franklin and Marshall Coll. Lancaster (Ref.)	21	436
1834	Jones Univ. (Presb.)	1	196
1817	Allegheny Coll. Meadville (M. E.)	3	46
1802	Westminster Coll. New Wilmington (U. Presb.)	24	204
1884	Temple Coll. Philadelphia (non sect.)	108	1,448
1858	Susquehanna Univ. Selinsgrove (Luth.)	27	279
1869	Swarthmore Coll. (Friends)	41	338
1802	Washington and Jefferson Coll. (Presb.)	20	286

**Charity** — There are two State Penitentiaries, the eastern and smaller located at Philadelphia, containing on August 1, 1911, 1,356 prisoners, the Western Penitentiary is at Allegheny. A large tract of land in the centre of the State has been purchased whereon will be erected a penitentiary along the latest and best ideas in penology. The cost will approximate 1,250,000 dollars. The Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, on the same date had 291 inmates, exclusive of those on parole and the Reform School, Morgantown, had 468 inmates. Within the State there are (exclusive of almshouses, asylums for the insane, &c.) 409 benevolent institutions, 27 of which are public (16 belong to Federal or State or municipal authorities) the rest having been provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. They comprise 145 hospitals, 94 orphanages, 129 homes for adults and children, and 8 institutions for the deaf and blind, besides dispensaries and day nurseries. In counties not maintaining an almshouse, the care of the poor devolves on elected overseers, who may contract with authorities in an adjoining county having a poorhouse for the support of their poor. County almshouses are under elected directors of the poor, subject to the approval of the county court of quarter sessions. The cost of relieving a pauper is borne by the district where he has a settlement or (if he has none) by the county in which he is relieved. Settlement is gained by payment

## FINANCE, DEFENCE—PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY 585

of rent on real estate to the yearly value of 10 dollars, by owning a freehold and living on it for a year, by holding an elective office for a year and in other ways. Parents, grandparents, children and grandchildren of a pauper are liable for his support. Almshouses are subject to inspection by the State Board of Charities.

**Finance, Defence**—For the year ending November 30, 1912, the receipts, payments, and balances were—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1911	12,923,371
Receipts, 1912	32,374,890
Total	45,298,261
Expenditure, 1912	35,516,410
Balance, December 1, 1912	9,781,851

On September 1 1911 the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 666,910 dollars. Sinking fund 780 421 dollars. The value of real property amounted to 4,172,955,443 dollars, the taxable value of personal and corporate property amounted to 6,511,485,670 dollars. In point of wealth, as in population, Pennsylvania stands next to New York.

The militia or National Guard consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and on July 1, 1912, had a total strength of 746 officers and 10,061 men. The naval militia contains 8 officers and 228 men.

**Production and Industry**—Agriculture, market gardening, fruit growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1910 the farm area was 18,586,000 acres of which 12,673,000 acres was improved land. In 1912 the yield of wheat was 23 320,000 bushels, oats, 36 877 000 bushels, tobacco, 64 090 000 pounds, maize, 61,582,000 bushels, rye, 4,935,000 bushels, of buckwheat 7 405 000 bushels, of barley, 192,000 bushels, of potatoes, 28 885 000 bushels and of hay, 4 537,000 tons. In 1910 the farm animals in the State were 819 000 horses, 43,000 mules, 1,140,000 milk cows, 917 000 other cattle, 1 112,000 sheep and 931 000 swine. The wool clip amounted in 1911 to 4,225,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1 010,620 dollars.

The State has a Forestry Department which purchases and manages lands suitable for timber culture, and also maintains a school of forestry for forest wardens.

The fishery interests are under the care of the Department of Fisheries.

In the State in 1910, 172,347 workers were employed at the anthracite mines, and 176,606 at the bituminous coal mines, the output of anthracite was 90,464,067 short tons, valued at 175,189,392 dollars, and of bituminous coal 144,754 163 short tons valued at 146 947,856 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum was 8,248,158 barrels (of 42 gallons) valued at 10 894 074 dollars. The value of natural gas produced in the State was 18,010 796 dollars. The output of iron ore (magnetite and hematite) was 614,928 long tons, and of pig iron 9 581,109 long tons, valued at 136,328 507 dollars. Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of such undertakings, in 1911, was as follows—Granite, value 3,147,505 dollars, slate, 2,481,851 dollars, limestone, 2,688,374 dollars, sandstone, 3,025,287 dollars. Portland cement, 27,024,725 barrels (19,305 849 dollars), natural rock cement, 196,331 barrels (56,777 dollars), and sand for moulding, &c., 2,357,021 dollars, bricks, tiles, pottery, &c.

20,270,083 dollars. The output of coke was 21,923,935 short tons, valued at 43,053,867 dollars. Pittsburg, having abundant supplies of coal, has become the principal iron work centre. The value of the total mineral output of Pennsylvania (excluding pig iron, coke, and other products from coal) in 1911 was estimated at 414 112,378 dollars.

According to the census of manufactures in 1910, there were in Pennsylvania, 27,563 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital amounting to 2,749,005,975 dollars, employing 94 885 salaried officials and 877,543 wage earners. The salaries in the year amounted to 110 897,242 dollars and the wages to 455,628 790 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 1 582,559,988 dollars, and the value of the output was 2,626,742,034 dollars.

Statistics of the more important industries, or groups of industries (according to the census of manufactures of 1910) are —

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Wages	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Steel works and rolling mills	522 697 023	136 911	85 117 237	329 018 431	600 341,935
Blast furnaces	194 708 463	14,521	9,450 714	142,074 028	168,578 418
Foundry and machine work	283 536,082	86 821	51 306 002	101 010 740	210 746 257
Leather	85 318 452	16 532	7 938 107	62,286 261	83 749 869
Textiles	248 476 554	139 676	50 939 980	159 000 834	367 840 879
Ry. car works	31,231 779	7 766	4 819 197	19 002 225	27 509 748
Printing and publishing	7 452 979	24 096	14,836 047	22 702,749	70 584 179
Slaughtering, &c.	18,504 579	8 050	1 986 963	44 845 047	61,850 936
Petroleum refining	25,989 633	2,900	1 861,405	47 440 817	53 688 199
Tobacco cigars, &c.	27 608 824	33 188	11 619 512	20 713 423	30 161 867
Malt liquors	94,184,562	7 234	3 452 794	12 610 007	47 712 670
Flour and grist	97 276 34	2 432	1 187 305	88 170 128	44 782,538
Lumber planing mills, &c.	54 678,491	26 878	13 367 761	27 314 236	57 468,588
Glass	58,652,912	23 710	13 456 403	12 633 913	32,817 986

The textile manufactures are chiefly worsted goods, woollens, hosiery, carpets, silk goods, and cotton goods.

Pennsylvania, owing to the abundance of tanning substances, is the largest leather producing State in the Union. 60 per cent of the glazed kind of the United States is made in Philadelphia. In 1910 the leather industry employed 16 532 workers earning a total wage of 7,938 107 dollars. In 1910 there were cotton mills employing 16 293 workers earning a total of 7,034,407 dollars.

The total value of goods imported into Philadelphia during the year 1911 was 80,959 935 dollars (16,191,987 of goods exported, 70 527,144 dollars (14,105,428)). Six steamship lines traded with the port. 145 American vessels of 253 432 tons and 531 foreign vessels with 1 890 466 tons entered; while 83 American vessels with 100,420 tons and 780 foreign vessels with 2,021,828 tons cleared. In 1910 the State contained 11,290 miles of railway, besides 4,210 miles of electric railway track.

*British Consul at Philadelphia* — W. Powell

There is also a Vice-Consul.

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## RHODE ISLAND

**Constitution and Government.**—The earliest settlers in the region which now forms the State of Rhode Island were colonists from Massachusetts who had been driven forth on account of their non acceptance of the prevailing religious beliefs. The first of the settlements was made in 1636, and their numbers and importance quickly increased, settlers of every creed being welcomed. In 1647 a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and on July 8, 1663, a charter was executed recognizing the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. On May 29, 1790 the State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the Union as one of the 13 original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 38 members, besides the Governor who is *ex officio* President, and the Lieutenant-Governor who is *ex officio* a Senator. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members. Every male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the State for 2 years, and is duly registered, is qualified to vote for any State officer.

**Governor** — Aram J. Pothier 1913-15 (\$3,000 dollars)

**Secretary of State** — J. Fred Parker

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives.

The State is divided into 5 counties and 38 cities and towns. The State Capital is Providence.

**Area, Population, Education** — Area 1,250 square miles, of which nearly 200 square miles is water.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	79,451	3,602	83,053	66
1840	170,006	3,902	173,908	139.2
1900	419,464	3,192	422,656	338.1
1905	470,130	9,983	480,113	384.1
1910	533,091	9,329	542,420	433.6

<sup>1</sup> Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1905 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	230,966	4,106	308	164	235,544
Female	239,769	4,931	9	128	244,837
Total	470,735	9,037	317	292	480,381

In 1910 there were 270,369 males and 272,251 females.

The foreign born numbered 153,154, of whom 24,431 were English, 5,649 Scotch, 82,629 Irish, 7,931 English Canadian, 31,569 French Canadian,



18 014 Italian, 4,463 German. In 1910, 178,081 were foreign born. The chief town is Providence which (1910) had a population of 224,326, Pawtucket, 51,622, Woonsocket 38,125, Newport, 27,149, Warwick, 26,629, Central Falls, 22,754, Cranston, 21 107, E. Providence, 15,808. In 1910 there were 13,354 births in the State, 9,298 deaths, and 4,558 marriages. The death rate in cities in 1910 was 16.7 and in rural districts 18.1 per 1,000 of population.

The principal religious bodies are Catholic, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational and Methodist.

By custom, not by authority, there is devotional exercise at the beginning of the school day, but no formal religious instruction. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 2,137 teachers and 75,863 enrolled pupils, 22 high schools had 257 teachers and 6 174 pupils. The State maintains a Normal school with 21 teachers, and 402 students (1911), and an Agricultural College with 93 teachers and 250 students. The Brown University at Providence founded in 1764 is under Baptist control. In 1911-12 it had 100 professors and teachers, and 944 students, male and female.

**Charity**—The State has several charitable institutions, comprising a school for the deaf, a State Home and school for children, a Soldiers' Home, a sanatorium for consumptives, a Hospital for the Insane with 1 205 inmates, a school for the feeble minded, and a State Almshouse which in 1911 had 552 inmates. There are also 37 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, &c. provided by private associations and religious bodies.

Each town must support its own poor and give temporary relief to paupers not legally settled in it but parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren of a pauper are liable for his support. Settlement is gained by ownership of real estate and payment of taxes on it for 5 consecutive years or by having an estate of the yearly value of 20 dollars and taking its profits for 3 consecutive years. Pauper children may be bound out by the overseers of towns to certain charitable societies. To bring a pauper into a town where he has not a settlement is punishable by fine of 100 dollars. Town almshouses are managed by the town councils. Paupers with no settlement in the State are supported in the State almshouse.

**Finance, Defence.**—For the year 1912 the receipts and payments were to the following amounts —

	Dollars
Cash on hand January 1, 1912	145,806
Receipts during 1911	2,510,412
Bank certificates, 1911	6 595
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,662,813</b>
Payments during 1912	2,456,021
<b>Balance Jan 1 1913</b>	<b>206 792</b>

The bonded debt of the State in January, 1912 amounted to 5,030,000 dollars, the sinking fund to 593,310 dollars, net debt, 4,436,690 dollars. The true value of the property within the State in 1911 was estimated at —

	Dollars
Real property	419,992,907
Personal property	388,724,747
<b>Total</b>	<b>568,717,654</b>

The military force of Rhode Island is the National Guard, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, a naval battalion, and Coast Artillery. The total strength in 1911 was 1,569 of whom 110 were commissioned officers.

**Production and Industry**—Rhode Island is a manufacturing State. According to the Federal census returns of manufacturing establishments in the State in 1909-10, the capital invested in manufacturing industries amounted to 290,901,000 dollars, the establishments numbered 1,951, their proprietors or firm members, 1,721 clerks, &c., 7,882, and wage earners 113,538. The materials used in the year were valued at 158,192,000 dollars, and the output at 280,344,000 dollars. The following statistics relate to the more important industries:—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Materials used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Woolen and worsted goods	68,866,620	24,924	50,118,450	74,600,240
Cotton goods	67,078,645	23,842	24,358,192	50,812,087
Jewelry	17,060,490	9,511	6,625,461	20,655,100
Foundry and machine work	47,101,291	10,98	7,612,500	20,611,668
Silver-smith work	9,422,115	2,294	2,343,944	6,106,940
Silk and silk goods	3,485,551	1,685	3,131,594	4,544,431
Hosiery and knit goods	4,878,478	1,774	2,414,662	1,985,792

The dyeing and finishing of textiles with an average of 7,792 wage-earners and an output of 13,935,700 dollars in 1909, rank fifth compared with other industries of the State.

Rhode Island ranks fourth among the States in the production of cotton goods, third in woolen and worsted goods, sixth in silk and silk goods, and and eleventh in hosiery and knit goods.

The manufacture of rubber and elastic goods is also an important industry. At Pawtucket during the close of the eighteenth century were established the first cotton spinning works in the United States. In 1909 the cotton mills of the State had 2,816,038 spindles consuming 112,757,927 pounds of cotton annually.

Rhode Island has deposits of graphite, talc, lime and building stone. The mineral output amounted to 1,088,475 dollars in 1911.

**Railways**—In 1912 the railways within the State comprised 211 miles of steam railroad and 409 miles of electric railway. The total length of single track steam and electric, was 915 miles, the net earnings, steam and electric, amounted to 15,016,133.62 dollars.

There is a British, Italian, Portuguese, and Guatemalan Vice Consul at Providence.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Constitution and Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 42 members, elected for four years (half retiring biennially) and a House of Representatives of 124 members elected for two years.

All male citizens of the United States who have paid the poll tax and are registered have the right to vote. For registration it is necessary to be able to read and write English and to have paid the taxes, payable in the previous year, on property in the State assessed at 300 dollars or more.

South Carolina is represented in the United States Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor —Col. L. Blease 1913-15 (\$500 dollars)

Secretary of State —R. M. McCown

The State is divided into 42 counties.

**Area. Population, Instruction.**—Area 30 570 square miles of which 400 square miles is water.

Years	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	237 440	265 301	502 741	16.7
1880	391 241	604 832	995 577	33.0
1900	557 995	782 321	1 340 316	44.4
1910	679 557	835 843	1,515 400	49.7

<sup>1</sup> Including Asiatics and Indians

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	281 147	583 626	65	57	664 895
Female	276 660	398 695	2	64	675 421
Total	557 807	782 321	67	121	1,340 316

The population in 1910 was made up of 751 842 males and 763 558 females, and included 331 Indians, 56 Chinese and 8 Japanese. The foreign born population numbered 6 054.

Charleston had a population of 58 833 in 1910. Columbia, (Capital), 26 819. Greenville, 5 741. Spartanburg, 17 517.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Methodist and Baptist.

School attendance is not compulsory but there are restrictions on the employment of illiterate children in factories or mines. There are separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1910 the public elementary schools of the State had 340,415 enrolled pupils and 6,968 teachers. The public high schools had 251 teachers and 4,684 pupils. For the training of teachers there were two public normal schools with 50 teachers and 605 students. For higher instruction the State has two institutions: the University of South Carolina, founded in 1805, had in 1910, 34 professors

and 387 students and Clemson Agricultural College founded in 1893, had 55 professors and 684 students in 1910. Other colleges are Charleston City College with 10 professors and 75 students. Allen University (A. M. E.) with 19 professors and 685 students. Enslin College (A. R. Presb.) with 12 professors and 198 students, Wofford College (M. E. So.) with 18 professors and 472 students. There are several smaller denominational colleges, and also 8 colleges for women. There is also a college for coloured youths, a military academy and a normal and industrial college.

**Charity**—The State maintains several charitable institutions, including an Hospital for the insane and an Asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind. There are besides 9 orphanages, 10 hospitals, and 10 homes for adults and children maintained mainly by private charity. For poor relief the cities of Charleston and Columbia have their own overseers. Elsewhere the county commissioners are the overseers and take charge of the poorhouse. Legal settlement is acquired by three years' residence. Paupers are sent to the county where they have a settlement.

**Finance, Defence**—The receipts and expenditure in 1912, including loans, transfers, &c. were to the following amounts—

	Dollars
Balance, December 31, 1911	725,356
Receipts in 1912	3,246,676
Total	3,972,032
Expenditure in 1912	3,205,816
Balance, December 31, 1912	766,216

On December 31, 1912, the outstanding debt amounted to 6,529,645 dollars. The assessed valuation in 1908 was real property, 134,536,251 dollars, personal property 136,831,700 dollars, total 271,367,956 dollars. The true value of all property within the State in 1904 was estimated at—

	Dollars
Real property	252,766,767
Personal property	333,086,455
Total	585,853,222

The Militia, or Volunteer State Troops, with their headquarters at Columbia, consist of cavalry, artillery and infantry, total strength (1909) 1,751 men and 180 officers. The total available strength (unorganised) is 100,000. The naval militia contains 21 officers and 185 men.

**Production and Industry**—South Carolina is an agricultural State, containing in 1910 176,434 farms, more than half of which were negro farms. The farm area covered 13,512,028 acres, 6,097,999 acres being improved land. About 68 per cent of the area of the State is woodland. The chief cereal crops are wheat, 727,000 bushels in 1912, maize, 34,273,000 bushels in 1912, oats, and rice, of which 200,000 bushels were produced in 1912. Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1909 were 2,492,000 acres, yielding 1,164,309 bales of upland cotton, in 1910, the

produce was 1,240,340 bales in 1911, 1,648,712 bales, and in 1912, 1,184,000 (estimate). Under tobacco in 1912 were 85 000 acres, yielding 24,500,000 pounds, valued at 2,670,000 dollars. The rearing of live-stock is of no great importance.

The State has active fisheries, mainly oysters, whiting, shad, and sea-bass.

The minerals worked are phosphate rock (169,156 long tons, valued at 673,166 dollars in 1911), granite (336,467 dollars), clay products (669,794 dollars), gold 972 fine ounces (20,100 dollars), silver, manganese, iron ore, lime, and monazite in small quantities. The value of the total mineral output (including coal products, sand &c.) was 1,804 dollars in 1911.

The manufacturing industries of the State in 1910 had a total capital of 178,221 000 dollars, the establishments numbered 1,854, their proprietors and firm members, 1,737, their clerks, &c. 3 267, and wage earners, 73,046. The raw material used was valued at 66 351,000 dollars, and the output at 118,236,000 dollars. Statistics of the chief industries for 1910 are as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cotton goods	12,549 000	43 454	41,303,080	65 930,000
Lumber and timber products	15,010 000	14 604	3 981,000	18 141 000
Cotton-seed and oil-cake	6 880 000	1 76.	8 720 000	10 908 000
Fertilisers.	11 857 000	1 821	5 629 000	9 025 000
Gas	1 431 000	127	114 000	834 000

There are also works for making and repairing carriages, waggons, cars, &c., flour and grist mills, distilleries, tobacco factories, and turpentine and rosin works. The turpentine and rosin industries formerly prosperous, are now losing ground owing to the exhaustion of suitable timber.

The chief port is Charleston, from which in 1911, the exports were valued at 10,830,418 dollars (2,256,836%), and into which the imports amounted to 6,433,513 dollars (1,340,315%). Harbour improvements at Charleston, almost completed, are the dredging of the channel to the Naval Station and dry dock 4 miles up the river, and the formation of a large coaling station on the north side of the city.

In 1910 the length of railway in the State was 3,441 miles, and 140 miles of electric railway.

There is a British Vice Consul at Charleston.

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*Revised* Mrs. St. J., Charleston. The Place and the People. New York and London, 1906.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

**Government.**—Full rights of suffrage are enjoyed by all male persons over 21 years of age who are, or who propose to become, citizens of the United States, and who have resided in the United States for one year, in South Dakota for six months, in the county for thirty days, and in the election precinct for ten days, immediately preceding any election.

Legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, but to the people is reserved the right that not less than 5 per cent. of the electors may (1) propose measures which the legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the general body of electors, (2) demand a referendum in respect of laws enacted by the legislature, before such laws take effect, save in cases of urgency. The Senate consists of not less than 25 and not more than 45 members and the House of Representatives of not less than 75 nor more than 135 members.

Amendments to the Constitution must be sanctioned by the direct vote of the people, at the first general election after such amendments have been approved by a majority of the members elected to each House of the legislature. A convention for the revision of the Constitution must be summoned if proposed by two thirds of the members elected to each House, and sanctioned by a majority of those voting at the next general election.

*Governor* — Frank M. Bryne (3,000 dollars)

*Secretary of State*. — Frank Glasner

The State sends two Senators and three Representatives to the Federal Congress. For purposes of local government the State is divided into 60 counties, which are subdivided into townships and municipal corporations. The State Capital is Pierre.

**Area, Population, Instruction** — Land area 76,850 square miles and its population was in 1880, 98,268, in 1890 328,808, in 1900, 401,570, 1905, 455,185, 1910, 538,888 (317,101 males and 266,787 females). The density of population in 1910 was 7.6 per sq. mile. It included 100,628 foreign born, 817 negroes, 19,137 Indians, 120 Chinese and 43 Japanese. In 1900 the population was as follows:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	205,938	272	151	9,803	216,164
Female	174,776	193	15	10,422	185,406
Total	380,714	465	166	20,225	401,570

The population of the chief cities in the State in June, 1910, was, Sioux Falls, 14,094, Lead, 8,392, Aberdeen, 10,753, Deadwood, 3,653, Mitchell, 6,515, Watertown, 7,010, Yankton, 3,787. In 1906 the death rate in cities was 9.5, in rural districts 8.8 per 1,000 of population. There are about 18,000 Indians and about 500 negroes. South Dakota has mostly been settled from the Northern States of the Union and from Northern Europe. About one sixth of the population is foreign born.

The religious bodies with most numerous adherents are, in their order, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary and secondary education are free to all from 6 to 21 years of age. Between the ages of 8 and 14 attendance at a public day school is compulsory on all not otherwise taught, for at least 12 weeks in the year, 8 of which must be consecutive. In the elementary public schools in 1911

the registered number of scholars 193,208, and the number of teachers 5,284. 142 secondary schools in the State in 1910, had 491 teachers and 1,860 pupils. State educational institutions were four Normal Schools with 102 instructors and 1,047 students, a School of Mines with 12 instructors and 89 students, an Agricultural College with 57 instructors and 731 students, and a University with 57 instructors and 425 students. In addition the State maintains schools for the Blind, Deaf Mutes and the Feeble Minded, as well as a Reform School. Colleges under sectarian control are Huron College (Presb.) with 24 professors and 329 students, Dakota Wesleyan University with 27 professors and 429 students, Yankton College (Cong.) with 23 professors and 362 students. There are several smaller colleges. Day (elementary) and Boarding (higher) Indian Schools are maintained by the State, and there are also various denominational schools for the education of Indian children.

**Charity**—Within the State there are (exclusive of almshouses and establishments for imbeciles, &c.) 13 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private charity or by religious bodies. They comprise eight hospitals, two orphanages, a home for adults, a school for the deaf and another for the blind. County commissioners are overseers of the poor and care for the indigent who have a lawful settlement in their county, gained by 90 days residence. Paupers refused relief have an appeal to the county circuit court judge. There is a penalty for sending paupers out of their county of settlement, and for bringing them into a county where they have no settlement. The county commissioners, authorized by the voters at a special election, may establish an asylum for the poor, or several counties may combine for the purpose. Where no poorhouse exists paupers may be supported by contract for a year. In 1906 228 paupers were wholly and 453 partly maintained by counties at a cost of 73,659 dollars.

**Finance, Defence**—For the year ended June 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements were —

	Dollars
Balance on June 30 1911	421,156
Receipts for 1911-12	3,779,652
Total	4,200,808
Disbursements for 1911-12	3,208,519
Balance on June 30 1912	992,289

The assessed value (25 to 33 per cent of actual value) of all property in the State in 1908 was 283,696,288 dollars. In 1911 there was a debt of 379,159 dollars outstanding. The Constitution limits the debt of the State to 100,000 dollars over and above the debt of the Territory of Dakota assumed by the State at its foundation. The true value of all the property within the State in 1904 was estimated by the Federal Census Bureau at —

	Dollars
Real property	381,435,856
Personal property	298,405,088
Total	679,840,944

There is a State militia, consisting, with certain exemptions, of all able bodied male persons residing in the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years. In 1909 there were on the active list 78 officers and 707 men enrolled.

**Production and Industry**—Of a total land area of 48 184,000 acres, 12,908 977 acres are included in Indian reservations, and in 1911 about 7,000,000 acres remained vacant. With the exception of scattered fringes of timber along the water-courses and the planted groves in the eastern part of the State, the only forest area is in the Black Hills. In 1910 there were 77 644 farms with an acreage of 26 016,892 of which 16 827,208 acres were improved. The yield of wheat in 1912 amounted to 52 185 000 bushels, corn, 76,847,000 bushels, oats, 52 890 000 bushels, barley 23 062,000 bushels. Rye and flax are also grown in considerable quantities, the latter yielding 6 323 000 bushels of seed in 1912. Hay fruit and vegetables (particularly potatoes) dairy and creamery products, eggs and poultry are important. The live stock within the State in 1910 consisted of 656 000 milk cows and 1,341 000 other cattle, 805 000 hogs, 829 000 sheep, 612,000 horses and 10 000 mules. From 650 000 sheep in 1911 the wool clip amounted to 3,543,750 pounds of wool valued at 737 100 dollars.

The mineral products in 1911 were chiefly gold 359,402 fine oz., valued at 7,429 600 dollars, silver 200 300 fine oz., valued at 108,200 dollars, copper, lead, stone of various sorts, and clay products, the total mineral output for 1911 being of the value of 8,037,872 dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries of the State are the making of butter, cheese, and condensed milk and flour and grist milling. In 1910 there were 1 020 industrial establishments, employing 8 602 wage earners and having a capital of 13 018 000 dollars, the cost of materials being 11,476 000 dollars and the value of the output 17,870 000 dollars. The following table gives statistics of the chief groups of industries in 1910 —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour and grist milling	873 000	55	3 316 000	6 208 000
Dairy work	138 000	131	2 308 000	686 000
Lumber and timber	941 000	4 1	94 000	946 000
Printing	211 000	5	466 000	1 376 000

In 1911 there were in the State 3 851 miles of telegraph line and 14,586 miles of telephone line (20 723 miles of wire). In 1911 the steam railways of the State were 4 190 54 miles in length. The chief railways are the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago and North Western.

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## TENNESSEE.

**Constitution and Government.**—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 93 members elected also for two years.

No clergyman of any denomination is eligible to either House. Qualified as electors are (with the usual exceptions) all male citizens who have resided in the State 12 months and in the county six months next before the election and have paid the poll tax.

Tennessee is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor—Ben W. Hooper 1913-15 (7 500 dollars).

Secretary of State—H. W. Goodloe.

The State is divided into 96 counties. The State Capital is Nashville.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—Area 42,050 square miles (300 square miles water).

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,109,801	26.6	1900	2,020,616	48.4
1880	1,542,359	36.9	1910	2,184,789	52.4

In 1910 the population included 1,103,491 males and 1,081,298 females. Of the total, 18,460 were of foreign birth, 473,088 were negroes, 216 Indiana, 43 Chinese and 8 Japanese.

In 1900 the population by sex and race was—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Males	782,702	288,388	77	57	1,021,224
Females	757,484	241,855	2	51	999,892
Total	1,540,186	480,243	79	108	2,020,616

The foreign born numbered (in 1900) 17,746, of whom 4,569 were German, 3,872 Irish, and 2,027 English. The cities, with population in 1910 are Memphis 181,105, Nashville (capital), 110,364, Knoxville, 36,346, Chattanooga, 44,604, Jackson, 15,779, Clarksville 18,548.

About 49 per cent. of the Church membership in the State are Baptist, and 35 per cent. Methodist. Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ rank next, and then Roman Catholics.

In several counties school attendance is compulsory and throughout the State the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, factories, or mines, is illegal. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 521,753 enrolled pupils with 10,256 teachers. 99 public high schools had 317 teachers and 7,862 pupils. There is in the State a public normal school with 27 teachers and 495 pupils in 1910. Higher education is provided in 22 universities and colleges, the most important of which are—

Begin	Institutions	Professors	Students
1887	Univ. of Chattanooga (M. E.)	55	628
1794	Univ. of Tennessee at Knoxville (State)	148	907
1808	Wink Univ. at Nashville (Cong.)	22	850
1875	Vanderbilt Univ. at Nashville (M. E. Soc.)	170	983
1851	Carrson and Newman Coll. Jefferson (Bapt.)	18	344
1842	Cumberland Univ. (Presb.)	19	271
1862	Christian Bros. Coll. Memphis (B. C.)	21	514
1864	Univ. of the South Sewanee (P. E.)	44	470

There are also 7 colleges for women, 8 commercial schools, a manual training school within the State, and 2 colleges for coloured students.

**Charity**—Within the State there are (exclusive of almshouses and establishments for imbeciles &c.) 49 benevolent institutions comprising 13 hospitals, one dispensary, 18 orphanages, 14 homes for adults and children, an institution for the deaf, and another for the blind. Of these institutions 36 have been provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. County Commissioners of the poor have supervision of the county poor asylum and farm, admission to which must be preceded by 12 months residence in the county. The county court may let out the support of the poor with use of the asylum for three years, or contract for the support of the poor for a year, or make an annual allowance to the indigent.

**Finance, Defence**—For the fiscal period ending December 20, 1912, the revenue and expenditure were—

	Dollar
Balance Dec. 20, 1910	317,269
Receipts, 1910-12	8,735,068
Total	9,052,337
Disbursements, 1910-12	8,267,217
Balance, Dec. 20, 1912	785,120

The bonded debt (including old bonds untraded) on December 20, 1912, amounted to 15,218,000 dollars. The assessed value of property (1909) was including real and personal property 559,000,000 dollars. The true value of all property within the State in 1904 was estimated at—

	Dollars
Real property	557,504,977
Personal property	546,719,002
Total	1,104,323,979

The militia, called the National Guard of Tennessee, with headquarters at Nashville, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry of a total strength of 122 officers and 1,431 men in 1909.

**Production and Industry**—In 1910 there were 246,012 farms in the State with an acreage of 20,041,857 of which 10,890,484 acres was improved land. The most important crop is maize, amounting in 1912 to 88,298,000 bushels. The wheat yield was 7,077,000 bushels. Oats, hay, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pease, sorghum, and other products are grown, the physical

conditions permitting a great diversity of crops. Peanuts are grown in the Tennessee valley. The cotton crop for 1909 covered 735,000 acres, and yielded 253,397 bales, in 1910 the yield was 337,596 bales in 1911, 449,737 bales and the estimated yield for 1912 854,000 bales. The tobacco crop (1912) from 110,000 acres was 72,600 000 pounds, valued at 5,156 000 dollars. Fruit trees and small fruits (notably strawberries) are cultivated. There are important forest products from about 27,300 square miles of woodland. Stock raising in the State is falling off. In 1910 the farm animals consisted of 324 000 horses, 290,000 mules, 321,000 milk cows 565 000 other cattle, 347 000 sheep, and 1,264 000 swine.

The coal fields of Tennessee have an area of about 4 400 square miles. The coal output in 1910 was 6,433 155 short tons, valued at 7,209 784 dollars. Petroleum also is obtained. Pig iron was obtained in 1910 to the amount of 297,594 long tons (value 3,439 644 dollars). Copper was produced to the amount of 18 965,143 pounds valued at 2 370,643 dollars in 1911. The zinc output was 1 000 short tons (114 000 dollars). Other products were gold, 576 fine ounces valued at 11 900 dollars, phosphate rock 431,566 long tons, valued at 1,688,267 dollars. Sandstone, marble, and limestone to the value of 1,498,798 dollars. Clay products amounted to the value of 1 385,100 dollars. Including the value of iron ore and of some products from coal but not pig iron the mineral output of the State amounted to the value of 17,902,451 dollars in 1911.

The manufacturing industries include iron and steel working, but are mainly concerned with agricultural products. Flour milling, lumbering, the manufacture of cotton seed oil and cake, the preparation of leather and of tobacco are progressing. There are also textile manufactures. According to the results of the census of manufactures in 1910 there were in the State 4,609 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of 167 924 000 dollars, employing 8 417 salaried officials and 73,840 wage-earners. The salaries paid in a year amounted to 9 186,000 dollars, and the wages to 26,252 000 dollars. The cost of materials used amounted to 104 016,000 dollars and the value of the output was estimated at 180,217,000 dollars. The following are the statistics of the more important industries in 1910 —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Value of Output
	Dollars	Numbers	Dollars	Dollars
Foundries	9 253 000	4 041	4 560 000	9 190 000
Gas illuminating and heating	9 370 000	422	8,7 000	1 282 000
Iron and steel blast furnaces	7,122,000	1 148	3 361 000	4 653 000
Lumber and timber	30 150 000	22 380	19 641 000	80 457 000
Leather	8 004,000	205	1,894,000	2 5 0,000

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways and the State contains (1910) 8,816 miles of steam railway, besides 362 miles of electric railway.

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## TEXAS

In 1836 Texas declared its independence of Mexico and after maintaining an independent existence, as the Republic of Texas for 10 years, it was in 1845 received as a State into the American Union.

**Government**—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 112 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are all male citizens (and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens) resident in the State one year and in the district or county six months next before the election, but persons subject to the poll tax must have paid their tax prior to February 1 of the year in which they desire to vote.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 18 Representatives.

*Governor*—O. B. Colquitt, 1913-15 (\$4,000 dollars).

*Secretary of State*—C. C. McNall.

The State is divided into 246 counties. The State Capital is Austin.

**Area, Population, Instruction**—Area, 265,998 square miles (including 3,498 square miles of water).

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	1,591,749	6.1	1900	3,048,710	11.6
1890	2,235,523	8.5	1910	3,986,542	14.8

In 1910 the population included 2,017,612 males, 1,876,930 females, 240,012 foreign born, 690,020 negroes, 702 Indians, 575 Chinese and 341 Japanese.

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,267,670	310,135	832	283	1,578,900
Female	1,158,999	310,587	17	207	1,469,810
Total	2,426,669	620,722	849	470	3,048,710

Of the total number (1900) 179,357 were foreign born, 71,062 being Mexican, 48,295 German, 9,204 Bohemian and 8,213 English. The largest cities of the State with population in 1910 are San Antonio, 96,614; Houston, 78,800; Dallas, 92,164; Galveston, 96,981; Fort Worth, 73,812; Austin, 29,860; El Paso, 39,279; Waco, 26,425; Beaumont, 20,640; Laredo, 14,855; Denison, 13,632; Sherman, 12,412.

The largest religious bodies are the Baptist and Methodist; other important denominations being Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian and Episcopalian.

The employment of illiterate children under 14 years of age in factories, &c., is illegal. Separate schools are provided for white and colored children. In 1909-10 the public elementary schools had 20,878 teachers and 821,631 enrolled pupils. 1908, 364 high schools had 1,079 teachers and 24,569 pupils. The State has four public normal schools with, in 1910-11, 85 teachers and 2,510 students. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions.

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1885	St. Edward's Coll. Austin	R.C.	15	110
1883	Univ. of Texas Austin	State	170	1,989
1890	Howard Payne Coll.	Bapt.	16	353
1878	Agr. and Mech. Coll.	State	69	1,032
1881	Fort Worth Univ.	M.E.	85	809
1891	Polytechnic Coll.	M.E. So.	25	441
1878	S.W. Univ.	M.E. So.	61	966
1878	Texas Christian Univ.	Chr.	22	919
1846	Baylor Univ., Waco	Bapt.	77	979
1869	Trinity Univ., Waco	Presb.	11	227
1908	College of Industrial Arts	State	25	271

The Prairie View State College (Normal and Industrial) for coloured youths had 36 professors and 1,112 students in 1910-11

**Charity**—Apart from almshouses and establishments for the insane there are within the State 76 benevolent institutions, 14 of which are public the rest being provided by private charity and by religious bodies. They comprise 31 hospitals (one federal, six municipal), a dispensary, 17 orphan ages, 24 homes for adults and children, and three State schools for the deaf or blind. The County Commissioners provide for the poor resident in their counties, and have the management of the almshouses.

**Finance, Defence.**—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund in the year ending August 31, 1912, were —

	Dollars
Balance Aug 31 1911	413 124
Receipts, 1911-12	9,619 697
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 032,821</b>
Disbursements, 1911-12	9,602,398
<b>Balance Aug 31, 1912</b>	<b>430 433</b>

The bonded debt in 1912 amounted to \$977,500 dollars. The bonds are held mostly by State educational and charitable funds. In 1910 the assessed value of taxable property was 2,388,500,124 dollars.

The Organised Militia or Texas National Guard consists of four troops of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and three regiments of infantry, having a total strength in 1910 of 216 officers and 2,513 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry**—Texas is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1910 it had 417,770 farms with an area of 112,435,067 acres of farmland, of which 27,360,686 acres was improved land. In the arid region of Texas and New Mexico an area of 160,000 acres is to be reclaimed under the Federal Reclamation Act. The chief crops in 1912 were (in bushels) maize 153,300,000, wheat 11,025,000, oats, 31,140,000, rice 9,429,000, potatoes, 3,276,000. The yield of cotton in 1910 covered 10,040,000 acres, and yielded 3,072,082 bales. In 1911, the yield was 4,256,427 bales and the estimated yield for 1912, 4,256,000 bales. Other products are tobacco (140,000 pounds in 1912), cane-sugar (10,000 pounds in 1909-10), sorghum, vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches). The State has a very great live-stock industry, in 1910 it contained 1,869,000 horses, 702,000 mules, 1,137,000 milk cows,

7,131,000 other cattle, 1,909,000 sheep, and 8,205,000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 amounted to 2,450,000 pounds of wool, value 1,921,620 dollars.

There are valuable forests in Eastern Texas yielding yellow pine. The State has excellent oyster and other fisheries.

The coal mines of Texas in 1911 yielded an output of 1,974,598 short tons, valued at 3,273,288 dollars. The production of petroleum was 9,526,474 barrels (of 42 gallons) valued at 8,554,552 dollars. Quick silver was produced to the amount of 3,820 flasks of 75 pounds, valued at 154,418 dollars, being 20 per cent of total production of United States during 1910. Other minerals worked were salt (385,200 barrels valued at 279,537 dollars) cement, gypsum, granite, sandstone, lime stone. The clay products (chiefly bricks) amounted to the value of 2,659,919 dollars. The value of the mineral output (including some gold and silver, coal products, cement asphalt, lead, zinc sulphur, and phosphates) amounted in 1911 to 18,817,304 dollars.

In 1910 there were in the State 4,693 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 216,876,000 dollars, 9,849 salaried officers, and 70,280 wage-earners. The cost of material used in the year was 178,179,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 272,896,000 dollars. Statistics of some industries (1910 census) are —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of Material	Value of Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour and grist	13,219,000	1,916	23,657,000	32,485,000
Cotton-seed oil and cake	21,506,000	3,073	23,429,000	29,916,000
Lumber and timber	46,652,000	23,578	11,004,000	82,301,000
Slaughtering and packing	12,488,000	5,689	87,410,000	43,590,000
Railway cars &c.	9,502,000	9,782	3,546,000	18,359,000
Foundry and machine work	3,241,000	9,024	3,359,000	8,008,000
Rice cleaning &c.	3,820,000	480	7,122,000	8,142,000
Brewing	7,027,000	65	1,695,000	6,464,000

Other important industries are printing, and publishing (aggregate output 11,587,000 dollars in 1910) bakery and confectionery, planing mill work, cotton manufactures, copper work, ice manufacture and lead smelting and refining.

A large trade passes through the port of Galveston where in 1911 the imports from abroad were valued at 773,019/ and the exports to foreign countries at 41,094,407/. The exports comprise cotton, grain, flour, meat products, &c. the produce of many States and Territories. Galveston is by far the most important outlet for the cotton grown in the United States, and as a commercial port it is now second only to New York. The harbour channel is being deepened. Wharves are being extended and piers built providing space for new warehouses. A permanent causeway is being built to connect Galveston with the mainland. The level of the town has been raised so as to protect it from storms. The United States has constructed an immigration station at a cost of 70,000 dollars. The rail ways in the State (June 30, 1910) have a length of 19,819 miles. The principal lines are the Southern Pacific, the Texas Pacific and the Colorado Southern. Railway construction is actively proceeding. There are 550 miles of electric railway track. The long coast line with its good harbours facilitates traffic by sea.

*British Consul at Galveston* — Alexander Spencer Perceval

There is also a vice consul at Galveston.

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### UTAH.

**Constitution and Government**—Utah which had been acquired by the United States during the Mexican war was in 1847 settled by Mormons, and on Sept. 9 1850 organized as a Territory. It was admitted as a State into the Union in 1896.

The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the Constitution provides for the initiation of any desired legislation by the legal voters or such number of them as may be determined by law, and such voters may require any law passed by less than a two thirds vote of each House of the Legislature to be submitted to the voters of the State before coming into effect.

The Senate (in part renewed every two years) consists of 18 members elected for four years. The House or Representatives has 46 members elected for two years. Qualified as electors are all citizens male or female, who, not being idiots insane, or criminals have resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and 60 days in the precinct in which the election is held.

**Governor**—William Spry 1913-17 (6 000 dollars)

**Secretary of State**—D. Maitson.

There are 27 counties in the State. The Capital is Salt Lake City.

**Area, Population, Instruction**—Area, 84 928 square miles of which 2,601 square miles is water. The population in 1900 numbered 276 749, of whom 2 623 were Indian 672 Negro, 572 Chinese and 417 Japanese. There were 53 777 foreign born, of whom English and Scandinavians were the most numerous.

Years	Pop	Per sq mile	Years	Pop	Per sq mile
1880	143 963	1.8	1900	276 749	3.4
1890	207 905	2.6	1910	373 351	4.5

The population is largely confined to irrigated regions and mining districts. In 1910 it included 196 657 males and 176 494 females. 63,404 were of foreign birth, 1,143 were Negroes, 3 123 Indians, 373 Chinese and 2,105 Japanese. In 1909, 2,752 immigrants arriving at United States ports gave Utah as their destination. Of these 1,381 were Anglo Saxon, 632 Latin, 172 Slav 788 Greeks, and the 179 others were Jews, Mongolians, or cosmopolitan.

The largest city is Salt Lake City with a population of 92,777 in 1910. Ogden in 1910 had 25,580 inhabitants.

Latter-day Saints form about 75 per cent. of the Church membership of the State. There are Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists Baptists, and Congregationalists in small numbers.

In 1900 the percentage of illiterates in the population was only 0.5 the number being 6,141 of whom 9167 were foreign born. The public school system, introduced in 1890 includes kindergarten, primary, grammar and high schools, an agricultural college, a university, and such other schools as the Legislature may establish. School attendance for 20 weeks annually (10 consecutive) in large cities 30 weeks (10 consecutive) is compulsory on children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 2,369 teachers and 87,814 enrolled pupils, 33 public high schools had 156 teachers and 3,346 pupils. A State normal school had 123 pupils in 1910, it is maintained in connection with the university. The University of Utah was organized 1860 and had 69 instructors and 561 students in 1910. Utah has a school of arts and sciences and a State school of mines. The Utah agricultural college (founded in 1890) has 61 instructors and 1,044 students. Both of these institutions receive annual grants from the State. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo organized in 1875, which in 1911 had 85 instructors and 1,419 students. The Brigham Young College at Logan, organized in 1878, which in 1911 had 32 instructors and 714 students. The Latter Day Saints University at Salt Lake City organized in 1860 had 47 instructors and 1,224 students. Also 8 academies scattered throughout the State having 77 instructors and 2,127 students.

**Charity**—Apart from almshouses and asylums for imbeciles there are 12 benevolent institutions within the State. Seven of these are hospitals, one of which belongs to the Federal Government and one to Salt Lake City. The State has an institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind with 107 inmates, a school for the adult blind with 17 inmates, an industrial school with 104 juveniles under its control and a mental hospital with 410 patients. There are three orphanages and various other charitable institutions (including five hospitals) provided by private associations or religious bodies. The county commissioners provide for the indigent of their counties and erect, maintain and regulate poorhouses, &c., at their discretion. They may take measures to prevent paupers being brought into their counties. Parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. On January 1, 1911 the almshouses had 189 pauper inmates. In 1910 the counties spent 143,971 dollars for relief of indigents.

**Finance, Defence**—For 12 months ending November 30, 1911, the revenue and expenditure were—

Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1910	Dollars 902,789
Receipts, 1911	3,721,281
Total	4,623,970
Total disbursements	2,752,975

Cash on hand December 1, 1911	1,871,595
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The assessed valuation, 1911, amounted to 194,172,000 dollars. The bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1911, amounted to 1,160,000 dollars.

By the State Statistician the total value in 1911 was estimated at 570,626,000 dollars.

The National Guard with headquarters at Salt Lake City consists of cavalry, artillery and infantry, with signal and hospital corps. Total strength (1911), 47 officers and 859 men.



**Production and Industry**—The area of appropriated land within the State on June 30, 1910 was 56,74,408 acres reserved, 8,735,046 acres, In 1910, unappropriated and unreserved, 35,955,554 acres, of which 11,766,438 acres were surveyed and 24,189,068 acres unsurveyed. The State contains 82,597,760 acres, of which 1,795,840 acres are water. In 1910 it had 21,878 farms with a total area of 3,397,699 acres, of which 1 368,211 acres were improved land.

In 1911 there were 386 incorporated irrigation companies in the State, and the Federal Government has under way an immense irrigation project for the reclamation of a vast arid region. In 1911 works for the reclamation of 528,000 acres were in progress, the cost estimated at 6,953 000 dollars. In 1912 the chief crops were wheat, 8,059,000 bushels, oats, 4,222,000 bushels, potatoes, 3,516 000 bushels, hay (chiefly alfalfa), 1 023,000 tons. Maize, barley, and rye are also grown. The production of beet sugar in 1910 amounted to 319,588 short tons. Much attention is paid to vegetables and fruit trees. There is a considerable live stock industry. In 1910 the numbers were: horses and mules 123 000, milk cows 84 000, other cattle 327,000, sheep 3,177,000 swine 61,000. The wool clip (1911) yielded 19,451,000 pounds of wool, valued at 3,595,690 dollars.

The State has valuable mines, chiefly gold, silver copper, and coal. The output of gold in 1911 was 217,020 fine ounces, valued at 4,486,200 dollars; silver, 11,630,600 fine ounces (4 280,500 dollars) copper 142,340,215 pounds (17,792,527 dollars), lead 55,193 short tons (4,987,820 dollars). Other products are manganese ores, gypsum petroleum sulphur. Zinc was obtained in 1911 to the amount of 7 004 short tons (798,456 dollars). Salt was collected, 236,178 barrels (167,024 dollars). The total value of the mineral output in 1911 was 41 138 075 dollars.

In 1910 there were 748 manufacturing establishments employing 1,660 salaried officials and 11 785 wage earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 52,627,000 dollars, cost of material in a year 41,266,000 dollars. value of output 61 982 000 dollars. The following are the statistics of the more important industries in 1910 —

Industries	Capital	Wage Earners	Cost of Material	Value of Output
Flour and grist mills	2 049 000	184	1 111 000	3 181 000
Railway cars	105 000	1,731	1,225 000	2,740 000
Lumber	91 000	431	485 000	9 7 000
Printing	1 022 000	967	223 000	2 405 000
Salt	838 000	16	5 000	184 000

There are no navigable streams, but singularly good facilities for transportation. The State has for years encouraged the construction of good roads, and in 1910 the State legislature appropriated 393 000 dollars to road making and bridge-building. The counties also devote large sums out of county taxes to similar purposes. In 1910 the State had 2,045 miles of main line, the principal railways being the Denver and Rio Grande (787 miles), the Oregon Short Line (278) the Central Pacific (253) the Union Pacific (76), the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway (481).

There are also about 230 miles of electric railway.

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## VERMONT

**Government.**—The state legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives having the former 30 and the latter 246 members. Electors are all men of United States citizenship with certain residential qualifications.

The State sends two Senators and two Representatives to the United States Congress.

**Governor** — Allen M. Fletcher, 1912-1914 (2,500 dollars)

**Secretary of State** — G. W. Bailey

The seat of the State Executive is at Montpelier. The State is divided into fourteen counties.

**Area, Population, Instruction** — Area, 9,565 square miles, of which 430 square miles is water.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq mile		Total	Per sq mile
1860	315,098	34.5	1900	343,641	37.6
1880	332,286	36.4	1910	365,958	39.0

The population in 1910 included 182,568 males and 173,383 females. 49,861 were of foreign birth. 1,621 were negroes. 26 Indians, 8 Chinese, and 9 Japanese. The State contains a very high proportion of English. In 1900 the foreign born population numbered 44,747, of whom 14,924 were Canadian French, 10,616 Canadian English, 7,453 Irish, 2,447 English, and 2,019 Scottish. In 1906 the urban death rate was 18.0 rural 16.5 per 1,000 of population. The largest cities are Burlington, with population in 1910 of 20,468, Rutland, 13,546, Barre, 10,734.

The religious denominations are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal, in the order given.

School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 8 to 15 years of age. No child under 16 who has not completed the 9 year school course may be employed in any railway, factory, mine, or quarry work, or as messenger during school hours. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 3,257 teachers and 66,615 enrolled pupils, 68 public secondary schools had 138 teachers and 4,335 pupils. In the three public normal schools were 23 teachers and 250 students. The University of Vermont (1800) had, in 1910, 91 instructors and 537 students, Norwich University (1834) 14 instructors and 181 students, Middlebury College (1800) 13 instructors and 228 students.

**Charity** — Besides almshouses, &c., there are within the State 23 benevolent institutions, comprising nine hospitals, five orphanages, and nine homes for adults and children (including the State home for soldiers). Overseers of the poor in each town relieve or support the poor in almshouses or otherwise, the cost of relieving a pauper who has no settlement in the town being recoverable in the town where he has last resided for 3 years. If the pauper has no settlement in the State, his cost to the town is paid by the State. Parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren of a pauper are liable for his support. A pauper who comes, or a person who brings a pauper into a town with intent that the town may support him, is liable to a penalty. Towns may build and manage poorhouses singly or with other towns.

**Finance. Defence**—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30 1912, were —

Cash balance July 1 1911	Dollars 566,141
Receipts	2 303 755
Total	2 869 896
Disbursements	2,350,508
Cash balance July 1, 1912	519 388

The State debt in 1910 was 346 632 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1909 was 141 929 051 dollars, and of personal property 49,897 747 dollars total, 185 826 798 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard of Vermont, had in 1910, 749 enlisted men (cavalry and infantry) and 54 officers.

**Production and Industry**—Agriculture is the most important occupation within the State. In 1910 the State contained 32 708 farms with a total area of 4,663 577 acres, of which 1,633,965 acres was improved land. The chief agricultural crop is hay (1,515 000 tons in 1912) but cereals are still grown in large quantities, in 1912 the yield of oats was 3 311,000 bushels of maize 1 800 000 bushels wheat 25,000 bushels in 1912 and barley 455,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1912 was 3,840,000 bushels of tobacco 170 000 pounds apples and maple sugar and syrup are important. Cattle raising especially of milk cows is one of the chief agricultural pursuits. In 1910 the farm animals comprised 285 000 milk cows, 210 000 other cattle 94 000 horses 229 000 sheep and 95 000 swine. In 1911 the wool clip from 90,000 sheep valued 545 000 pounds of wool valued at 128 700 dollars.

The forests of the State provide material for extensive timber and lumber trade and flourishing wood pulp manufacture. Other industries are flour milling, foundry and machine shop work and the manufacture of hosiery and other woollen goods. According to the returns of the Federal census of manufactures in 1910 there were in Vermont 1 958 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 73 470 000 dollars, paying wages to the annual amount of 17,272 000 dollars using raw material costing 34,823,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at 68 410 000 dollars.

The following are the statistics of the more important industries in 1910 —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Foundries	4 049 000	1 860	1 253 100	3 765 000
Lumber and timber	6 989 000	4 790	4 181 000	8,523,000
Marble and stone	1 43 000	10 411	2 678 000	12,895,000
Paper and pulp	8 482 000	1 090	2 456 000	3 902 000
Woolens and felt	6 909 000	2,294	2,379 000	4 497,000

The marble quarries, first opened in 1785 produce half of the marble of the United States. In 1911 the marble output of Vermont was valued at 3 394,920 dollars. The granite quarries gave an output valued at 2 730,719 dollars, and limestone 19,702 dollars, slate 1,624,941 dollars. Fibrous tale was extracted worth 200,015 dollars. Metals occur only in small quantities. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 8,434,616 dollars.

There are (1910) 1,100 miles of railway in the State chiefly managed by the

Central of Vermont Boston and Maine, and the Grand Trunk There are also electric railways with 125 miles of track. The lakes, rivers, and canals are also used for traffic with other States and with Canada

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## VIRGINIA

**Constitution and Government**—The first English Charter for settlements in America was that granted by James I in 1606 for the planting of colonies in Virginia. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Virginia, after long hesitation, decided to join the seceding States a course objected to by the western portion of the State, which in 1863 was admitted into the Union as West Virginia.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates the former containing not more than 40 nor less than 33 members, and the latter not more than 100 nor less than 90. Senators are elected for 4 years. The House of Delegates contains 100 members elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with few exceptions) all male citizens 21 years of age resident in the State for 2 years and in the county city, town, or precinct for which the election is held for 30 days who have paid their State poll taxes and registered.

The State sends to the Federal Congress 2 Senators and 10 Representatives  
*Governor*—William H. Mann Feb. 1910—Feb. 1914 (\$5,000 dollars.)

*Secretary of Commonwealth*—J. O. James

The State Capital is Richmond

**Area, Population, Instruction**—Area, 40,125 square miles.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,596,518	24.6	1900	1,854,184	46.2
1880	1,512,585 <sup>1</sup>	37.7 <sup>1</sup>	1910	2,061,612	51.2

<sup>1</sup> The area having been reduced by the separation of West Virginia.

In 1900 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	601,996 <sup>1</sup>	323,459	249	199	925,897
Female	580,859	337,263	4	161	925,287
Total	1,192,855	660,722	253	354	1,854,184

The total population in 1910 contained 1,035,348 males and 1,026,264 females, 26,623 were of foreign birth, 671,096 were negroes, 539 Indians, 154 Chinese, and 14 Japanese.



The bonded debt of the State amounts to \$4,000,000 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for 1909 was: Real estate, \$12,451,112 dollars; personal, 167,144,423 dollars, total, \$79,595,539.

The true value of all property within the State at 1909 was estimated by the Federal Census Bureau at —

	Dollars
Real property	674,644,741
Personal property	618,428,459
Total	1,293,073,200

The organized military force of the State, called the Virginia Volunteers, consists of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with, in 1909, 170 officers and 2,222 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry**—In 1910 there were 184,918 farms in Virginia with an area of 19,485,536 acres, of which 9,870,058 acres was improved land. In 1912 the chief crops were maize, 47,520,000 bushels, wheat, 8,590,000 bushels, oats, 3,885,000 bushels, potatoes, 8,285,000 bushels. The tobacco area was 187,000 acres, yielding 112,200,000 pounds of tobacco valued at 13,464,000 dollars. The cotton crop for 1909 covered 25,000 acres and yielded 10,745 bales; in 1910 the yield was 16,085 bales, in 1911, it was 29,891 bales, and the estimated yield for 1912, 24,000 bales. The manufacture of tobacco and of cigars, &c., is an important industry, and the Virginia cotton mills consume much more cotton than the State produces.

The farm animals in 1910 were 323,000 horses, 54,000 mules, 297,000 milk cows, 378,000 other cattle, 522,000 sheep, 774,000 swine.

The State has valuable fisheries, especially of oysters.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth. In 1911 the output comprised coal, 6,844,667 short tons (6,254,804 dollars); granite and limestone to the value of 821,778 dollars; slate, 183,608 dollars; claywork (1,780,900 dollars); pig iron, 808,789 long tons (8,828,285 dollars); manganese ores, 4,908 long tons (25,770 dollars), besides talc and soapstone, titanium, and other products. The value of the mineral output in 1911, including iron ore, but not pig iron, was 13,609,364 dollars.

There are extensive ironworks in the State, and flour-milling, manufactures of paper and pulp, trunks and bags, glass, and many other articles are prosperous. According to the Federal census of manufactures in 1910 there were in the State 5,635 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$16,923,000 dollars, employing 8,551 salaried officials and 166,275 wage-earners; wages amount annually to 88,154,000 dollars; the cost of raw materials used amounted to 125,583,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 219,794,000 dollars. Statistics of the more important industries for 1910 are as follow:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of raw material	Value of output
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In 1910 there were 4,534 miles of steam railway in the State, and 470 miles of electric railway. The telegraph and telephone companies had 12,000 miles of line.

There are British Vice-Consuls at Newport News, Norfolk, and Richmond.

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## WASHINGTON

**Government**—Washington formerly part of Oregon was created a Territory in 1853, and was admitted into the Union as a State in 1889. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members (actually 86 in 1911), the number of Senators being not more than half nor less than one third of that of members of the House of Representatives (actually 42 in 1911). The membership of both Houses is apportioned anew every 5 years according to the results of the Federal decennial census and of the intervening decennial State census. Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years, members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Qualified as voters are (with some exceptions) all male and since general election of 1910, all female citizens 21 years of age who have lived in the State 1 year, in the county 90 days, in the city town ward or precinct where they vote 30 days and who can read and speak English.

*Governor*—Ernest Lister, 1913-1917 (6,000 dollars)

*Secretary of State*—I. M. Howell

To the United States Congress the State sends 2 Senators and (since 1911) 5 Representatives.

The State contains 39 counties. The State capital is Olympia.

**Area, Population, Instruction.**—At 4, 68,127 square miles

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	75,116	1.1	1900	518,103	7.7
1890	849,390	5.3	1910	1,141,990	17.1

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	288,647	1,589	8,982	4,960	304,178
Female	207,667	925	264	5,079	213,925
Total	496,304	2,514	9,246	10,039	518,103

In 1910 the population included 658,550 males and 483,840 females, 241,227 were of foreign birth, 6,058 were negroes, 10,927 Indians, 2,706 Chinese and 12,886 Japanese.

The foreign born numbered 111,364 of whom 15,613 were British, 7,262 Irish, 20,284 Canadian, 16,886 German, 22,828 Scandinavian, others being Danish, Russian, Italian, Swiss, and French. There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area of 3,642 square miles, the largest being that of Colville, which contains 2,031 square miles.

The principal cities are Seattle, which, according to the census of 1910, contained 237,191 inhabitants; Tacoma 83,784, Spokane, 104,402, Bellingham, 24,498, Everett, 24,814, Walla Walla 19,864, Olympia, 6,996.

The prevailing forms of religion in the State are Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Baptist. In the public schools formal religious teaching or regular reading from the Bible is not permitted, but moral training is given and moral principles inculcated. Education is given free, and compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years of age. In 1910 public elementary schools were taught by 7,170 teachers and attended by 215,688 children, 307 public high schools had 732 teachers and 19,928 pupils. In 1910 three State normal schools had 35 teachers and 813 students.

The University of Washington near Seattle had in 1910 113 professors and teachers and 2,156 students. The State College at Pullman for science and agriculture had 71 professors or teachers and 1,045 students. Gonzaga College (R.C.) at Spokane has 31 professors and 548 students, Whitman College (Cong.) at Walla Walla has 34 professors and 473 students.

**Charity.** In criminal cases there is trial by jury for the 2 years ending September 30, 1910 the average daily population of each of the State charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions was: W. Washington Hospital for the Insane, 1,287, F. Hospital for the Insane, 651, Penitentiary 831, State Training School, 253, Soldiers Home 365, school for deaf and blind, 127, Institution for the Feeble minded 155, State Reformatory, 71, Washington Veterans Home 127. There are also 40 institutions (24 hospitals, 8 orphanages and 8 homes) provided by private charity or by religious bodies. County commissioners have the care of the poor in their counties except in incorporated towns which by their charter have power respecting the poor. They may provide for the poor either by contract or by their own agents. Parents, grand parents, children, grand children, brothers and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. Six months residence preceding application entitles to county poor relief, but provision is made for aid to non residents. It is a penal offence to bring non resident paupers into a county. County commissioners may establish poor houses.

**Finance, Defence.**—For the biennial period ending September 30, 1912, the cost of the Government of the State of Washington amounted to 7,521,509 dollars. Of this amount 3,444,415 dollars was provided from the State General Fund and the remainder from funds for special purposes, mostly educational.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1910 amounted to 789,912,997 dollars, of railway roads, 100,157,754 dollars, electric rail ways, 15,878,348 dollars, telegraph, 298,845 dollars, total, 906,247,944 dollars. The outstanding bonded debt was paid off in 1911. The true or actual value of all property within the State in 1910 was —



	Dollars
Real property	2,181,427,337
Personal property	112,097,545
Steam railways	257,405,646
Electric railways	37,656,806
Telegraph lines	767,770
Total	2,589,354,604

The organized militia consists of 100 officers and 1,211 enlisted men, consisting of infantry, cavalry, signal corps, and hospital corps and naval militia. The men enlist for 3 years, taking oath to volunteer immediately on call from the Federal Government.

The Federal Government has a large dry dock and naval depot at Bremerton, on Puget Sound. Garrisons of the regular army are maintained at Spokane, Seattle, Walla Walla, Vancouver, and three coast defense points at the entrance to Puget Sound.

**Production and Industry**—Agriculture is successfully pursued in the State, not least in the arid region east of the Cascade Mountains, where there are extensive systems of irrigation.

In 1904 the area irrigated was estimated by the irrigation expert of the United States Department of agriculture at 178 000 acres. Under the Federal Reclamation Act, which provides for the irrigation and sale of lands, the proceeds to be continually applied to further irrigation an area of 740 000 acres has been taken in hand. In 1910 there were 56 192 farms with an acreage of 11 712 235 of which 6 373 311 acres was improved land. The wheat yield in 1912 was 53,728 000 bushels, barley, 7,869 000 bushels, oats, 13 638 000 bushels. In Pacific coast region, as well as in the eastern counties, fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities. In 1910 the farm animals were 320,000 horses, 5 000 mules, 205 000 milk cows, 358 000 other cattle, 783,000 sheep, 183 000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 amounted to 3,700,000 pounds of wool. The fruit growing area has doubled within the last two years, and fruit canning has become an industry in the State. The value of the 1910 fruit crop was from 10,000,000 to 15,000 000 dollars. The timber wealth of the State is immense, having an area of 34,000 square miles, representing about 890 000,000 board feet. The trees are mostly fir, cedar and spruce, with hard wood trees. The lakes, rivers, and coast waters provide lucrative fisheries. Salmon is abundant, and the waters are stocked from State hatcheries, which supplied about 80,000,000 salmon fry in 1908. Marine fish, halibut, herring, cod and many other species are taken in increasing quantities. Shell fish notably oysters, are improving in quality and quantity. The total value of the fish output for the year 1909 was 13,534 010 dollars.

Coal is mined in large quantities, the output in 1911 having been 3,572,815 tons, valued at 8,174,170 dollars. In the same year there was an output of gold valued at 840 000 dollars, of silver valued at 124 000 dollars, of copper, 195,503 pounds (24,486 dollars). The quarries yielded granite, sandstone, marble, and limestone to the value of 1,679 872 dollars. Clay products in 1910 amounted to the value of 2,840 372 dollars. Iron ore is mined, but not in great quantity. Lead (601 short tons) and zinc are worked, antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found. The value of the mineral output in 1910 was 15 858,556 dollars.

In 1910 the manufacturing industries had 3 674 establishments with an aggregate capital of 222,261,000 dollars, they employed 7,734 salaried officials.

and 69,120 wage-earners, they used raw material costing 117,888,000 dollars, and gave an output valued at 220,746,000 dollars. They are connected chiefly with the products of the forests, agriculture, grazing, fisheries, and mining. The 1910 census showed the most important industries to be —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Value of Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	67,224,000	48,149	39,579,000	89,105,000
Flour and grist	11,017,000	644	1,474,000	17,854,000
Slaughtering and packing	5,103,000	828	18,760,000	15,664,000
Tannery and machine work	3,387,000	4,701	3,724,000	7,968,000
Fish catching and preserving	" 85,000	" 620	946,000	9,395,000
Railway car works	9,204,000	2,716	2,484,000	4,696,000
Dairy products	3,777,000	73	1,018,000	7,721,000
Gas	1,4978,000	40	601,000	1,084,000

At the Puget Sound ports, including Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend, in the year 1911, the imports amounted to 7,894,664, and the exports to 10,005,371.

The railways within the State had, in 1910 4,833 miles (main track) besides 900 miles of electric railway. The principal railways operating in the State are the Northern Pacific Company and subsidiary companies, Great Northern Railway Company, Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Company, the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad Company, the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company and the Spokane and British Columbia Railroad Company, the Chicago Milwaukee, and Puget Sound, the Union Pacific and the North Coast. Railways each have a terminus at Seattle.

Steamers ply on the Columbia and other rivers. The Dalles and Celilo canal will open the Columbia and Snake Rivers to river navigation to a length of 570 miles from the ocean. Several lines of steamers sail regularly to ports on the Pacific coast, to Japan and China, the Philippines, and other eastern countries, and to Europe. At the Puget Sound ports the traffic facilities, both railway and shipping are being multiplied.

There are British Vice Consuls at Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma.

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## WEST VIRGINIA

**Government.**—In 1862 after the State of Virginia, as a whole, had seceded from the Union the electors of the western portion ratified an ordinance providing for the formation of a new State and this new State was admitted into the Union in 1863 under the name of West Virginia.

The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Delegates. The right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and resident in the State one year and in the county sixty days prior to the election. The Senate is composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years in such a manner that half the Senate is renewed biennially. The House of Delegates consists of 86 members elected biennially.

**Governor.**—Henry D. Hatfield. March 4, 1913—March 4, 1917 (\$5,000 dollars).

**Secretary of State.**—Stuart F. Keed.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators elected by the Legislature for 6 years and five Representatives chosen for 2 years, for the election of whom the State is divided into five congressional districts.

For local administration the State is divided into 25 counties. The State Capital is Charleston.

**Area, Population, Instruction**—Area, 24,715 square miles.

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1880	618,457	25.1	1900	958,800	38.9
1890	672,794	31.0	1910	1,221,119	50.8

In 1910 the population included 644,044 males and 577,075 females. 57,072 were of foreign birth, 64,178 were negroes, 36 Indians, 90 Chinese, and 3 Japanese.

In 1900 the population by sex and race was—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	474,013	25,167	56	6	499,242
Female	441,220	18,532	—	6	459,758
Total	915,233	43,699	56	12	958,800

Of the total, 22,451 were born in foreign countries and of these 6,637 came from Germany, 3,342 from Ireland, 2,921 from Italy and 2,622 from England. In 1910 the population of the principal cities was: Wheeling, 41,441; Parkersburg, 17,842; Charleston, 22,996; Huntington, 31,161.

The most numerous denominations are Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, United Brethren and Presbyterians. Most of the denominations have colleges within the State. Elementary education is free for all from 6 to 21 years of age, and school attendance for 20 weeks annually is compulsory for all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years. The public or free schools are non-sectarian. A rigid code of moral instruction is enforced, but no

sectarian teaching is permitted. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 276,468 enrolled pupils and 8,782 teachers, and 61 public high schools had 197 teachers and 3,982 pupils. The 6 public normal schools had 24 teachers and 1,656 students.

The West Virginia University, founded in 1867 at Morgantown, offers higher instruction free to all residents of the State, and at nominal fees to those from other States. In 1910 it had 71 professors and 1,422 students. Bethany College, under the control of the Christian Church, has 19 instructors and 342 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College, a Methodist institution, has 21 instructors and 150 students. There are two other institutions, one at Barboursville, Methodist Episcopal, with 6 teachers and 163 students, the other at Elkins, Presbyterian, with 6 teachers and 40 students.

**Charity**—The State has a Penitentiary and Reform School for boys, and an Industrial Home for girls. The State Humane Society has authority to take under its care children who are abused or neglected, to find homes for the aged, and protect the lower animals. Other State institutions include Hospitals for the Insane, Asylums, Miners' Hospitals, Schools for the Deaf and Blind, and County Farms (one in each county). These farms provide shelter, food, clothing, and medical attendance for the poor in each county. There are also many institutions (including 15 hospitals) provided by public, private, or ecclesiastical beneficence. Each county court appoints overseers for magisterial districts, and may establish a county infirmary for the poor. Legal settlement is gained by a year's continuous residence. No pauper relief must be given to a pauper without settlement, but he must be removed to the county where he is chargeable. Parents, children, brothers, and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. To bring an indigent person into the State is a penal offence.

**Finance, Defence**—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1912, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1911	1 173,342
Receipts during year	4 625,212
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 798,554</b>
Payments to September 30, 1912	4 665,766
<b>Balance September 30, 1912</b>	<b>1 132,788</b>

The Constitution provides that no debt shall be contracted by the State. The State has, in fact, a large surplus remaining in its Treasury each year. In 1907 the assessed value of real property was 487,110,791 dollars, and of personal property 442,638,425, total assessed value, 929,849,216 dollars.

The militia or National Guard consists of a General Staff, two Regiments of Infantry, and a Medical Department. The total strength in 1909 was 116 officers and 1,194 enlisted men.

**Production and Industry**—In 1910 the State had 96,635 farms with an area of 10,026,442 acres, of which 5,521,757 acres was improved land. The chief agricultural products in 1912 were wheat, 3,378,000 bushels, Indian corn 24,505,000 bushels, oats 3,108,000 bushels, hay, 1,028,000 bushels, and potatoes, 5,264,000 bushels. The area under tobacco was 15,800 acres, the yield amounted to 12,008,000 pounds, valued at 13,210,000 dollars. Apples, peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. In 1910 the farm

animals were 197,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 247,000 milk cows, 511,000 other cattle, 709,000 sheep, and 338,000 swine. In 1911, the wool clip from 600,000 sheep produced 3,450,000 pounds of wool valued at 897,345 dollars.

The wooded area of West Virginia is estimated at 18,400 square miles (11,778,000 acres), or 78 per cent of the area of the State. Most of this area is occupied by timber of merchantable size and quality and the lumber industry is the most important in the State. There are about 10½ million acres of virgin soil not yet brought into cultivation.

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries, besides great resources in petroleum and natural gas. The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles and about 50,960 men are employed in coal mines. The output of coal in the State in 1911 amounted to 59,831,580 short tons, valued at 53,670,515 dollars. The output of crude petroleum amounted to 9,795,464 barrels (of 42 gallons) valued at 12,767,298 dollars. Of natural gas produced, the value amounted to 28,451,907 dollars. In the State there are iron mines, but their output is not separately distinguished. In 1910 174,661 long tons of pig iron (2,619,915 dollars) were produced from 4 blast furnaces in the State. The quarries yielded sandstone and limestone to the value of 1,106,012 dollars. The output of salt was 183,379 barrels (78,805 dollars). The value of the output of the clay working industries was 4,338,420 dollars. The total mineral produce was valued at 101,948,248 dollars for 1911.

In the State there are important leather industries. According to the census of manufactures of 1910 there were in West Virginia 2,586 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 150,923,000 dollars employing 4,971 salaried officials and 68,883 wage earners, wages in the year amounted to 33,000,000 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 92,878,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 161,950,000 dollars. The following are statistics of the more important industries in 1910 —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Leather	18,164 000	1 71	10 383 000	12 451 000
Lumber	30 313,000	18 644	8 176,000	24,758 000
Iron and steel	14,376 000	000	14 806 000	24 435 000
Coke	12,821 000	4 476	1 012 000	7 508 000
Railway cars	2 117 000	5 654	3 068,000	6 733 000

In 1910, there were within the State 3,600 miles of railway (main line and branches), besides 350 miles of electric railway track. The more important railway systems are the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western and the West Virginian Central and Pittsburg. The coal fields in the west are well opened up by the Ohio and its tributaries, which provide some of the cheapest means of coal carriage in the world.

There are within the State 170 State banks having deposits in 1907 amounting to 82,317,945 dollars. There are also 88 National Banks with aggregate capital of 7,648,000 dollars, surplus 3,720,000 dollars, deposits 25,912,449 dollars.

### Books of Reference

West Virginia. Its History, Natural Resources, Industrial Enterprises, and Institutions. Compiled for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (contains a copious bibliography of the State). Charleston, W. Va.

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State Charleston  
*Atkinson* (G. W.), *Prominent Men of West Virginia*  
*Leeds* (V. A.), *History of West Virginia*  
*Wiley* (W. P.), *An Insight into the Formation of West Virginia*

## WISCONSIN

**Government**—The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. The Senate consists of 33 members elected for a term of four years, only about one half of the members being elected at one time. The Assembly consists of 100 members, elected for a term of two years, all of the members being elected at the same time.

Eligible to the Legislature are all males who are qualified electors in the district to be represented and who have resided one year within the State except members of Congress and office holders under the United States. Wisconsin has universal suffrage for males over 21 years of age. There is no property or educational qualification.

Wisconsin is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Wisconsin is unique among other States in that it has delegated important legislative power to three Commissions, each of which is composed of three members at 5,000 dollars yearly for each. The Railroad Commission fixes rates of railroads and public utilities; the Tax Commission assesses and collects all taxes, including the new progressive income tax; the Industrial Commission administers all laws relating to factory inspection, women's and child labour, workmen's compensation, truancy, street trades, free employment offices, &c. The latter commission has power to enforce rules of its own making regarding the safeguarding of machinery, sanitation and ventilation.

**Governor**—F. E. McGovern, 1913-15 (5,000 dollars)

**Secretary of State**—John S. Donald.

The State Capital is Madison; population 25,531 in 1910.

**Area, Population, Education.**—Area, 56,040 square miles, of which 54,450 square miles is land. In 1910 the population numbered 2,383,860 (1,208,541 males and 1,125,319 females) of whom 512,669 were of foreign birth, 2,900 were negroes, 10,142 Indians, 224 Chinese and 34 Japanese. The foreign born population in 1900 numbered 515,971; the principal nationalities represented being Canadian, English, German, Irish, Norwegian, Polish, Swedish and Italian. In 1910 the population of the cities was as follows:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Milwaukee	373,857	Green Bay	25,286	Ashland	11,594
Superior	40,384	Eau Claire	18,310	Janesville	13,894
Racine	98,002	Fond du Lac	18,787	Beloit	15,125
Oshkosh	98,062	Appleton	16,773	Manitowoc	13,027
Lacrosse	30,417	Kenosha	21,371	Merrill	9,639
Madison	25,531	Marinette	14,610	Chippewa Falls	8,898
Sheboygan	26,898	Wausau	16,560	Stevens Point	8,692

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregationalist, and Baptist.

School attendance is compulsory for all children between 7 and 14 years of age, in cities for the entire school year, and in towns and villages for 6 months a year. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 14,729 teachers, and 464,811 enrolled pupils, 269 public high schools had 1,394 teachers and 30,370 pupils. The 12 public normal schools had 132 teachers and 2,790 pupils in 1909.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison was begun in 1850. It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of one member from each congressional district, and two from the State at large, appointed by the Governor for a term of 3 years. It has 581 professors and instructors and 5,741 students. Instruction by correspondence has been introduced with 5,986 students enrolled in 1911. Other important Colleges in the State are Beloit College, of Beloit, non sectarian, 86 instructors and 465 students, Lawrence University of Appleton, inter denominational with 36 instructors and 499 students, Ripon College, non sectarian with 23 instructors and 230 students, St. John's Military Academy, Delafield Episcopal, 18 professors and instructors and 211 students, Concordia College (Lutheran), Milwaukee, with 7 professors and 203 students and Marquette University Milwaukee, R.C., with 187 instructors and 1,060 students. There are besides several smaller colleges.

**Charity**—In 1910 the State had ten charitable and penal institutions and the number of their inmates were: State prison, 709, reformatory, 240, industrial school for boys, 380, public school for dependent children, 180, school for the deaf, 194, school for the blind, 77, home for the feeble minded, 917, two hospitals for the insane, 1,288. The administration of these institutions is subject to a State Board of Control. In 1910 the cost of their maintenance was 971,596 dollars. The State expenditure in maintaining the chronic insane in county asylums was in 1910 461,622 dollars.

The supervisors of each town have care of the poor who have a settlement (gained by a year's residence) in the town. The county board has charge of the poor who have no settlement in town, city or village and may establish a poorhouse, but the distinction between town and county poor may be abolished by vote of the town supervisors, and the county be made responsible for the support of all such poor. The county judge may commit a pauper to the poorhouse for 60 days or indefinitely. To bring a pauper into a town where he has no settlement is punishable by fine. Parents and children are liable for each other's support.

**Finance, Defence**—For the 2 years ended June 30, 1910, the receipts and disbursements (all funds) of the State Government were to the following amounts—

	Dollars.
Balance June 30 1908	1,723,047
Receipts for 2 years	23,507,463
Total	25,235,510
Disbursements for 2 years	23,675,529
Balance June 30 1910	1,559,987

The State has no bonded debt but in 1908, 2,251,000 dollars was due to State trust funds on certificates of indebtedness arising out of former bonded debt. The assessed valuation in 1909 was 2,478,561,786 dollars.

The true value of all the property within the State in 1904 was estimated by the Federal Census Bureau at —

	Dollars
Real property	1,687,088,672
Personal property	1,156,809,567
Total	2,838,878,239

The militia of the State consists of three regiments, a separate battalion of infantry a troop of cavalry one battery of light artillery one battery of naval militia, and hospital corps aggregating 217 commissioned officers and 2,999 enlisted men. The State naval militia contained 10 officers and 122 enlisted men.

**Production, Industry, Communications** — Wisconsin is very largely an agricultural State. In 1910 the farms numbered 177,127 with a total area of 21,060,066 acres of which 11,407,606 acres were improved land. The chief crops are wheat, maize and other cereals, potatoes, sugar beet, grasses, fruit and tobacco. The yield of maize in 1912 was 68,262,000 bushels, of wheat, 3,564,000 bushels, of oats, 84,746,000 bushels; of barley 24,843,000 bushels, rye and buckwheat being also grown. The yield of potatoes was 34,920,000 bushels, of hay 3,600,000 tons. The area under tobacco (1912) was 42,200 acres, the yield was 54,438,000 pounds. The best sugar output in 1908-09 was 16,964 tons. Fruits (large and small) are extensively cultivated. In 1910 the live stock consisted of 669,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 1,500,000 milk cows, 1,081,000 other cattle, 1,034,000 sheep, and 1,651,000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 amounted to 4,387,500 pounds of wool, valued at \$9,150,000.

The mineral resources of the State are considerable. In 1911 the output comprised zinc 31,809 short tons (\$3,626,226 dollars), lead, 3,967 short tons (\$37,030 dollars), granite, limestone and sandstone to the value of 2,375,102 dollars, natural rock cement, graphite, petroleum, mineral waters were also produced, the value of the output in 1911 (including not ores, but metal products) being 12,451,438 dollars.

In 1910 there were 9,722 manufacturing establishments in the State with a total capital of 805,657,000 dollars. The number of wage earners was 182,583 receiving 93,905,000 dollars in wages. The value of the products was 590,306,000 dollars. As compared with 1904 the number of establishments increased 14 per cent, capital increased 47 per cent, wage earners, 21 per cent, wages paid 38 per cent., and value of products 44 per cent.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading industries of the State during 1910 —

	Establishments	Capital	Wage earners	Wages	Value of products
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cheese butter and condensed milk	2,630	9,760,000	2,563	48,000,000	2,543,000
Flour and grist mill products	523	10,608,000	1,154	21,058,000	81,607,000
Foundry and machine shop products	444	80,804,000	21,019	92,594,000	54,124,000
Leather tanned curried and finished	52	42,412,000	7,451	34,829,000	44,663,000
Liquors malt	186	99,639,000	1,011	7,808,000	82,126,000
Lumber	1,020	68,800,000	34,013	20,687,000	67,966,000

At the lake ports the shipments consist of grain and flour, coal, lumber, ore



and (at Milwaukee and Racine) manufactured articles. There is, besides, at Milwaukee a heavy passenger traffic.

In 1910 there were 7 475 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 790 miles of electric railway track. The leading railway lines are the Chicago and Northern Western, the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie.

### Books of Reference

Reports of the various Administrative Departments.

## WYOMING

**Government** — The Legislature consists of a Senate of 27 members, elected for four years (about one-half retiring every two years) and a House of Representatives of 56 members elected for two years.

The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read and who are registered as voters and have resided in the State one year and in the county 60 days next preceding the election.

Governor — J. M. Carey, 1911-1915 (4,000 dollars)

Secretary of State — Frank L. Hour

**Area, Population, Instruction** — Area 97 890 square miles, of which 315 square miles is water. Of the total about 3 300 square miles are comprised within the Yellowstone National Park which since 1872 has been reserved for public use. An Indian Reservation within the State has an area of 2,742 square miles. The Federal census results since 1870 show the population to have been as follows —

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	20,789	0.2	1900	92,531	0.9
1890	60,705	0.6	1910	152,056	1.5

In 1910 the population included 91 866 males and 54,290 females. 27,166 were of foreign birth, 2,235 were negroes, 1,486 Indians, 244 Chinese and 1,571 Japanese. In 1905 the Indians on the Reservation numbered 1 694. The classification of the population by occupations was Professional 1,087, ranchmen 2,498, miners 6,823, merchants 939, others in business 5,761, labourers 18 069, total workers, 41,178.

The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital) with 11 320 inhabitants, Laramie with 8,237, and Sheridan with 8,408.

The religious bodies with the most numerous membership are the Roman Catholic, Mormon, Protestant Episcopal, Methodists and Presbyterians.

In 1910 the public schools had 1 109 teachers and 24,584 enrolled pupils, of which the public high schools had 54 teachers and 867 pupils. Teachers are trained in the normal school which is carried on in connection with the University of Wyoming, at Laramie. This University was founded in 1887 and in 1910 had 37 professors and instructors and 255 students. Besides the normal school it comprehends an Agricultural College, a school of mines, a college of mechanical engineering, a school of commerce, a school of music, and a preparatory department.

**Charity** — The State has a Penitentiary and other penal or reform institutions. Its charitable institutions are numerous, comprising county poor asylums, poor farms, a soldiers' and sailors' home, three hospitals,

besides one for the insane, an asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind, and a hospital for the feeble minded and epileptic. Boards of county commissioners have supervision of the poor and may either contract for their support or appoint agents to provide for them. Ninety days residence immediately before application entitles to county support. It is a misdemeanor to bring into a county a pauper who has a residence elsewhere. The county commissioners may provide a workhouse.

**Finance, Defence.**—The cash receipts and disbursements of the State (exclusive of trust funds) for the period October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1912 are given as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, October 1 1910	827,228
Receipts for two years	2 247,971
Total	2,575 199
Disbursements for two years	1,863,316
Balance Sept 30, 1912	711 883

In 1910 the bonded debt amounted to 180,000 dollars and the assessed value of real and personal property in the State in 1910 to 188,560,916 dollars (actual value).

The militia or National Guard, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, had a strength of 598 enlisted men and 52 officers in 1910.

**Production and Industry.**—Wyoming is semi arid and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by 'dry farming'. Under Federal Act of June 17 1902 extensive irrigation works are being undertaken on the Shoshone and the North Platte rivers. 3 828 000 dollars having been expended (January 1 1911) on the former project alone. Many private irrigation and development companies are also at work. In 1910 there were 10 987 farms with an area of 8 543 010 acres, of which 1 256 160 acres was improved land. Such crops as are grown consist of vegetables, cereals and fruits. About one half the State is well fitted for grazing and for sheep runs. The woolclip (1911) yielded 34 000 000 pounds of wool valued at 5 304 000 dollars, a value exceeded only by that of the wool production of Montana. Other farm animals (1910) were 148 000 horses, 27,000 milk cows and 959,060 other cattle, and 21,000 swine.

About 10 000,000 acres in the State are covered with timber. The State has numerous fish hatcheries which stock the streams with trout.

The prosperity of Wyoming is largely dependent on its mineral resources. The output of coal in 1911 amounted to 6 744,864 short tons, valued at about 10 508,863 dollars. In 1911 the production of copper was 130,499 pounds (18 912 dollars). Gold was produced in 1911 to the amount of 1,030 fine ounces (21,800 dollars), and silver to the amount of 700 fine ounces (400 dollars). The quarries yield limestone and sandstone besides phosphate rock and gypsum, from which plaster of Paris and other plasters are made. There has been great development during 1912-1913 in the oil industry, many new oil fields are being opened. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 11,486,992 dollars.

Manufactures are mostly confined to production for local consumption. In 1910 (according to Federal census results), the State had 288 industrial establishments, the capital invested in manufacturing industries was 6,195,109 dollars, the wage earners numbered 2 867, the materials used cost 2,608 189 dollars, and the output amounted to 8 249,078 dollars. The

chief manufactured products were cars made or repaired 2 336,678 dollars  
lumber and timber products 751 249 dollars flour and grain, 746,299  
dollars, butter 268,882 dollars

Wyoming has no navigable rivers In 1910, the railways in the State had  
a length of 1 644 miles, the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and  
Quincy, and the Chicago and North Western railways being the principal lines

The system of stage route transportation is still common

In December, 1911, there were in the State 30 National 55 State, and 3  
private banks

### Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments

Report on the State Census 1905 Cheyenne Wyo. 1905

Coal and oil in Wyoming 1911

Wonderful Wyoming 1910 Board of Immigration (Cheyenne Wyoming)

Hubard (G R) The Government of Wyoming

## OUTLYING TERRITORIES

### ALASKA TERRITORY

**Government.**—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia  
under the treaty of March 30 1867 the purchase price having been 7,200 000  
dollars. The country is not in the political sense a Territory but only a  
District with no representative assembly nor any constitution. It is governed  
directly by Congress at Washington, and locally administered by a Governor  
appointed by the President of the United States for 4 years and assisted by a  
Secretary a Surveyor General and other officials

**Governor.**—Walter E. Clark 1909 13 (7,000 dollars)

The area of the territory is about 590 800 square miles and the census  
population of 1900 was returned at 63 592, of whom 30 507 (27 307 male) were  
white, 29,538 natives (Indians, Eskimo Aleuts &c) 3,116 Chinese 265  
Japanese, 158 Negroes. In 1910 the population was 64,336, of whom 36 347  
were whites, and the others Indian or other coloured. About 7,000 people,  
employed in mines canneries and railway construction, spend a few months a  
year in Alaska, but these are not included in the enumeration. The largest  
town is Fairbanks which in 1910, had 3 500 inhabitants the second largest  
is Nome with 2 500 other towns are Skagway (1 500) Juneau (1 300) now  
the seat of Government, Sitka (120 whites, 900 natives) Valdez (1,100),  
Ketchikan (1 000), Cordova (800) There are altogether 11 incorporated  
towns.

**Instruction, Justice.**—In Alaska many religious missions are at  
work, representing very diverse denominations Russian Orthodox Roman  
Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist Baptist, Congregational and  
others.

The district is well supplied with schools about 250 000 dollars being  
annually appropriated to this service by the United States Government.  
There are in the schools for natives altogether (1912) about 81 schools 102  
teachers, and 1,639 pupils in average attendance, with a total enrolment  
of 3,841 At the United States Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pa.,  
there are about 80 Alaskan children (Indian, Eskimo, Thlinget and Aleut).  
Many schools for white children are maintained, both within and outside of  
the incorporated towns.

For the administration of justice the territory is constituted as a judicial  
district with 4 subdivisions and 4 courts.

**Finance.**—In the district of Alaska there is no provision for taxation of real or personal property, except in municipalities where real estate and personal property may be taxed 2 per cent. for municipal purposes only. The revenues are derived from licenses to conduct businesses, a long list of which, with the cost of the respective licenses, is prescribed by law.

The following is a statement of revenues from Alaska under specified heads from 1869 to 1911 and for the last three years:—

Years	Internal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Customs	Public lands	Tax on seal-fishing	Alaska funds and agricultural experiment station	Miscellaneous	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Total 1869 to 1911	206,247	1,081,430	40,672	9,450.00	1,113,010	1,019,067	14,792,465
1899	18,214	61,026	40,116	103,970	100,400	107,188	581,880
1910	20,339	549	137,204	19,870	109,007	114,582	724,001
1911	20,031	45,012	130,609	403,147	178,027	114,582	901,105

<sup>1</sup> The territory of Alaska was attached to the District of Oregon December 2, 1867, and on September 1, 1868, Washington and Oregon were consolidated again on September 1, 1902, Washington and Alaska were detached from the District of Oregon and made a separate district.

<sup>2</sup> Act of January 2, 1905.

Alaska has produced from 1867 until 1911 206,310,384 dollars in minerals and in sea and fur products the sum of 222,710,036 dollars, and has paid into the Treasury of the United States from customs internal revenue and license taxes and other cash items 17,117,350 dollars making a total production and export from Alaska to the United States of 428,040,935 dollars.

On the other side of that balance sheet is the 7,200,000 dollars which the Government of the United States paid to Russia for Alaska, then the Treasury statements for the payments made from 1867 to 1911, inclusive, and the expenses of the post office. The total moneys expended by the Government of the United States in Alaska from 1867 to 1911 in maintaining the National Government there collecting customs and the revenues, maintaining the courts, the fur seal fisheries, boundary commissions, and generally all items of governmental expense, have amounted only to 35,816,674 dollars. That leaves a difference between the productions of Alaska and the amount the Government of the United States has expended thereon of 410,823,311 dollars.

**Production, Communications.**—In some parts of the territory the climate during the brief summer is not unsuitable for agricultural operations. There are agricultural experimental stations which are giving valuable demonstrations. Reindeer have been introduced from Siberia, and now 33,629 are employed by the missionaries, by the Eskimo and by Government officials.

There are considerable timber resources, mostly of the spruce hemlock and red and yellow cedar sort. The National forests in Alaska have an area of 26,761,626 acres. In 1910 there were 152 industrial establishments, employing a total of 73,479 persons (8,699 wage earners) having a capital of 13,080,116 dollars.

The chief industries are seal and salmon fisheries, and mining. The seal

fisheries of the Pribilof Islands are under the charge of the Federal Department of Commerce and Labour.

The salmon fisheries are very valuable, and Government has provided for their preservation by securing legislative enactments for the construction and maintenance of hatcheries. The annual catch of salmon is valued at over 14,000,000 dollars. Halibut, cod, herring, and whales are also caught, the herring and whales for the manufacture of oil and manure.

Gold is worked in South East Alaska, where a low grade ore is found in the interior on the Yukon river, and at Nome and other places on the west coast. The output of gold in 1911 was estimated at 806,179 fine ounces of the value of 16,665,200 dollars, and of silver at 468,300 fine ounces of the value of 252,900 dollars. Copper in 1911 was extracted to the amount of 22,314,889 pounds, valued at 2,782,861 dollars. There has recently been an increase in the production of this metal. Tin ore deposits near Cape Prince of Wales are of a high grade, two companies work them, but climatic conditions are unfavourable. Lead is produced, coal is worked, petroleum, gypsum, and marble are found. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 20,072,420 dollars (including some lead, but no tin, though a quantity of tin ore was shipped to Germany).

The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the year 1912 amounted to 18,608,270 dollars from Alaska to the United States 31,597,712 dollars, besides gold ore and bullion. In the year 1912 487 vessels of 510,509 tons cleared from the United States for Alaska, and 594 of 505,412 from Alaska for the United States. The chief ports of shipment of the United States to Alaska are on Puget Sound.

There is a railway of 112 miles from Skagway to the White Horse Rapids (in the Canadian Yukon region), thence transport is by coach or, in summer, by steamer. The Tanana Mines Railway has 50 miles of line open, connecting Chena, Fairbanks, and Vault Creek. The Solomon River Railway has 60 miles of line open north from Dickson on Seward Peninsula. The Copper River and North Western Railway completed its line (standard gauge) from Cordova to Kennecott, a distance of 197 miles, in 1911. The Alaskan towns are connected with the United States and with Canada by telegraph. There are about 140 post offices and good mail services in the territory.

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### HAWAII.

**Government.**—The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands formed during the greater part of the nineteenth century an independent kingdom, but in 1893 the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani, was deposed and a provisional government formed; in 1894 a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with a resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, the Islands were on August 12, 1898, formally annexed to the United States. On June 14, 1900, they were

constituted as the Territory of Hawaii. The Organic Act has since been amended several times. There is a Legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 30 members elected for two years. Sessions, limited to 60 days, are held biennially. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States.

*Governor*—W F Frear, 1911-15 (7,000 dollars)

*Secretary*—E A Mott-Smith

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially.

In 1906 the Territory was divided into 5 counties within which the local authorities had restricted powers. Under subsequent statutes one county, of small area and population, has been deprived for the most part of the few powers it had originally, while the other four counties, of considerable size and population, have been given much larger powers. These four counties now collect a portion of their revenues and determine in part the rates of others, which are collected by the Territory. On January 1, 1909, the county of Oahu was converted into the city and county of Honolulu with enlarged powers.

**Area and Population**—The total area of the islands is 6,449 square miles. The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,015, Maui, 728, Oahu, 598, Kanae, 547, Molokai, 261, Lanai, 139, Niihau, 97, Ka-hoolawe, 69. According to the census taken on April 15, 1910, the total population of the islands numbered 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24.61 per cent since 1900. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 29.75. The Capital, Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, has 52,185 inhabitants.

The number of Hawaiians in the islands in 1910 was 26,041, the part Hawaiians 12,606. The decrease in the number of Hawaiians in the ten years 1900-1910 was 4,746, and increase in part Hawaiians 4,668. Of the part-Hawaiians, 8,772 are Caucasian Hawaiian and 3,734 Asiatic Hawaiian. There are 21,674 Chinese and 79,674 Japanese. The Portuguese number 22,808, the Spanish 1,990, other Caucasians, chiefly Americans, British and Germans, 14,867 and Porto Ricans, 4,890. Chinese, Japanese, and Korean immigration is prohibited. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 266 Russian, 3,247 Spanish and Portuguese, and 3,045 Filipino immigrants were introduced.

**Religion and Instruction**—Nearly all the natives are Christians. There is an Anglican bishop at Honolulu, also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum expended for public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1912, was 723,912 dollars, of which 92,677 dollars was for new buildings. Elementary education has always been free. The language in general use in schools is English. In 1912, there were 166 public schools with 591 teachers and 23,752 enrolled pupils, also 51 private schools with 300 teachers and 6,157 enrolled pupils. Of the pupils in public and private schools in 1912, 8,328 were Hawaiian or part Hawaiian, 8,331 Portuguese, 12,963 Asiatics, 1,169 American, 187 British, and 306 German. In Hawaii there are, besides, a normal and training school, a reformatory industrial school for boys and one for girls; also a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

**Justice**—Hawaii has a supreme court, circuit courts, district courts and a land registration court. The circuit judges sit also as juvenile courts. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed by the United States

President, the district magistrate by the chief justice of the supreme court. There is also a United States District Court, the judges of which are appointed by the President.

In 1912 there were 9,032 convictions, nearly all the offences being of a trivial nature.

**Finance. Defence.**—Revenue is derived mainly from taxation of real and personal property income and inheritance taxes, licences, land sales and leases, waterworks and road, school and poll taxes. For the year ending June 30, 1912, the revenue amounted to \$315,972 76 dollars of which 2,560,505 88 dollars went to the Territory and 1,755,468 88 dollars to the counties. The Territory expended 2 327,770 17 dollars. On July 1, 1912, the bonded debt amounted to \$454,000 dollars. In 1912 the assessed value of property was real, 90,889 057 dollars, personal 85,945 744 dollars, total, 176,834 801 dollars.

In June 1912 the Hawaiian National Guard contained 562 men. The Federal Government, with a view to the protection of the Pacific Coast and the control of the Panama Canal, has voted money for the construction of extensive military works at Pearl Harbour, about 7 miles from Honolulu, and at Honolulu and other places on the island of Oahu. The dredging of Pearl Harbour channel was completed during the year ending June 30 1912, and the construction of the dry dock naval station, and fortifications is well in hand.

**Production and Commerce.**—The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. In 1910 there were 4,320 farms with an acreage of 2,590,600 of which 305,053 acres were improved land. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, honey, hides, sisal, bananas, pine apples, wool, tobacco, cotton, and rubber are also exported. In 1911 the sugar crop amounted to over 566,821 tons. The sugar plantations are extensively supplied with irrigation canals, and this system is coming into general use. In 1912 there were forest reserves aggregating 683,101 acres, and other reserves are contemplated. In 1910 the Territory had 500 industrial establishments, employing a total of 7,572 persons (5,904 being wage earners) having a capital of 23,875,000 dollars, the cost of material being 25,629 000 dollars and the value of the output 47,404,000 dollars.

For the year ended June 30, 1912, the imports from foreign countries amounted to 5,598,444 dollars, and the exports to foreign countries to 373,273 dollars. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii amounted to 23,095,878 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 85 076,163 dollars, of which 48,143,530 dollars was for raw sugar, 1 817,979 dollars for refined sugar, 2,744,042 dollars for fruits, 335,641 dollars for coffee, and 212,148 dollars for rice. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1911 totalled 148,183 and the exports to the United Kingdom 4,823.

**Shipping and Communications.**—A considerable addition to the wharfrage accommodation of the port of Honolulu has now been made, and the harbour has been enlarged and dredged to a depth that will admit the largest steamers afloat. At Hilo Bay on the east side of Hawaii Island, the construction of a breakwater has begun, Hilo being an important place for the shipment of sugar. At Kahului, the principal port on the Island of Maui, the construction of a breakwater has been completed and dredging of the harbour has begun. Many lighthouses have been constructed in recent years.

Ten lines of steamers connect the islands with the United States,

Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. In the year 1912, 431 vessels of 1,370,315 tons entered, and 429 of 1,359,109 tons cleared at the ports of the islands. An inter island steam navigation company with 17 small steamers provides communication between the different islands. There are about 265 miles of railway in the islands, and new lines are projected. There are telephones on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai, total length 600 miles, nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of electric tramways. The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy is in operation between the islands for commercial purposes and for communication with vessels at sea and with the Pacific coast.

*British Consul for the Territory of Hawaii* —T Harrington.

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### PORTO RICO

**Government.**—Porto Rico, by the treaty of December 11, 1898, was ceded by Spain to the United States. Its constitution was determined by Act of Congress of April 12, 1900 (known as the "Organic Act") slightly amended on May 1, 1900, and March 2, 1901. It has representative government, the franchise being restricted only as to age (21 years), residence (one year) and citizenship (either Porto Rican or American). The Governor and the Executive Council, consisting of 6 heads of departments and 5 natives, are appointed for 4 years by the President of the United States, while the House of Delegates consisting of 35 members (5 from each of the 7 electoral districts), and a Resident Commissioner to the United States, having a seat in Congress in Washington, are elected by the people for 2 years. The Council and the House of Delegates constitute the Legislative Assembly, with the veto power vested in the Governor. In each of the 71 municipalities



epitalties of the island the mayor, city council, and other chief officials are elected by the people and they, in turn, appoint their subordinates. The essential features of the United States civil service have been incorporated into a local law by the Legislative Assembly. The judiciary comprises an Attorney General and staff and a United States court appointed by the President, a Supreme Court of 5 members also appointed by the President, 7 District Courts whose judges are appointed by the Governor, and 34 municipal courts and 61 justices of the peace elected by the people.

A revised 'Organic Act,' known as the Olmstead Bill, designed to replace the Act of April 12, 1900, is before the Congress of the United States. In December, 1910, it passed the lower house and now awaits the action of the Senate. The new act, in its projected form, grants collective American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico and a partially but progressively elective senate, extends the appointive judiciary system, establishes a co-ordinate and cohesive form of insular government, in which the legislative and executive functions are to be separated and provides an effective health service throughout the island.

*Governor* —George R. Colton

*Secretary* —M. Drew Carrel

**Area, Population and Instruction.**—The island has an area of 3 606 square miles. The population in 1910 was 1 118 012 or 318 per sq mile. The negroes in 1899 numbered 59,390 and mulattoes 304,352. There were 589 428 whites and 75 Chinese. The coloured population was 38.2 per cent. of the whole. Chief towns, San Juan 48 716 inhabitants (1910) Ponce 63,444, Mayaguez, 42,429. Of the working population, 63 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining, 21 per cent. in domestic and personal service, 8 per cent. in manufacturing industries, 8 per cent. in trade and transportation. In 1899 over 83 per cent. of the population could neither read nor write. In 1899 the school system was reorganised and education was made compulsory. In 1912 there were 1 168 common schools with 160,657 pupils enrolled, 18 high schools, and a well distributed system of night schools and kindergartens. There are also a number of private schools. The University of Porto Rico, established in Rio Piedras, 12 kilometres (about 7 miles) from San Juan, and open to both men and women, consists of a normal department, a college of liberal arts, a college of agriculture, with provision for departments of natural science and engineering, architecture, law, medicine, pharmacy, and for a university hospital. It maintains a farm and a dairy equipped with modern machinery and utensils and selected stock, and with the co operation of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station at Mayaguez, is offering a thorough course in theoretical and practical husbandry.

**Finance.**—Revenues are derived from customs and excise, from the general property tax, a collateral inheritance tax, taxes on insurance companies and from various licences and fees. Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30 1912 —

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1911	4,015 444
Receipts, 1911-12	7,816,161
	<hr/>
	11 831,606
Disbursements, 1911-12	8 708,224
	<hr/>
Balance, July 1, 1912	8,123,382

The assessed value of property in 1911 was 178,275,000 dollars. The net public debt is 4,139,760 dollars.

The police force consists of about 700 men, and the military force of about 590.

**Production, Industry and Commerce** —The cultivated land in 1910 was divided into 58 371 holdings, having a total area of 2,085 162 acres, of which 1 570,804 acres was improved land. The chief products of the island are sugar, tobacco, coffee, pine-apples, grape fruit, oranges, and other tropical fruits, sea island cotton, textile fibres, bat guano, phosphate, and vegetables, and the principal industries are manufactures of hats, embroidery, drawn work, rum, &c. Sugar exported in 1912 amounted to 367 000 tons valued at 31 544 063 dollars, being 63 per cent of all products exported. In 1912 111 682 615 cigars were consumed and 189 765,656 were exported, or a total output of 281,448 271, while 532,431,000 cigarettes were consumed and 11 293,350 were exported, or a total of 543,724,350. Over 5,000 000 pounds of leaf and scrap tobacco valued at 2 320,130 dollars were exported in 1912. Coffee increased from 33 937 021 pounds valued at 4 992,779 in 1911 to 40 146,365 pounds, valued at 6 754 913 dollars in 1912. Orange exports amounted to 584 414 dollars, fresh pineapples to 684 774 dollars, canned pineapples to 258 671 dollars, grapefruit, a comparatively new product (7 588 dollars in 1907) amounted to 525,043 dollars, while coconuts amounted to 308,883 dollars. With the completion of the system of irrigation now being constructed on the southern coast by the Government, at a cost of 3,000 000 dollars, the output of the island will be enormously increased. In 1910 there were 939 industrial establishments in Porto Rico employing 15 122 persons (15 582 wage earners), having a total capital of 25,544 385 dollars, with an output valued at 36 749 742 dollars. There is no established mining enterprise, but gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, tin, mercury, platinum and nickel are found in the island. There are very productive salt works. In 1912 the imports into Porto Rico amounted to 42 928,473 dollars, the domestic exports to foreign countries amounted to 49,703,413 dollars. Shipments of United States merchandise to Porto Rico, 37 424 545 dollars of foreign merchandise from United States, 1 046 418 dollars. Shipments from Porto Rico to United States, value 42,873,401 dollars.

**Shipping and Communications** —In 1911-12, 468 American and foreign vessels of 685,198 tons cleared from Porto Rico to the United States. The vessels of 13 steamship lines (3 Spanish, the others being French, German, American, Cuban and British) visit the island. The harbour of San Juan, the chief port, and naval station proper, is being improved to have an entrance 600 yards wide and 80 feet deep.

There are over 1,000 miles of road in the island, and 220 miles of railway. The railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the island and penetrates the interior. A new line is open from Rio Piedras to Aguas Inland. Extensions of existing lines are being undertaken, and a new line across the island with many branches, is projected. There are 590 miles of postal (government), telegraph wire. The telephone (private) is in use and is being widely extended. There are 80 post offices, and 40 telegraph stations.

The Porto Rican island of Vieques, 13 miles to the east, is about 21 miles long and 6 miles broad and has about 10,000 inhabitants, who grow sugar and rear cattle. Like Porto Rico the island of Vieques is fertile and healthy.

The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has a good

harbour and has been transformed into a naval base. It is the rendezvous of the U S Atlantic and Caribbean squadrons.

*British Consul*.—W B Churchward.

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### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

These islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty signed by the Peace Commissioners December 10, 1898 extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 8° of longitude.

*Governor General*.—W. Cameron Forbes appointed November 11, 1900.

*Vice Governor*.—Newton W. Gilbert appointed February 10, 1910.

**Area and Population.**—The islands and islets are about 3,141 in number, the two largest are Luzon (40,969 square miles) and Mindanao (36,292 square miles) and the total area, including the Sulu Islands, is estimated at 127,853 square miles. An estimate of the population made by the United States Bureau of Statistics in 1911 and based on the census of 1903, put the total at 8,368,427. Owing to the fact that the census in question greatly underestimated the numbers of certain uncivilised tribes, then little known the present correct figure is probably near 8,600,000, giving a density of population of 67 per square mile. Approximately 1,000,000 of the population are non Christians and more primitive than the Christianised peoples.

The capital of the Archipelago is Manila, constituted as a province, with (1910) 234,409 inhabitants. Other towns with their estimated present population are Iloilo on Panay, 60,000 (including suburbs), Cebu on Cebu, 60,000 (including suburbs), Laoag, 43,000. Albay (including Legaspi), 40,000, Nueva (Acree), 40,000, Vigan 33,000 (all on Luzon), Zamboanga on Mindanao, 24,000. Baguio in the Mountain Province, Luzon, is the summer capital, corresponding to Simla in India.

**Movement of Population.**—Vital statistics are as yet restricted to Manila, which, with a population (1910) of 234,409 had in the year ending June 30, 1912, 8,688 deaths (or 36.82 per 1,000) and 9,840 births (or 39.84 per 1,000). Among the American residents, however the death rate is only 10 to 15 per 1,000.

About 40 per cent. of the recorded deaths are those of infants under one

year old, and the number of infants' deaths, one year or less, equals about 40 percent of births. This high infant death rate is set off by a high birth rate. Sanitary supervision in the Archipelago is entrusted to a Bureau of Health, which has district health officers in the several provinces.

In the fiscal year ending June 30 1912, there were 15 068 passengers arriving at the Philippine Islands. Of these, 4,317 were Americans, 1,194 citizens of the Philippines, 6 589 Chinese (5,596 having been in the islands before), 813 Japanese, and 2 205 of other nationalities. Under the Chinese exclusion Act (applied to the Philippines in 1902) Chinese immigration is prohibited. Under the Act Chinese labourers must be registered.

There are about 25 000 Americans and Europeans in the islands and about 40,000 Chinese. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malayan race but there are some tribes of Negritos.

**Government.**—The whole of the Archipelago is now under civil government, but in the Moro Province comprising parts of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, most of the civil offices, including that of governor, are filled by military officers. The central government is composed of the Governor General, who is the chief executive and President of the Philippine Commission and eight Commissioners (four Americans and four Filipinos).

The Philippine Commission constitutes the upper house, and the elective Philippine Assembly, which was first opened on October 16, 1907, the lower house, of the legislative body. The members of the Assembly hold office for four years, and the Legislature elects two Resident Commissioners to the United States, who hold office for the same term.

There are four executive departments: Interior, Finance and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction, of which three American and one Filipino Commissioners are secretaries. A fifth department has been authorised by Congress but has not as yet been created by the President. The islands are subdivided into 38 provinces each with a governor, secretary, treasurer, and prosecuting attorney. The provincial governor is elected by popular vote, except in the 6 provinces inhabited largely by Non-Christian tribes and the Province of Batanes, in which the governor is appointed by the Governor General of the islands, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission. The government of the towns is practically autonomous, the officials being elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serving for four years. The officials consist of a president, vice president and councillors, the latter varying in number according to population. Local municipal government has been instituted in about 730 towns.

**Justice and Defence.**—For the administration of justice there are a supreme court with 7 judges, 17 judicial districts each with a court of first instance, and 8 additional judges of the court of first instance of Manila and 4 additional judges of first instance, who replace absent judges or others disqualified for any reason in particular cases, also a court of land registration, with 5 judges. Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippine Constabulary. The strength of the Constabulary at the close of the fiscal year, 1912, was 323 officers and 4,157 enlisted men distributed throughout the Archipelago in 123 stations. The director, four of the assistant directors and two inspectors are detailed from the United States Army.

**Religion.**—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic, there being in addition to an American archbishop, 5 American, 1 Italian, and 2 Filipino bishops, and 1 Spanish Apostolic Prefect. In Luzon an In

dependent Filipino Church has come into existence. The Moros are Mohammedans, and there are pagan tribes in some of the more remote regions.

**Education.**—Education is under the direction of the Secretary of Public Instruction. The Archipelago is divided into 36 educational divisions. The teaching staff comprises 664 American teachers for all grades, and 1,066 Filipino teachers on Insular pay and 6,488 Filipino teachers paid by the municipalities. English is taught in all the public schools of the islands to the number of over 4,000. In 1911-12, there was an average daily attendance of 329,073 pupils in the public schools. The annual cost of teachers, &c. is about 3,450,000 dollars. A school for training teachers has been at work for some years, and industrial and trade schools have been established and great stress is laid on industrial work. For higher education there is the free State supported University of the Philippines, with colleges of Liberal Arts, Medicine and Surgery, Engineering, Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture and the Fine Arts. An ecclesiastical institution, the University of Santo Tomas (founded 1611) at Manila has several faculties including one of Medicine.

**Finance.**—The revenues and expenditures for four fiscal years, ending June 30, were —

	1904	1905	1906	1909	1910	1911
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues	15,664,870	17,204,886	17,403,500	19,234,753	21,048,008	21,004,575
Expenditures	1,084,577	14,612,574	17,735,061	10,087,18	21,965,522	23,008,621

The net revenues and expenditures under classified headings excluding operations from all other funds or sources are stated as follows for 1912 —

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Taxation	20,142,764	Current	15,685,849
Various	8,127,001	Capital	4,807,794
		Various	3,424,008
Total Revenue	28,269,765		
Other receipts	1,292,227		
Total	4,061,902	Total	23,916,151

On August 1, 1904, a new internal revenue system came into force. With a number of exceptions taxes are now levied on banking, insurance, commerce, industries, licences being required especially for the production and sale of ale, spirits, tobacco &c. and matches. There is also a poll tax (the *cedula*) on males between 18 and 60. Of the proceeds of the internal revenue 70 per cent. goes to the insular government, 10 per cent. to the provincial, and 20 per cent. to the municipal governments. The municipalities are required to devote one half of their share to public schools. There is a tax on real estate fixed at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the assessed value in Manila and at varying rates with a maximum of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one per cent. in the other civilized provinces. This is not a government land rent, such as exists in India.

**Production and Industry**—The chief products are rice, copra, abaca (Manila hemp) sugar, corn (maize), and tobacco. Agriculture however, is still in a primitive condition, implements and methods being antiquated, farm animals scarce, labour and means of transport insufficient, and capital wanting for the proper development of the soil.

The total area cultivated (1912) was 5,370 522 acres the largest crop being that of rice (2 609 392 acres). The total value of crops was (1912) 79,880,028 dollars (rice 32,995 971 dollars).

The Islands possess wide forests of valuable timber, gum, and dye woods, and are under the supervision of the Forestry Bureau, which frames plans and rules for their protection and working. They are divided into 9 forest districts each containing a number of forest stations in charge of foresters, rangers or inspectors. Each forest contains native trees of many species.

In the Philippine Islands little has, as yet, been done towards the development of the mineral resources but prospecting is now proceeding vigorously. Lignite is found in many of the islands. Iron (magnetite and hematite) is found in several provinces. Gold is found in almost all the important islands, and in some of them has been long worked by natives, it is at present the most important of the mineral products. Silver has been found only in argentiferous galena or alloyed with gold. Platinum has been detected in small quantity in the gold gravel deposits of Rizal (Luzon). Copper is reported from several regions, and important deposits, long worked by natives, occur in Mancayan (in the mountains of Northern Luzon). Lead and manganese have been discovered, and sulphur, petroleum, rock salt, kaolin and gypsum are also found in the Archipelago. The total value of the mineral products during the calendar year 1911 amounted to 1 881 402 dollars.

**Commerce**—The values of imports and exports for fiscal years ending June 30, are stated as follows in U S dollars —

	1908	1909	1910	1911 <sup>1</sup>	1912
Imports	20 918 357	27 792,891	37 067 680	49 838 122	54 542 990
Exports	32 810 567	80,993 563	59 664 169	89 778 029	50 819,886

<sup>1</sup> Non-dutiable merchandise from the United States imported by supply officers of the army navy and insular government and railway free entries, are included in the figures for 1911 and 1912, but are excluded in figures for years prior thereto. Imports of gold and silver coin are excluded from the figures for the years prior to 1910.

Import duties 1912, 7,502 961 dollars. Export duties, 1912, 1,058,902 dollars.

The chief imports and exports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 were —

Imports (1912)	Dollars	Exports (1912)	Dollars
Rice	10 509 249	Hemp	18,288 510
Cotton and manufactures	9 240,595	Copra	16 514,749
Iron and steel and manuf.	6 031 008	Sugar	10 400 875
Meat and dairy products	3 641 274	Cigars	2,660 091
Wheat flour	1 761 298	Tobacco leaf	1 902 644
Mineral oils	1,907,180		

## SAMOAN ISLANDS

(AMERICAN SAMOA)

The Island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west came into the possession of the United States in February, 1900. For many years American influence had been strong in Samoa. In 1872 the harbour of Pago Pago, in Tutuila, had been ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station. In 1878 this cession was confirmed, and rights of freedom of trade and extra territorial jurisdiction in Samoa were granted. In 1889 was held at Berlin the conference between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, resulting in the treaty recognising the Samoan Islands as neutral territory with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes in which foreigners were concerned there was established a Supreme Court of Justice, in which an American citizen was the presiding judge. This arrangement continued till 1898 when disturbances regarding the right of succession to the office of king arose. In 1899 the kingship was abolished, and by the Tripartite Treaty of November 14 of that year accepted in February, 1900 by the United States, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favour of the United States all rights over the island of Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees longitude west of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany. The harbour of Pago Pago had, in fact, been occupied by the United States, under already existing treaty rights, in 1898.

The Island of Tutuila, 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 54 square miles, with a population of 5,452. Manua and the other islets (Ofu and Olosega), have a united area of about 25 square miles, with about 1,797 inhabitants. Tutuila is mountainous, luxuriantly wooded and fertile. It is described as the most pleasing of the Samoan islands. The harbour at Pago Pago which penetrates the south coast like a herd is the only good harbour in Samoa. It is a United States naval station under a Commandant, the Government having acquired there a land area of about 40 acres.

The Commandant is also the Governor of Tutuila by commission from the President. He appoints officers and frames laws or ordinances, but native customs (not inconsistent with United States laws) are not changed without the consent of the people.

The islands are organised in 3 political divisions —1, the Eastern District of Tutuila with the islet of Anuu, 2, the Western district of Tutuila, and 3, the District of Manua and the neighbouring isles. In each District there is a native governor under whom are native high chiefs in the 'counties,' these having the control of village chiefs. Judicial power is vested in village courts, in 5 judicial district courts, and in a high court.

Ordinances have been made for the regulation of police, the importation of spirits, assessment of taxes, possession of arms, and other matters. The sale of native lands to whites is prohibited. Especial attention is given to the general health of the natives. Systematic efforts to eradicate the hookworm

disease by sanitary education and treatment have met with a large measure of success.

There are 4 religious missions at work. The London Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic (French) mission, the Mormon mission and the Wesleyan mission. Besides the sectarian schools there are 3 non sectarian schools. 1 maintained by the Island Government, and 2 mainly supported by natives. All the non sectarian schools are supplied with text books, stationery, &c. by the Island Government. There are 81 schools in the islands attended by 1 099 boys and 837 girls.

The natives usually pay their taxes in copra, the quantity of copra annually assessed for this purpose is 1 1/2 from 500,000 to 550,000 lbs. The annual output of copra is 1 500 tons. At Fagatogo the natives are allowed to pay their taxes in cash. There is a native guard (Fitaftas) of about 75, including the 14 members of the native band, trained by a drill sergeant and a bandmaster of the U.S. navy. The chief island products, besides copra, are taro breadfruit, yams coconuts and bananas. In 1911 the imports at Pago-pago amounted to 94 190 dollars and the exports to 142 740 dollars. Vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 48,861 tons entered and of 48 811 tons cleared.

The American flag has been hoisted on many small Pacific Islands, some of them uninhabited rocks.

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PART THE THIRD  
OTHER COUNTRIES



## ABYSSINIA.

(ETHIOPIA)

### Government

THE ancient Empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia', includes the kingdoms of Tigre, with Lasta, in the north east, Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre, Shoa in the south, besides territories and dependencies as far as haifa in the south and Harar in the south east, with considerable portions of the Galla and Somali Lands. The whole area is 432,432 sq miles, with an estimated population of 8 millions. For treaties relating to the boundaries of Abyssinia see *Statesman's Year Book* for 1907, p 667. An agreement was reached in December, 1907, for the delimitation of the frontier towards British East Africa. The frontier follows the Dawa up to Ursull, whence it runs mainly westwards passing the south end of Lake Stephanie and after crossing the north eastern branch of Lake Rudolf runs mainly northwards and terminates at 0° N 35° E. This frontier however is not yet finally delimited and accepted by the Abyssinians.

Under an Agreement signed December 13, 1906, on behalf of Great Britain, France and Italy, the three Powers undertake to respect and endeavour to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia, to act so that industrial concessions granted in the interest of one of them may not injure the others, to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs, to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia, and they make agreements concerning railway construction in Abyssinia and equal treatment in trade and transit for their nationals. Another convention of the same date provides for the prohibition or regulation of the importation of arms and ammunition into Abyssinia.

After the overthrow of Theodore king of Amhara, by the British in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigre who assumed the old title of Negus Negus (king of kings), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II, Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II, king of Shoa (born 1842) (C.B., G.C.M.G.), became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelik has no direct heir, but he has proclaimed as his successor Lij Yasu (or Lidj Eyassu) G.C.M.G. son of Menelik's daughter Walzato Shoa Rogga and Ras Mikael now (1913) about 16 years old. Lij Yasu owing to the illness of the Emperor Menelik (since 1909) fulfils the functions generally performed by his grandfather. The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character analogous to those of mediæval Europe. There is a vague State Council consisting of the most important *rases*, under whom, for administrative purposes, are governors of districts and provinces and chiefs of villages. A Council of Ministers has been constituted by the Emperor, Ministers being appointed for Justice, Finance, Commerce, War, Foreign Affairs, Posts and Telegraphs, Interior, and a sort of Lord Privy Seal. The most important Minister is the Minister of War. The Council met for the first time in July, 1903, and was employed chiefly in defining the duties and powers of the various departments. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code. The regular army, consisting of contingents from the various provinces, numbers about 150,000 men, and is supplemented by irregulars and a territorial army. Theoretically, but not in fact, every man in the regular army is mounted. The forces are stationed in garrisons over the country. At Addis Ababa are 7 batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses taken at the battle of Adua.

Besides the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, the

King maintains a permanent army of *voddader* or mercenaries, all of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance

### Population.

The population consists of Semitic Abyssinians, Gallas and Somalis, Negroes (in the South West), and Falashas (of Jewish religion), with a considerable number of non natives (Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans) Except Harrar, and perhaps in the north, there are no towns in Abyssinia in our sense of the word—not even Adis Ababa, which consists of villages and suburbs scattered round the Palace. It would be about three miles in diameter. The most important towns, politically and commercially, are Gondar capital of Amhara, 3,000. Adua, capital of Tigré, 3 000, Aksum, ancient capital of Ethiopia, and still the seat of an Abuna, 5,000, Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000. Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 2,000, Adis Ababa, present capital of Abyssinia and Shoa, 40,000-50 000. Debra Labor (Mount Tabor) Magdala, and Makallé, Gore, Saryu, Nekemti, Sameié, 3 000-4 000, and Sokoto, 1 500 important trading centres, Mahdera Mariam (Mary's Rest) 4,000. The population of Harrar is estimated at 50,000 at Deri Dawa there are a considerable number of Europeans. Gambela in Western Abyssinia is a trading station leased to the Sudan Government. It is an important outlet for the trade in the West. A service of steamers are maintained from June to November with Khartoum.

### Religion and Instruction

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head bishop is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Etcheghel, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the spirituality, numbering about 100 000 ecclesiastics. Both Copts and Abyssinians are monophysite, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451).

Education has hitherto been restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, but in October 1907, the Emperor issued an edict enjoining compulsory education on all male children over the age of 12. This is, however, a dead letter. There is one school in Adis Ababa, directed by a few Coptic teachers, introduced by the Abuna—this is the only Abyssinian school in the country. It has over 100 pupils, but the attendances are most irregular and the institution unpopular as yet with the ignorant people. Justice is administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs with the right of appeal to the Emperor.

### Agriculture

The chief industries are pastoral and agricultural. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous. The cattle are fine, but there is much loss from cattle plague. The horses of the country are small but hardy. Mules are bred everywhere, being used as pack animals. Donkeys are also small and serve for baggage animals. The soil belongs theoretically to the Negus, the idea of landed property scarcely exists among the populace, and agriculture is therefore backward. Cotton, the sugar cane, date-palm, coffee, and vines might thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. The production of Harari coffee (long berry Mocha) is on the increase. Besides this, which is cultivated, there grows more especially in southern and western Abyssinia a wild coffee plant, yielding a berry known as Abyssinian coffee which may have commercial possibilities in the future. At present, owing principally to indifferent presentation it does not command a good price, except in Khartoum, where it is preferred to Brazilian coffee. Besides

hides and skins the native produce includes barley, millet (dhumra), wheat, gesho (which serves as a substitute for hops), and tobacco, but not in sufficient quantities for export. Manufacturing industries are in a similar state. The forests abound in valuable trees and rubber. Iron is abundant in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c. Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in many districts, coal is known to exist in the country, silver, copper, and sulphur have been found.

### Commerce

The value of exports and imports through Jibuti in 1910 was about 950,147l, and in 1911 813,030l and through Gambela and Western Abyssinia to the Sudan in 1911, 116 482l, besides British East Africa, Zeila, and the Italian Colonies trade. The exports by Jibuti were estimated at about 469 484l, and through Gambela and Western Abyssinia, 75,509l. The exports consisted mainly of hides and skins, coffee wax, ivory, civet and native butter. The imports comprised grey shirting (abujedid), cotton goods, arms and ammunition provisions, liquors, railway material and petroleum. The imports are chiefly from England, France, India, Italy and the United States. The direct imports from Abyssinia into Great Britain in 1911 amounted to the value of 8 173l the domestic exports from Great Britain to Abyssinia amounted in 1911 to 2,441l.

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (1897) for most favoured nation treatment with Italy (1897) terminable on six months notice, with the United States (1908) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice with Germany and Austria-Hungary (1905) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice with France (1906) for 10 years, and then subject to a year's notice.

### Communications.

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by means of mules, pack horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. In the capital and its vicinity a few miles of metalled road have been constructed. There is a railway of a metre gauge from the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland to Deré Dawa (about 25 miles from Harrar) in the south east of Abyssinia, 187 miles. In January, 1909, a new company was formed to complete the line to Adis Ababa, taking over the portion completed on French territory. The survey for the new line has been made and the section to the Hawash River, 150 miles from Deré Dawa, and the same distance from Adis Ababa, is expected to be finished by the autumn of 1913. There are telegraph lines (1,056 miles) connecting Adis Ababa with Harrar, with Sidamo, with Jibuti in French Somaliland and with Massawa in Eritrea. Telephone lines connect Adis Ababa with Harrar also with Gore and Gambela (in the west) Jimma and Sharada (south west) Dessie (north) and Debra Tabor and Gojam, and with Ankober, and Aemara with Adna and Bartomeida.

### Money and Credit.

The Bank of Abyssinia, with authorised capital of 500,000l and paid up capital of 125 000l, has its head office at Adis Ababa and agencies at Harrar, Deré Dawa, Gore Saiyn, Gambela and Dessie. By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its President, and its governing body sits at Cairo. The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, but a new coinage (coined at Paris) has been put in circulation, with the Menelik dollar for the standard coin. This new coin, the *kalori*, or dollar, worth about 2s, weighs 28.075 grammes, 835 fine. It has nominally the same value as the Maria Theresa dollar, but in the capital is disliked, and in some places is not taken at all. The Bank of Abyssinia has introduced a large stock of Menelik piastres (16 to the dollar). Other

silver coins are the half, quarter, and sixteenth (guerche or piastre) of a talar. Copper coins are the *beaa* (= one hundredth of a dollar) and the half and quarter guerche found only at Harrar. Various articles, however, are used as medium of exchange, bars of salt are regularly accepted as money all over the country in two sizes, and at a fluctuating rate according to supply and cost of transport. Cartridges are also currency, although there is a dead letter edict against them, and in most places barter prevails.

The Abyssinian ounce weighs about 480 grains (the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar), a *pound* of ivory contains 12 ounces of coffee, 18 ounces the Abyssinian *ferasla* contains 37½ lbs. av., or 50 lbs. Abyssinian (ivory). Grain measures are the *kunna*, ½ bushel, and the *dawla*, 2½ bushels. The metre is largely used at Harrar, native measures are the *stazer*, 9 inches, and the *kend* (cubit) 20 inches. A *kala* contains in some places 60 acres in others 96.

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Capt the Hon W G Thesiger, D S O

*Consul at Addis Ababa* — Major C H M Doughty Wyllie, C M G

*Vice Consul at Harrar* — J H H Dodds

*Consul for Western Abyssinia* — C H Walker

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## AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 29 and 38 20 of north latitude and 61 and 72 of east longitude, with a long narrow strip extending to 75 east longitude (Wakhan). On the north east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point near one of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so, following the course of the Oxus, to Khamiab. From Khamiab, the line runs in a south westerly direction to Zulfiqar, on the river Hari Rud, and thence by Kal-i-Kalla to Hashrudan. Between Hashrudan and Siah Koh, north of Bandan the boundary is undivided. The Helmund river forms the boundary between Siah Koh and Band-i-Seistan and thence the boundary runs in a straight line to Koh-i-Malik Siah where the frontiers of Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan meet. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Khwaja Amran range. The eastern and southern boundaries of Afghanistan long remained uncertain but the basis of a delimitation was settled in 1893 at a conference between the late Amir Abdur Rahman, and Sir Mortimer Durand and the boundary agreed upon with the exception of the Kharhar Asmar section, has since been demarcated. The Amir agreed that Chitral, Bajaur and Swat should be included within the British sphere of political influence while he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Anawai and the tract of Birmal west of Waziristan. In the subsequent demarcation, Khoristan was included within the countries under Afghan control, and has since been partially garrisoned by the Amir's troops. The Amir has withdrawn his pretensions over Waziristan. Between March 1903 and May 1905 the boundary to wards Persia was demarcated from Koh-i-Malik Siah to the Helmund and thence to Siah Koh. In July, 1905, Sir Henry McMahon announced his award concerning disputed water rights over the Helmund river, but the award has not yet been ratified by the Persian Government.

Habibullah Khan the reigning Amir, son of Abdur Rahman Khan grandson of Afzul Khan and great grandson of Dost Muhammad Khan, was born on July 3, 1872 and succeeded on the death of his father, October 3, 1901. The Amir has five sons — Inayatulla Khan (born Oct 20, 1888), Hayatulla Khan (born Dec 29, 1888), Amanulla Khan (born June 1, 1892), Kahirulla Khan (born Oct 4 1890) and Asadulla Jan (born May 23, 1910). Brothers of the Amir are — Nasirulla Khan (born April 7, 1875), Aminulla Khan (born Oct 12, 1885), Muhammad Umar Khan (born Sept 16, 1889) Ghulam Ali Khan (born Sept 3 1890).

In 1896 the Amir Abdur Rahman formally assumed the title of Zia ul Mil at waddin 'Light of the Nation and Religion'. The present ruler has formally adopted the title of Saja ul Mil at waddin, Lamp of the Nation and Religion.

The origin of the Afghans is involved in obscurity. The Pathan dynasties of Delhi form part of Indian history. The whole of Afghanistan was conquered by Timur Kabul remaining in the hands of his descendants, and Kandahar being added to it by Sultan Babar in 1522. For the next two centuries Kabul was held by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and Herat by Persia, while Kandahar repeatedly changed hands between the two. Nadir Shah, the Persian, held the Afghan provinces till his assassination in 1747, after which the different provinces were formed into a single empire under Ahmad Shah, Durrani, including the Punjab and Kashmir on the east, and extending to the Oxus on the north. After various insur-



rections and interferences by Great Britain, in the summer of 1880 when Kabul and Kandahar were held by British troops the British Government offered the Amurship of Kabul to Abdur Rahman, who accepted it and the British force withdrew. Abdur Rahman agreed to leave the control of his foreign relations to the British Government, who, on their part, undertook not to interfere in the internal government of Afghanistan, and, in case of unprovoked foreign aggression on Afghan dominions, to aid the Amir in such manner as to them might seem necessary provided he unreservedly followed their advice in regard to his external relations. In 1893 this position was confirmed, and in a formal treaty signed at Kabul dated March 21, 1905, Amir Habibulla Khan accepted unreservedly the engagements which his father had entered into with the British Government. In the Anglo-Russian agreement of August 31, 1907, Great Britain undertakes neither to annex nor occupy any portion of Afghanistan nor to interfere in the internal administration of the country, provided the Amir fulfils his engagements towards the British Government. The Russian Government declares that Afghanistan is outside the sphere of Russian influence, and engage that their political relations with Afghanistan shall be conducted through the British Government. The principle of equality of commercial opportunity will be observed.

The government of Afghanistan is monarchical under one hereditary prince whose power varies with his own character and fortune. The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kabul, Turkistan, Herat, and Kandahar, Badakhshan being now under Turkistan. Each province is under a *Adim* or governor (called Naib-ul Hukuma), under whom nobles dispense justice after a feudal fashion. Spoilation, exaction and embezzlement are almost universal.

### Area, Population, Defence

The extreme breadth of Afghanistan from north to south is about 500 miles, its length from the Herat frontier to the Khair Pass, about 600 miles the area is about 250,000 square miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, the Central Asian States under the influence of Russia, on the west, Persia on the south the British Political Agency of Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province and on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence.

Population about 5 000 000, the dominant race being the Durranis, and the most numerous the Ghilzais, who amount to about 1,625,000 souls, then follow the Tajiks, Hazaras and Aimaks. Uzbaks.

Justice in ordinary cases is supposed to be administered by a *Kadi*, or chief magistrate, assisted by *myfts*, or *mukhtasibs* (the latter a species of detective officers) and regulated by laws which if rightly acted on, would be tolerably equitable.

The revenue of Afghanistan is subject to considerable fluctuations. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The Amir receives a subsidy from the Indian Government, of Rs 1,850 000 a year. His total revenue is estimated at between 12 and 13 million rupees, but this estimate is probably too low.

In addition to his regular army the Amir's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now permanently embodied, and as irregulars form a

valuable auxiliary to the regular infantry. The mountain batteries are believed to be serviceable. As engineers, the Hazara 'sappers,' who are regularly enrolled, are excellent workmen. The Afghan army is said to number between 50,000 and 60,000 men, including 16,000 cavalry and 450 guns. In 1896, the Amir ordered a conscription of one man in every seven, the conscription is carried out in a characteristically loose fashion, and there are many districts where it has been impossible to enforce it. Cannon, rifles, and ammunition are manufactured at the Kábul arsenal, and there are 30 mountain guns and Howitzers from Essen. Apart from large numbers of weapons of precision smuggled through Persia the State possesses probably enough breech loading rifles to equip 100 000 infantry but it is uncertain how many of these weapons have been issued or to what extent the troops are trained in their use. Few, if any, of the regimental officers can be considered competent either to instruct or lead the troops. In recent years the Amir has entertained several Turkish officers for the training of his army, and considerable improvement has resulted.

### Production

There are five classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors who cultivate their own land, 2nd, tenants who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce, 3rd, *bagars*, who are the same as the *mitayers* in France, 4th, hired labourers, and, 5th, villeins, who cultivate their lord's land without wages—*i.e.* slaves. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghanistan. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer and consists of wheat, barley, *Erum Lens*, and *Cicer arctium*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arza (Panicum italicum), Indian corn, &c. The castor oil plant, madder, and the asafoetida plant abound. The fruits, viz the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, are produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

Northern Afghanistan is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur (outside Afghanistan), and the Farmuli district (or Birmal), and a gold mine is being successfully worked under the supervision of a British mining expert at Kandahár, and is expected to yield a good profit, gold in small quantities is also brought from the Laghman Hills, and Kunar. Badakshan was famous for its precious stones, especially lapis lazuli. The Amir has frequently engaged European geologists and mining experts to search for coal, but hitherto with little success.

Silks, felts, carpets, articles from camels' and goats' hair, and rosaries are some of the principal industries. At Kabul, soap, cloth, and some other articles are manufactured for local consumption. The sheepskin *poshta* manufacture is one of the most important industries.

### Trade

No accurate registration of the trade of Afghanistan has yet been obtained. The trans frontier trade between India and Afghanistan (according to Indian statistics) was as follows in four years ending March 31 —

	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£
Imports into India	570 459	690 088	610 102	623,965
Exports into Afghanistan	764 274	845 465	974 386	877 096

Of the exports from India to Afghanistan the chief items are cotton goods, indigo and other dyeing materials, sugar and tea, mostly the China leaf. The imports into India include horses, fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse, ghi and other provisions, assafoetida and other drugs, spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides, tobacco. The through transit duties levied by the Amir have been reduced, but the rates on imports into Afghanistan remain very high.

The imports from Bokhara are stated to amount to nearly 4,000,000 roubles and the exports to Bokhara to as much.

The rupee appears to be the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind.

The Amir's mint at Kabul was for some years under the supervision of a European. The current coins in Kabul are Dinar, Paisa, Shahi, Sannar or Misqali, Abbasi, Qaran, Rupee and Tuman. Dinar and Tuman are imaginary coins intended for purposes of calculation only. Paisa and Shahi are copper coins, and Misqali, Abbasi, Qaran and Rupee are silver coins.

10 Dinar = 1 Paisa or Taka.

5 Paisa = 1 Shahi.

2 Shahi = 1 Sannar Sadinar or Misqali.

2 Sannar = 1 Abbasi.

1' Abbasi = 1 Qaran.

2 Qaran = 1 Rupee.

20 Rupees = 1 Tuman.

One Afghan Rupee is equal to about eight pence.

The trade routes of Afghanistan are as follows:—From Persia by Mashad to Herat, from Bokhara by Merv to Herat, from Bokhara by Samarkand, Balkh and Khulm to Kabul, from East Turkistan by Chitral to Jalalabad, but chiefly over the Khawak, from India by the Khaibar and Abkhana roads to Kabul, from India by the Gomal Pass to Ghazni, from Chaman the terminus of the North Western Railway, to Kandahar and thence to Kabul or Herat.

The Khaibar and Bolan roads are fit for light wheeled traffic as far as Kabul and Kandahar respectively. During the last two or three years the Amir has paid great attention to the improvement of the roads throughout the country. His Majesty is introducing a small motor car service to run between Kabul and Peshawar, and it will carry the Afghan post and possibly passengers. A motor car recently performed the journey between Kabul and Peshawar in the course of a day. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is still transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghanistan, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts. Telephonic communication exists between Jalalabad and Kabul, and is being extended to Kandahar.

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## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Argentine Republic bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1866 and 1898. The executive power is left to a President elected for six years by electors appointed by the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined, while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital and by the legislatures in the provinces and the latter 120 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 33,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years but one half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years. One third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies each receive 18,000 pesos per annum. A Vice President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander in chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive, both President and Vice President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

*President of the Republic*—Dr. Roque Sáenz Peña, elected March, 1910, assumed office, October 12th, 1910.

*Vice President*—Dr. Victorino de la Plaza.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of eight Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice and Public Instruction, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

The President has a salary of 96,000 dollars paper, and 28,800 dollars paper for official expenses, the Vice President 36,000 dollars paper as his salary and 24,000 dollars for official expenses, and each of the eight ministers 40,800 dollars per annum.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The Republic is divided into 14 provinces, 10 territories and 1 federal district (Buenos Aires). The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are elected by the people of each province for a term of three years and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs. The territories are under the supervision of governors appointed by the President. In Buenos Aires municipal government is exercised by a Mayor appointed by the National Government with the approval of the Senate. He is assisted by a deliberative council elected by tax-paying inhabitants of the various city parishes. This body votes on measures relating to city finance, works,

and general administration, and its decisions are carried out by the executive. Other municipalities have constitutions of a similar nature.

### Area and Population

Provinces and Territories	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population 1895 Census	Population 1911 Estimated	Pop. per sq. mile 1911
Buenos Aires (city)	72	868,854	1,314,163	18,252.2
Buenos Aires (province)	117,777	921,168	1,921,188	16.3
Santa Fe	50,713	879,188	879,985	17.3
Entre Rios	29,241	292,019	382,794	13.0
Corrientes	38,635	259,618	336,218	10.0
La Rioja	37,839	69,502	91,865	2.4
Catamarca	36,400	90,161	113,264	3.0
San Juan	37,865	84,251	121,148	3.2
Mendoza	56,502	116,136	238,316	4.2
Córdoba	66,912	351,223	610,475	9.1
San Luis	29,035	81,450	120,634	4.1
Santiago del Estero	55,385	161,502	221,683	4.0
Tucumán	10,422	215,742	314,234	30.2
Salta	48,302	118,015	153,192	3.2
Jujuy	14,802	49,713	63,811	4.3
Misiones (territory)	11,511	33,163	44,950	3.9
Formosa	41,402	4,829	16,260	0.4
Chaco	52,741	10,422	33,500	0.6
Pampa	56,320	25,914	90,250	1.6
Rio Negro	79,805	9,241	34,000	0.4
Neuquén	40,530	14,517	29,000	0.7
Chubut	93,427	3,748	30,000	0.3
Santa Cruz	109,142	1,058	6,500	—
Tierra del Fuego	8,299	—	2,500	0.3
Los Andes	34,740	477	8,100	—
Total	1,158,119	3,954,911	7,171,910	6.2

The Indian population is put at 30,000.

The movement of population for four years is given as follows —

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1908	51,024	267,428	136,591	255,710	85,412
1909	51,262	294,235	151,331	231,084	94,644
1910	—	—	—	239,640	97,854
1911	—	—	—	225,772	107,632

In the years 1857-1911 the number of immigrants by sea was 3,924,952, comprising 2,052,925 Italians, 1,132,460 Spaniards, 201,732 French, 115,827 Russians, 74,191 Austrians, 89,442 Syrians, 48,526 Britons, 50,731 Germans, 30,619 Swiss, 16,419 Portuguese, 5,010 North Americans.

The emigrants in the years 1857-1911 numbered 1,156,871, leaving a balance in favour of the former of 2,768,081.

In 1911 the number of immigrants to the Republic included 58,185

Italians, 118,723 Spaniards, 4,916 French, 1,730 English, 16,694 Swiss, 23,450 Germans, 24,785 Austrians, and 280,916 of various nationalities. In 1912 there were 323,408 immigrants, including 165,662 Spaniards, 80,583 Italians, 20,332 Russians, 19,792 Turks, 1,816 English, 858 Asiatics, and 499 Americans. By the Constitution of the Republic, all children of foreigners born in the country are Argentine.

Population of the capital Buenos Aires, in 1912, estimated at 1,383,663, Córdoba, 100,000, Rosario 180,000, Tucuman, 78,695, Mendoza, 60,000, Bahía Blanca, 72,706, Paraná, 36,857, Salta, 40,000, Corrientes, 30,000, La Plata 99,786, Santa Fé 48,600, San Luis 13,994, San Juan, 15,262.

### Religion and Instruction

The Roman Catholic religion is that of the State, but all other creeds are tolerated. There are 1 archbishop (Buenos Aires) and 8 suffragan bishops. For the clergy there are 5 seminaries. In 1884 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free (subsidized by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In the capital and the territories it is under the charge of a national council of education assisted by local school councils, and in the 14 provinces under their respective governments. Population of school age (1911), 1,025,570, of whom 45 per cent. attended school, of the latter only 13 per cent. could read and write. Of the total population over 6 years of age, 50.6 per cent. were illiterate. There were (1911) 7,183 primary schools, public and private, with 746,725 pupils and 22,456 teachers. The secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 27 national colleges with 10,227 pupils and 1,533 teachers. There are also 62 normal schools with 5,954 pupils and 1,858 teachers. Twenty schools for special instruction (commercial, industrial, artistic, also for the blind, &c.) with 6,848 pupils. There are national universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, and La Plata, provincial universities at Santa Fé, and Paraná, comprising faculties of law, medicine, agriculture and engineering, with 438 professors and a total of 7,317 students. The university of Buenos Aires in 1909 had 4,864 students, a school of mines (39 students), a college of agriculture, a naval and a military school. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Córdoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and a national meteorological bureau at Córdoba.

In 1911 the Government spent 19,241,252 dollars on education.

In Argentina there are 794 newspapers published, 722 in Spanish, 16 in Italian, 6 in German, 10 in English, and others in Scandinavian, French, Basque, Russian.

### Justice

Justice is administered by Federal and by Provincial Courts. The former deal only with cases of a national character, or in which different provinces or inhabitants of different provinces are parties. The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts with 5 judges at Buenos Aires, 4 Appeal Courts, each with 3 judges, at Buenos Aires, La Plata, Paraná, and Córdoba, and courts of first instance in each of the provinces and territories. Each province has its own judicial system, with a Supreme Court (generally so-called) and several minor courts. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised.

Finance <sup>1</sup>

Year	Revenue		Ordinary Expenditure		Extraordinary Expenditure	
	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper
1907	64 527 988	97 158 870	521,412	186 107 107 <sup>2</sup>	—	—
1908	68 107 676	99 237 264	25 760 879	17 132 908	1 887 773	29 864 000
1909	74 165 574	110,607 826	4 007 73	194 779 228	44,326 245	47 783 664
1910	95 842 460	109 914 147	28 203 295	202 930 698	—	—
1911	—	310 594,460	44 150 908	260 860 189	41 021 827	—
1912	89 231 631	128,751 718	19 909 848	248 764 942	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Gold dollar = 4s paper dollar = 1s 9d under conversion law

<sup>2</sup> Excluding extraordinary expenditure.

The national budget of Argentina for 1913 is fixed at 948 572,812 dollars paper (90 430,999<sup>2</sup>) The expenditure is distributed as follows —

Expenditure	Dollars Paper
Congress	5,178 580
Interior	45 466,287
Foreign Affairs	5,028,308
Treasury	21,073,964
Public Debt	79 448,194
Justice and Education	49,800,000
Army	29,123,262
Navy	26,358,076
Agriculture	15,700 597
Public Works	8,754,360
Pensions, &c	—
Military purchases	10,800,000
Total	308,741,629

Extraordinary income is estimated at 76,849,913 pesos paper (6 709,317<sup>2</sup>)

The national debt for the last 3 years was as follows —

	Foreign	Internal	
	Dollars gold	Dollars gold	Dollars paper
1909	311,513,829	87,483,900	115,245 300
1910	308,554,074	92,636,900	121,534,230
1911	303,719,767	181,367,600	139,685 940

The total service of the national debt for 1911 is 6,654,501<sup>2</sup> sterling

The total of provincial and municipal debts was (1911) 48 854,185/ The total debt of the nation (internal, external, and floating) was 109,282,923<sup>2</sup> This works out at 17/ 10s 1d per head of the population.



## Defense.

## ARMY

The army of the Argentine Republic is a National Militia, service in which is now compulsory for all citizens from their 20th to their 45th year. For the first 10 years the men belong to the 'active army, or first line. After completing 10 years in the first line, the men pass to the National Guard and serve in it for another 10 years, finishing their service with 5 years in the Territorial Guard. The period of continuous service, or training in the ranks, is for the greater proportion of the annual contingent only 8 months, the remainder serve for 1 year. The reservists can be called out for training periodically.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military districts, each of which provides on mobilisation a complete division of the first line, and also a reserve division, irrespective of the National Guard and Territorial troops. The strength of the 'active divisions will be about 12,000 men each. The 'active army comprises 9 regiments of cavalry, 5 regiments of field artillery of 4 batteries each, 2 batteries of field howitzers and 6 mountain batteries, 5 battalions of engineers and a railway battalion, 10 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each and 10 separate battalions. Batteries have 6 guns.

The total peace strength of the army is about 215,000 officers and men. There is a reserve numbering 150,000.

The weapon of the Argentine infantry is at present the Mauser magazine rifle. The cavalry have a carbane of the same system. The artillery are armed with a Krupp 7.5 cm. gun.

Military expenditure is somewhat less than 2,000,000 per annum.

## NAVY

Laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
			Belt	Guns				
<b>DEADWRIGHTS</b>								
1910	Moreno		in	in.				knots.
	Rivadavia	26 500	10	12	12 12-in 12 6-in. 7 in	2	89,600	22.5
<b>PRE DEADWRIGHTS</b>								
1870	Almirante Brown	4,267	9	8	10 6-in 4 4 7 in	2	4 500	14
1889	Independencia (Libertad)	2 886	8	8	2 8 4-in 4 4 7 in	2	2,780	14
<b>ARMoured CRUISERS</b>								
1894	Garibaldi (San Martin)	6 840	6	6	{ 2 10-in 10 6-in 6 4 7 in. 4 8-in 10 6-in 6 4 7 in }	4	13 000	20
1896	Pueyrredon (Belgrano)	7 000	6	6	{ 2 10-in 10 6-in, 6 4 7 in 2 10-in 14 6-in. }	4	13 000	20
<b>P CRUISERS</b>								
1889	25 de Mayo	2 300	—	—	2 8 2 in, 8 4 7 in	3	15 000	22
1891	9 de Julio	2,500	—	—	4 6 4 in, 8 4 7 in	5	14,500	23.5
1894	Buenos Aires	4,500	—	—	2 8 in. 4 6 in, 6 4 7 in	—	17,000	24

There are also 2 armoured gunboats, 2 torpedo gunboats, 15 destroyers, 8 torpedo boats, and some miscellaneous craft.

The personnel of the navy includes 321 executive and 155 engineer officers, and 14 electrical engineers. The total personnel varies from 5,000 to 6,000 men, these numbers including 2,000 conscripts annually who have

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to serve two years. There is a corps of coast artillery of 450 men a naval school, a school of mechanics, a school for artillery, and a school for torpedo practice.

### Production and Industry

Argentina has an area of about 728,830,000 acres, of which about 253 195,000 acres may be used for agricultural or cattle industries the remainder being mountain, lake, river, or arid regions. Of the cultivable portion about 10 000 000 acres require irrigation. In the territories the Federal Government has wide tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 acres suitable in general for pastoral colonisation, and these lands are conditionally offered free, or for sale or on lease.

The total area under cultivation in 1912 was 54 709 222 acres, of which 14 684,782 were under wheat, 3,169,595 under flax, and 1,659,495 under oats. The estimates for 1912-18 are as follows: wheat, 16,976,000 acres, oats, 2 941,000 acres, and flax, 4 812,000 acres. In 1911 8,974,520 metric tons of wheat were produced, and 2,255,951 tons exported, 595 252 tons of flax produced, and 416,800 tons exported and 485,542 tons of oats produced, and 611 389 tons exported. Cotton, sugar, wine and tobacco are grown.

In 1911 the number of animals within the Republic was estimated at cattle, 29,116,625 horses, 7,531,376 mules 465,037, asses, 285,088 sheep 67,211,754, goats 8,945,754 pigs, 1,408 691. Of the cattle about four fifths are in five central and riverine provinces. Buenos Aires contains over 70 per cent of the sheep within the Republic. Many pedigree cattle and sheep have been imported. In 1910 there were eight freezing establishments 545 creameries 18 butter factories, 111 cheese making establishments, and 37 mixed factories. In 1910 there were 330 flour mills at work their output amounting to 684,672 tons of flour. There are two cotton spinning mills and 62 weaving establishments. In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Ríos, agricultural lands to the extent of 463,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Of this land 158,000 acres are under cultivation.

In 1910 there were 31,988 factories in Argentina, employing a total of 329 490 persons. The total capital was 727,591,185 dollars, and the output 1,227,549,196 dollars.

According to official statistics, there were 887 strikes in Argentina from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1911. The total strikers numbered 232,138, with an average of 248 workmen to each strike. During 1911 there were 102 strikes, 7 (6.9 per cent) resulting favorably to strikers, 3 (2.9 per cent) partly favorable, and 89 strikes (87.2 per cent) negatively.

Gold, silver, and copper are worked in Catamarca, and gold and copper in San Juan and Rioja. Other minerals found are galena, argentiferous lead, iron, blamuth, borate of lime, salt. Coal and petroleum are found in Mendoza, Jujay, and Comodoro Rivadavia, and the former is now being worked. There are no Government statistics as to mineral output. In 1910, 296 tons of bar copper and 2,116 tons of copper ore, and 795 tons of wolfram ore were exported.

### Commerce, Shipping

Official values in pounds sterling (5 dollars = 1 £), exclusive of coin and bullion —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports	84 594,547	90,581 219	70 384,195	74,176,723	76,808,687
Exports	72,361,096	79,479,195	70,912,172	64,422,454	90,134,961

## Imports and exports in 1912 —

Imports	£	Exports	£
Living animals	111 785	Animals	2,192 981
Food stuffs	6 028,089	Frozen meat skins etc.	81,036 603
Tobacco	1 518 936	Wheat	19,571 024
Beverages	385 478	Maise	21 741 668
Textiles	15 674,052	Oats	4 171 708
Oils	8 689 206	Linseed	6 841,718
Chemicals	1,850 245		
Colours	608 057		
Timber and wood	1 977 699		
Paper	1 978 380		
Leather	780 680		
Iron	0 195 528		
Other metals	2,873 841		
Agricultural implements &c	2 610 400		
Carrriages &c	6 659 783		
Pottery &c	6 128,545		
Building materials	4 253 098		
Electrical apparatus, &c	1 861 757		
Various	2,940,800		

Of the imports in 1911 the value of 53 408,788£ was subject to duty, customs receipts in 1910, 16 738,633£, in 1911 17,177,096£

Among the more important exports were the following —

	Wool	Sheep skins	Wheat	Maise	Beef and mutton
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1909	176,682	33,687	2, 14 130	2 779 412	377 15
1910	140 599	32 835	1 883,592	2 631 12	325 610
1911	182 036	27 476	2,285,951	1,5 185	348 014
1912	—	—	2 630 051	1 831 237	—

## Trade by countries —

Principal Countries	1910		1911	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	21 875 478	16 158 499	1 556,045	18,322,496
Germany	12,245 777	9 019 968	13 067 599	8 540 232
Belgium	3 819 796	6 096 148	3 886 113	7 064,572
Spain	1 189 162	574 01	3 237 369	432,069
France	6,780 128	7 532,342	7 544 951	7 876 482
Italy	6 356 223	2,094 973	5 622 614	2,666 766
United States of America	9,088 778	6 066 112	10 837 577	4,821,590
Brazil	1,620 718	3 508 405	1 078 352	5 540 449

In 1912 the exports of animal produce amounted to 37 648,191£ and of agricultural products 55,687,214£

The 'most favoured nation' treaty of 1825 with Great Britain respecting commerce, and that of 1868 respecting river navigation are in force. All export duties are abolished from January 1 1906

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief

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exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were as follows —

Imports into U.K.	1910	1911	Exports from U.K.	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	8,166 090	5,156 888	Cottons	3 487 689	3 494 029
Maize	5 256 884	949 147	Woolens	1 058 547	1 443 802
Fresh mutton	2,372 454	2 896 589	Iron & manufactures	3 759 377	3 276 162
Fresh beef	2 256 084	0 340 066	Machinery	1 716 087	1 490 688
Livestock	1,189 061	1,114 911	Railway carriages	898 172	517 680
Wool	1 261,061	1 966 848	Coal	201,309	2,450 104
Butter	374 280	145 154	Jute manuf.	159 944	188 855

### Shipping and Navigation.

In 1911 the registered shipping consisted of 269 steamers of 81,497 tons, and 749 sailing vessels of 148 302 tons.

In 1911 the number of ocean going vessels which entered and cleared the ports of Argentina was 7,772 with an aggregate tonnage of 19,190,720 tons.

The number of foreign steamships entered and cleared at the port of Buenos Aires in 1911 was 4,238, with a tonnage of 11,192 241. The vessels engaged in the coasting trade numbered 31,447, with a tonnage of 6 941,802.

### Internal Communications

Railways open, 1912 19,684 miles 803 miles under construction. Of the total 3 388 miles belong to the State. The capital in January, 1913 was approximately 293,272,020 pesos receipts in 1912, 24 133 119 pesos, 14,974 888 pesos, passengers, 67,455 964. In 1911 there were 428 miles of tramways in Buenos Aires, mainly electric.

National telegraph lines, 15,878 miles 1910 provincial railway and private lines, bringing the total up to 37,779 miles with 96 076 miles of wire. Number of telegrams despatched (1911-12) 13,529 258. The Post Office (1911-12) dealt with 331 895,940 internal postal pieces and 68,258 365 international there were 2,027 post offices in 1911-12. The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department was 14,480,869 dollars for 1911-12 expenditure, 11 866 740 dollars.

There are 12 stations for wireless telegraphy. There is a bill before the Senate compelling all ships with a crew of over 50 and touching at Argentine ports to be equipped with wireless telegraph.

### Money and Credit

The 'Banco de la Nacion Argentina, on October 31, 1912, had capital equal to 120,990,950 pesos. The bank has a limited authority to lend money to the National Government the loans to which must not exceed 6,000,000 dollars. There are many commercial and agricultural banks within the Republic, the more important being the London and River Plate Bank with a paid up capital of 1,800,000 and reserve fund of 1 000,000, the London and Brazilian Bank, capital 750,000, reserve fund 2,000 000, the Banco Español del Rio de la Plata, with a paid up capital of 7,816,751 and reserve fund (June, 1912) of 3,388,942, and new reserve fund (part premium on new shares), 547,958, the British Bank of South America, capital paid up, 1,000,000, reserve fund 1,100,000, the Bank of Tarapaca and Argentina, capital paid

up, 1 250,000L, reserve fund 850,000L, the Aleman Trans Atlantico (Deutsch Ueberseeische Bank), capital 840,000L, reserve fund 84,000L, the Banco del Comercio, capital 5,000,000 dollars, reserve fund 365,987 dollars. A new bank, Banco Franco e Italiano was established in 1912. The aggregate amount of gold held by the national bank (December 31st, 1912) was 34 012,850 gold dollars and 99,866,257 paper dollars.

In 1899 a conversion law was approved by Congress fixing the value of the paper dollar at 44 cents gold. On December 31, 1912, the gold held by the Bank of the Argentine nation and the Conversion Office amounted to 239,259,062 dollars. In December, 1912, the total circulation in currency, nickel and copper, was equivalent to 13 671,947L dollars. On December 31, 1912, there was paper money in circulation to the value of 722,924,213 dollars.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The silver *Peso nacional* or dollar of 100 *centavos* is of the value of 4s at par. The 5 dollar gold piece weighs 8 0645 grammes 900 fine, and therefore contains 7 25805 grammes of fine gold. One pound sterling = 5 04 gold dollars.

The silver dollar (like the French 5 franc piece) weighs 25 grammes 900 fine and thus contains 22 5 grammes of fine silver. There are 50 20, and 10-centavo silver coins, and both nickel and copper fractional money.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. The money in circulation is chiefly paper. The paper dollar, being convertible at 44 gold dollar, is worth 1s 8½d. (11 45 to the £).

Since January 1, 1887 the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

### Diplomatic Representatives

#### 1 OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* — Vicente L. Dominguez.

*First Secretary* — Jacinto L. Villegas, *Second Secretary* — L. H. Dominguez.

*Consul General in London* — S. G. Unburu.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow (C.G.), Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

*Envoy and Minister* — Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

*Secretaries* — E. M. Hicks Beach and Hugh W. Gaisford.

*Consul* — H. G. Mackie.

There is a Consul and a Vice Consul at Rosario.

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## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

ÖSTERREICHISCH UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE

### Reigning Sovereign

**Franz Josef I** (Ferencz Jozsef<sup>1</sup>), Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary born August 18, 1830 the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand I (in Hungary, V.), and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848, crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8 1867. Married April 24, 1854 to the late Empress *Elisabeth* (Erzsebet), born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, died at Geneva, September 10, 1898.

*Heir Presumptive* — Archduke *Franz* (Ferencz) *Ferdinand*, son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunciata, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II of Naples married July 1, 1900 to the Countess Sophia Chotek (now Duchess of Hohenberg), having duly renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the thrones of Austria and Hungary

### Children of the Emperor King

I Archduchess *Giusepa* (*Giuzella*), born July 12, 1856, married April 20, 1878, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846

II Archduchess *Maria Valeria* born April 22, 1868, married July 31, 1890, to Franz Salvator, Archduke of Austria-Tuscany

### Grandchild of the Emperor King

Archduchess *Elisabeth* (Erzsebet) born September 2 1883, only child of the late Archduke *Rudolf* Crown Prince, and Princess Stéphanie, second daughter of King Leopold II of Belgium, married January 23, 1902, to Prince Otto zu Windischgratz

### Brother of the Emperor King

Archduke *Ludwig* (Lajos) *Victor*, Feldzeugmeister in the imperial and royal army, born May, 15, 1842.

### Children of the Emperor King's late Brother the Archduke Karl Ludwig

I *Franz* (Ferencz) *Ferdinand*, born December 18, 1868 (see above)  
 II *Maria Annunciata*, born July 31, 1876; installed abbess at Pizague, October 19, 1895. III *Elisabeth*, born July, 7, 1878, married April 20, 1902, to Prince *Alain* of Liechtenstein.

<sup>1</sup> The Hungarian forms of names are inserted in parentheses

Nephews of the Emperor are the two sons of the late Archduke Otto (d. Nov 1, 1906) and Princess Maria Josepha of Saxony, Karl Franz Josef, born Aug 17, 1887, married October 21, 1911, to Princess Zita of Parma, and Maximilian, born April 18, 1895.

The imperial and royal family descends from Rudolf of Habsburg a German Count born 1218, who was elected King of the Romans in 1273. In 1282 he bestowed the Duchy of Austria upon his son Albrecht after wards Roman Emperor. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI. (III in Hungary), whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany afterwards Kaiser Franz I of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II, who, dying in 1790 was succeeded by his brother Leopold II, at whose death, in 1792 his son Franz II (I in Hungary) ascended the Imperial throne. He reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, whose descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser', of Austria, on being compelled by Napoleon, in 1806, to renounce the imperial crown of Rome, for more than three centuries practically in the Habsburg family. For about two years, however, he had already coupled with his title of Emperor of the Romans that of Hereditary Emperor of Austria. Franz I, as he now called himself, was succeeded by his son, Emperor Ferdinand I (V as King of Hungary), on whose abdication, Dec 2 1848, the crown fell to his nephew, the present Emperor King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor King has a civil list of 22,600,000 crowns, one moiety of this sum, 11,300,000 crowns, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list of the Habsburg rulers of Austria (Dukes and from 1458 Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria)

House of Habsburg			
Albrecht I.	1282	Maximilian II.	1564
Rudolf II.	1582	Rudolf V (II as Emperor)	1576
*Rudolf III.	1593	Matthias	1611
Friedrich (III as rival Imperial claimant)	1597	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Leopold I.	1614	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Albrecht II.	1514	Leopold I.	1658
*Rudolf IV.	1558	Joseph I.	1705
*Albrecht III.	1565	Karl II (VI as Emperor, III of Hungary)	1711
*Albrecht IV.	1595	*Maria Theresa	1740
Albrecht V (II as Emperor King of Hungary and Bohemia)	1404	House of Habsburg-Lorraine	
*Ladislav (King of Hungary and Bohemia)	1439	Joseph II.	1780
Friedrich V (III as Emperor)	1457	Leopold II.	1780
Maximilian I.	1483	Franz I (II as Emperor)	1792
Karl I (V as Emperor)	1519	*Ferdinand I (V of Hungary)	1526
Ferdinand I.	1550	*Franz Josef I.	1848

All except those marked with an asterisk likewise held the throne of the Holy Roman Empire.

### Political Relations between Austria and Hungary

Austria and Hungary or, as in international relations they are officially called, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, consists of two States, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom. The relation between the two States in its present form was fully regulated by the so-called



Compromise (*Ausgleich*, *Kiegyezés*) of 1867. According to this agreement the two States are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution, its legislative power and its executive departments for most branches of State affairs. There is, however, a close political connection between them through the identity of the Sovereign and the community of certain departments of State affairs.

The common head of the monarchy is the Emperor (*Kaiser*) of Austria and Apostolic King (*Apostoli Király*) of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg Lorraine dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females (the so called "*successio mixta*"); The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Apostolic Royal Majesty, being Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary'.

Affairs common to the two States are — (1) Foreign affairs (2) military and naval affairs, and (3) finance relating to common affairs. The two States administer these matters by common institutions and common ministries. The conduct of all diplomatic affairs and the diplomatic representation of the two States abroad are common to both. The greater part of the armed force and the entire navy are common, but the Austrian *Landwehr* and Austrian Levy in mass and the Hungarian *Honvédek* and the Hungarian Levy in mass, although standing in organic connection with the common army are special institutions administered by a particular ministry of each State. The financial business is in so far common, as the costs and expenses are common, which are applied for the common institutions and their conduct, but each State provides separately for the assessment collection, and transmission of its contribution.

Legislative power relating to common affairs (including the voting of money for common purposes) is exercised by the Parliaments of both States, but the duty of examining the requirements of the common services and advising what amount of money should be voted for each belongs to the so called Delegations. Of these there are two each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian *Herrenhaus* and the Hungarian *Fejrendiház*) and 40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian *Abgeordnetenhaus* and the Hungarian *Képviselőház*). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor and King, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. They deliberate independently of each other, their decisions being communicated reciprocally in writing, and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then all the delegates (or an equal number of members from each Delegation) meet together, and, without discussion settle the matter by vote.

Besides the political connection between Austria and Hungary, which is of a permanent character, there is a commercial union which is not permanent, but renewable at intervals of ten years. Under this arrangement the two States form practically one customs and commercial territory with the same coinage, weights and measures, a joint bank of issue and the same commercial (consular) representation abroad, while the monopolies and taxes connected with industrial production (salt, tobacco, spirits, beer, sugar and mineral oil) are administered on identical principles in both countries. This customs and commercial union, begun in 1867, was renewed in 1878, 1887, and 1907. In 1897 no agreement was attained, in fact, however, the commercial union was kept in vigour.

(maintained also legally by Hungary, by Law XXX, 1899) on the condition of reciprocity

The three ministries or executive departments for common affairs are —

1 The Common Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House — Count Leopold Berchtold, Privy Councillor Appointed February 19 1912

2. The Common Ministry of War — General Krobatkin Appointed December 10 1912

3 The Common Ministry of Finance — Dr de Biliaski, Privy Councillor, born January 16, 1851, formerly Imperial Finance Minister Appointed Minister of Finance for the whole Monarchy, February 20, 1912.

To these departments must be added —

The Common Court of Public Accounts. — Dr Ernst Baron Plener, Privy Councillor, born October 18, 1841 Appointed July 10 1895

The Ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations

### Common Finance

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both States in a proportion agreed on by the Reichsrath and Parliament (Országgyűlés), and sanctioned by the Emperor and King. The agreement, which expired in 1897, was renewed for ten years in 1907. According to this agreement the net proceeds of the common customs shall be applied to the common expenditure, and for the remainder Hungary shall pay as its *quota* 86.4 per cent and Austria 68.6 per cent.

Expenditure and sources of revenue in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = 1 £) —

—	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912 <sup>1</sup>
Net expenditure	433,070	419,595	43 529	414 876	631 644	423,460	443,500	470 92
Revenue from customs	149 630	154,578	162 632	160 981	197,080	100,812	171,891	183 467
Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy —								
Contribution of Austria	183,748	177 898	178 10	219 067	275 310	168 960	176,163	192 893
Hungary	9,092	87 618	93,89	125 878	15, 434	46 568	100,791	104 634

<sup>1</sup> Sanctioned estimates

Budget estimates for 1912 (latest available) —

Sources of Revenue	Crowns	Sources of Revenue	Crowns
Foreign Affairs	1 065 000	Customs	183 466 719
War and Marine	9,265,167	Miscellaneous contributions <sup>1</sup>	287 454,003
Finance, &c.	183,167		
Miscellaneous	24,000		
Board of Control	8,120		
Total	10,513,444 (423,060 £)	Total	470,923,223 (19,311,805 £)

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of 23 000,000 crowns for extraordinary expenditure on the army and of 37,000,000 crowns for extraordinary expenditure on the navy

Branches of Net Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	18,909 494	247 679	16,437,108
Ministry of War { Army	873,389 331	8 286 140	877,868,071
Navy	67 714 150	4 048 090	71 787 210
Ministry of Finance	4,097 872	—	4,097,872
Board of Control	344 466	—	344 466
Total	461 546,503 (19,372,7711)	1 676 819 (899 0841)	470,822,821 (19,621 80541)

By law of December 24, 1867, no loans are contracted jointly by Austria and Hungary

## Defence

### I FRONTIER

Austria Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The land frontier is formed in the W by Bavaria the Canton of St. Gallen Liechtenstein, the Canton Graubünden, and Italy, in the S by Italy, Montenegro, Turkey, Servia and Rumania in the E by Rumania in the NE and N by Russia, in the N by Prussia, and in the NW by Saxony

Natural frontiers are the Fichtel Mountains, the Bannwald, the Inn, and the Salzach towards Bavaria, the Saale the Alps and the Rhine towards St. Gallen, the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy, the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps also towards Italy towards Turkey the Danube Alps the Unna and Save towards Servia, Save and Danube towards Rumania, the South East and East Carpathians towards Russia the Danester and Vistula towards Prussia, the Riesen and Iser Gebirge towards Saxony the Erz Gebirge

The following are the chief territorial defences — In Galicia Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemyśl Hungary on the left of the Tisza, Gyulafelérvar Arad and Temesvár, on the Danube, Komárom, Pétervárad, and Orsova In Dalmatia is the coast fortification of Cattaro in Istria, Pola fortified naval harbour The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. Serajevo is a fortified place The Austrian capital, Vienna, and the Hungarian capital, Budapest, are undefended Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet The arsenal of the imperial and royal navy is also in Pola Trieste is the great storehouse and there is also an arsenal of the navy

### II ARMY

The peculiar Constitution of the Dual Monarchy is reflected in the organization of its military forces. The first line of the Austro-Hungarian army is under the common government, and is known as the 'Common' Army which includes the troops raised in the newly annexed Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina The Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm are, however, entirely separate from the Hungarian Landwehr (Honvéd) and the Hungarian Landsturm (Népfőlkelés) The two latter form the Hungarian national army

Military service is compulsory and universal throughout the Empire, extending to all races, including the Mahomedans of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Liability extends from the 19th year to end of the 42nd year Actual service usually commences in the 21st year In the Common Army, continuous service is, according to the law XXX of 1912, for 2 years (8 years for cavalry and horse artillery), followed by 10 years in the reserve (3 years with colours and 7 in reserve for cavalry and horse artillery), and then 2 years in the reserve of the Landwehr; 12 years altogether

There is no Landwehr in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the men remain 10 years in the reserve. Reservists must undergo three trainings in their reserve service, no one period to exceed 4 weeks. In practice the training periods are much less. After completion of his 12th year of service the soldier passes to the Landsturm in which he remains till he has reached his 42nd birthday. The annual contingent of recruits for the Common Army is fixed at 150,500, but of these 4,000 at present go to the Navy.

The Landwehr forces are not formed, except to a small extent of men who have passed through the first line. Both Austrian Landwehr and Hungarian Honvédség are permanently embodied and train their own recruits, though the peace establishments of units are lower than in the Common Army. When the young man of proper age presents himself for enrolment, those who draw the lowest numbers are allotted to the Common Army until the required contingent is obtained. The next lowest go to the Landwehr, and the remainder of those who are physically fit are passed with very few exceptions to the Ersatz or supplementary reserve. Landwehr service is 2 years with the colours and 10 in the reserve. The reservists of the Austrian Landwehr are liable to be called out for training for a total of 20 weeks and those of the Honvéd for a total of 25 weeks, in their entire reserve service, no one period to exceed 4 weeks. Men who have passed through the first line can be called out once in their 7 years. The contingent of recruits for the Austrian Landwehr is 12,500, that for the Honvéd is 25,000.

The Ersatz reserve is primarily intended to maintain the strength of units on field service. There are separate Ersatz reserves for the Common Army, and for each of the Landwehr forces. All undergo 8 weeks training in their first year and are afterwards liable to be called out for the same periods as the other reservists of the force to which they belong.

One year volunteers are admitted to the army, and many of them become reserve officers.

The Empire is divided into 16 army corps districts. Each army corps district is supposed to furnish a complete army corps of 2 divisions of the Common Army, but one district has 3 divisions. Each of these divisions consists of 2 brigades (each of 8 battalions), 1 artillery brigade (16 batteries of 6 guns each), a regiment of cavalry, a jäger (rifle) battalion, &c. Each Army Corps district, except those including Bosnia and Herzegovina, has also 1 Landwehr or Honvéd division, but one district has 2 Honvéd divisions. The Austrian Landwehr has artillery; the Honvéd at present consists only of infantry and cavalry, but artillery is now to be organised. Bosnia and Herzegovina are almost entirely garrisoned by battalions detached from line regiments, while the 4 B. H. regiments are brigaded with Austrian regiments at Vienna and elsewhere, so that the higher organisation is somewhat complicated and the brigades are generally short of a battalion or two.

There are 6 permanent cavalry divisions (3 of these on the Russian frontier), but 8 could be mobilised in event of war. Each army corps would have about 34,000 combatants, and each cavalry division about 4,000 combatants. The total strength of regulars in the field army may therefore be taken at 590,000 combatants. To these must be added the 8 Austrian Landwehr and 7 Honvéd divisions, about 230,000. Grand total about 820,000 combatants.

The War Minister (always a general officer of high rank) is the head of the Imperial War office, which administers the Common Army. The Austrian Defence Minister is in charge of the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm, and the Hungarian Defence Minister (Honvéd Minister) of the corresponding Hungarian forces; they are severally responsible to the Emperor King for efficiency, and to their respective Parliaments for administration and finance.

The following sums were budgeted for on account of the Army in 1911 Common Army, £14,780 178 extraordinary expenditure, £1,749 614 Austrian Landwehr, £2,689,168, Hungarian Honvéd, £2,648,822, military expenditure charged to Bosnia Herzegovina, £268 026 Total £22,080,797

The weapon of the Austro Hungarian infantry is the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95, calibre 315 The cavalry carry the Mannlicher carbine which takes the same ammunition as the rifle

The field gun fires a shrapnel of 14½ lb The field howitzer batteries are armed with a 10.5 cm piece, weighing 10 cwt and firing a 30 lb shell The mountain gun is the 7 cm. malleable bronze gun weighing 257 lb, shell 10½ or 10½ lb, a 10 cm mountain howitzer is being introduced All batteries have 4 guns in peace In war, field guns and howitzer batteries 6 guns, mountain batteries, 4

The following table shows the peace establishments of the Common Army, the Austrian Landwehr, and the Hungarian Honvédség, in 1912 —

	Officers and Officials	All other ranks	Horses
<b>COMMON ARMY—</b>			
Staff and Establishments	6 420	18 202	1 006
<i>Infantry</i> 102 regiments of 4 battalions, and 102 depot cadres	10,806	158,194	2 806
4 regiments of Tyrolean jägers of 4 battalions, and 4 depot cadres, and 28 independent jäger battalions	1 239	16 180	247
4 Bosnian-Herzegovinian regiments of 4 battalions and 1 jäger battalion	441	6 780	42
Total infantry	12 486	181 109	2 879
<i>Cavalry</i> 42 regiments of 6 squadrons, and 42 depot <i>Field Artillery</i> 42 regiments of 4 batteries and 42 reserve cadres	2,049	43 910	40 900
14 regiments of field howitzers of 4 batteries 8 divisions of horse artillery of 8 batteries 8 regiments of mountain artillery of 5 batteries 2 regiments of mountain artillery of 10 batteries 1 regiment of mountain artillery of 11 batteries 4 divisions of heavy howitzers of 8 batteries and 5 reserve cadres	2,380	31,418	16,724
<i>Fortress Artillery</i> 6 regiments (14 battalions) and 7 independent battalions	544	8,149	27
<i>Pioneers</i> (engineers) 15 battalions	525	8,506	15
1 railway and telegraph regiment of 12 companies and 1 cadre	136	1 691	4
<i>Medical Corps</i>	106	2 039	—
<i>Trains</i> 15 independent divisions, and 16 depot cadres	517	5 393	8 696
Total Common Army	21,172	296,128	66,248
<b>AUSTRIAN LANDWEHR—</b>			
<i>Infantry</i> 40 regiments	4 415	27 484	1 787
<i>Cavalry</i> 6 regiments and 5 squadrons	379	3,946	9 153
<i>Artillery</i> 16 batteries	162	1 964	923
Total Austrian Landwehr	4 956	43,394	6,815
<b>HUNGARIAN HONVÉDSÉG—</b>			
<i>Infantry</i> 28 regiments and depot cadres	8 721	24 063	569
<i>Cavalry</i> 10 regiments and depot cadres	440	4,517	4,872
Total Hungarian Honvédség	4,180	28,580	5,471
Total Peace Establishment	34,318	368,079	76,544

## III. NAVY

Estimates (expenditure), 1912, 2,989,884*l*, 1911 2,860,717*l*, 1910, 2,781,580*l*

The Austro Hungarian navy is mainly a coast defensive force, maintained in a state of high efficiency, and including a flotilla of monitors for the Danube. It is administered by the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The new ships are to replace others growing obsolete, and the programme provides for a fleet of 12 armouredads between 20,000 and 30,000 tons, 5 second-class cruisers (4,000 to 7,000 tons), 6 third class cruisers (1,500 to 2,500 tons), 19 torpedo boat destroyers, and 83 various torpedo boats, exclusive of the Danube flotillas. The headquarters of the fleet are at Pola, and there are other establishments upon the Dalmatian coast. The Austro-Hungarian fleet is thus constituted —

	1911	Effective end of		1914
		1912	1913	
Dreadnoughts	—	1	2	4
Pre-Dreadnoughts	12	12	12	12
Cruisers armoured	8	8	3	3
Cruisers	6	9	9	9
Torpedo gunboats	7	1	7	7
Destroyers	12	12	18	—
Torpedo boats	27	7	66	—
Submarines	6	0	0	—

The following table shows the principal ships of the Austro-Hungarian navy in similar arrangement to that adopted for the British navy

First of class laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Water line armour inches	Armour on guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
1910	<b>DREADNOUGHTS—</b>							
1910	<i>Viribus Unitis</i>	20,800	11	11	12 in 12 6-in	3	25,000	20
1910	<i>Tegethoff</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	<i>No 5</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	<i>No 7</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<b>PRE-DREADNOUGHTS—</b>							
1898	<i>Monarch</i>	6,600	10½	10½	4 9 4 in 6 6 in	2	8,000	17 0
	<i>Wien</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Budapest</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898	<i>Habsburg</i>	8,300	8½	8½	5 9 4 in 12 6 in	2	15,000	19
	<i>Arpad</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Babenberg</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901	<i>Erzherzog Karl</i>	10,600	8	9½	4 9 4 in, 12 7 6 in	2	18,900	20
	<i>Erzherzog Friedrich</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Erz. Ferdinand Max</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1907	<i>Erz. Franz Ferdinand</i>	14,800	9	10	4 12 in., 8 9 4 in	3	20,000	20
	<i>Radetzky</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Keinyi</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

First of class laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Water line armour inches	Armour on guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
1890	Cruisers (armoured)— Maria Theresa	5 200	4	4	17.5-in. 8.5-in	4	9 600	19.0
1896	Kaiser Karl VI	6 300	6	8	20.4-in 8.5-in	4	12,500	20.0
1901	St. Georg	1 300	6	8	20.4 in. 5.7 6-in, 4.6-in. 2"	18	600	22.0
1887	Cruisers (protected)— Kaiserin Elisabeth Kaiser F. Joseph	4 000	deck	8.5	9.6-in	4	8 000	19.0
1896	Zenta Aspern Salgotvar	3 400	deck	—	8.4.7 in	2	7 200	20
1908	Admiral Spain	3 500	2.5	—	7.4.1 in	—	20 000 (4)	28
1911	3 new ships	3 500	2.5	—	9.4.1 in.	—	25 000	27

The personnel of the navy in 1912 consisted of 835 officers and cadets 1,476 mechanics engineers doctors, &c and about 14,000 sailors

### Commerce of the Common Customs Territory (not including Bullion)

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1000	1 000L	1 000L	1000	1 000L	1 000L
1907	104 250	102,880	1910	118 814	100 775
1908	99,310	93 966	1911	132,998	100 179
1909	110,614	98 020	1912	14 600	110 912

Chief imports and exports special trade) (24 crowns or half forus=1 £)

Chief imports and exports in 1,000 crowns —

Imports	1911	1910	Exports	1911	1910
	1 000 crowns	1 000 crowns		1,000 crowns	1 000 crowns
Cotton (raw)	315 636	295 891	Sugar	21 567	241,019
Coal Coke &c	188 944	173 809	Eggs	112,594	101 774
Malt	80 127	8,450	Woodwork	80 719	78,121
Tobacco	78 720	74 210	Cash staves	5 110	4 598
Coffee	92 34	72,187	Other wood	270 370	241,967
Wheat	29 946	51 754	Barley	23,456	25,588
Wool	145 403	150,880	Lignite	78 602	70 897
Rice	28 054	27 181	Malt	57,523	48 244
Eggs	57 481	47 160	Leather gloves and shoes	41 708	43,458
Prints and books not bound	55 980	52 539	Cattle	34 808	50,003
Silk and manuf.	121 094	121 045	Horses	34 596	46,208
Copper	52,111	48 715	Glass and glass-ware	71 170	74,166
Flax hemp and fute	77 788	60 447	Bed-furniture	15,091	17 390
Machinery	50 250	122,321	Woollen ware	70 676	67,521
Hog's lard and bacon	10 418	528	Hops	20 638	84 838
Hides and skins	108,601	81,485	Beeswax	16 791	20 773
Figs	8 967	483	Beer (in casks)	14,476	12,000
			Fowl	17 190	20,803
			Coal (excl. lignite)	10,978	25,057

For the common customs territory the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising officials and representatives of agriculture, agriculture, trade and industry. In general, net values are taken for imports and gross values for exports, and they

must be determined at the crossing of the frontier. The commission has to fix them according to the countries of origin or of destination, and only employ averages exceptionally. Quantities are declared, but the administration may, and in the case of imports always does, check the declarations. The weight declared is either net or gross, according to the tariff regulations. The recorded country of origin is that of production, and the country of destination is that where the goods are to be consumed. When the prime origin and ultimate destination are unknown, the most distant points of transit are recorded. Trade by countries —

Country	Imports from (1910)	Imports from (1911)	Exports to (1910)	Exports to (1911)
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Germany	1,153,888	1,268,128	1,082,484	1,034,098
Great Britain <sup>1</sup>	228,729	229,815	228,042	219,452
Italy	181,022	141,629	228,890	222,133
Russia	167,212	209,215	90,988	96,199
Switzerland	84,782	85,866	105,852	112,096
Turkey	52,008	60,817	128,757	125,615
Rumania	52,163	78,150	102,929	123,074
Servia	11,817	42,612	17,304	37,856
France	112,376	112,417	76,166	74,985
Netherlands	22,198	24,747	26,004	23,966
Belgium	48,648	50,217	24,116	22,128
Egypt	33,735	25,419	35,112	39,917
British India	214,038	219,739	68,624	51,574
United States	236,920	280,760	81,352	58,452
Brazil	59,203	76,376	10,762	11,693
Greece	20,044	19,753	18,370	15,479
Dutch India	28,552	37,893	1,640	2,116
Republics of America	55,170	65,643	19,763	25,328

<sup>1</sup> And British possessions in the Mediterranean

The value of gold, silver, and bullion imported and exported was in 1910, imports 43,101,000, exports, 80,930,000 crowns in 1911, imports, 41,413,000 exports, 132,915,000 crowns.

The following table shows the commercial intercourse between the United Kingdom and the Dual Monarchy for 5 years —

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Austria Hungary into United Kingdom	6,799,286	7,758,478	8,985,597	7,511,866	6,911,943
Exports from United Kingdom into Austria Hungary	4,620,440	4,814,907	5,386,750	4,001,033	4,679,268

### Money and Credit

The only State bank is the Austro Hungarian, formerly the National Bank (Nemzeti bank). The bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank notes. The charter of the bank, which expired at the end of 1910, has been renewed and extended to the year 1917. Of the sum total of bank notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by the supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. When the amount of notes in circulation exceeds the amount necessary to cover them by 500



million crowns, the Bank pays a tax to the State of 5 per cent. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of the bank. From these profits, first 4 per cent. on the share capital is paid to the shareholders, of the remainder 10 per cent. is transferred to the reserve fund, and 2 per cent. to the pension fund. The remainder is divided into two portions: one falls to the two States, from the other the dividend to the shareholders may be made up to 6 per cent. Of whatever still remains of the latter portion, (so long as it does not exceed 7 per cent.) one third falls to the shareholders and two-thirds to the two States. Each of them participates in these benefits each year in the proportion of the tax paid within its territory on the taxable business of the Bank.

Statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in thousands of crowns —

	Liabilities					Assets				
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Note Circulation	Mortgages	Total including others	Cash	Discounted Bills, &c.	State Loan	Loans on real property	Total including others
1900	310,000	20,197	188,041	298,524	3,022,638	1,718,019	687,784	60,000	299,984	3,022,638
1910	310,000	22,581	875,938	298,053	3,225,166	1,609,168	889,088	60,000	298,547	3,225,166
1911	310,000	26,503	840,861	291,340	3,470,007	1,635,701	1,141,339	60,000	297,308	3,470,007
1912	310,000	28,408	823,151	297,203	3,423,168	1,507,575	1,341,107	60,000	298,455	3,423,168

The closed accounts of the Bank for 1912 showed a net profit of 40 079 629 kronen (1,669,934 l.)

### Money, Weights, and Measures

In Austria by law of August 2, 1892, and in Hungary by Law XVII of 1902, the monetary system of Austria-Hungary was reformed on a gold basis, though the standard coin the crown (krone, korona), is not coined in gold.

The new coins with English equivalents are—

Gold —

The hundred-crown piece (gross weight 33.8753887 grammes 0.900 fine, and fine weight 30.4878048 grams) = 4l 3s 4d (law of August 11 1907).

The twenty-crown piece (weighing 6.775067 grammes 900 fine and thus containing 6.09756 grammes of fine gold) = 16s 8d

The ten-crown piece = 8s 4d

The single ducat = 11 crowns 29 heller (fillér) = 9s 4½d

Silver —

Five-crown pieces = 500 heller

Two-crown pieces (weighing 10 grammes) = 200 heller

The single crown (weighing 5 grammes 835 fine, and thus containing 4.175 grammes of fine silver) = 100 heller = half a guilder (forint) of the old coinage = 10d

Nickel —

The twenty heller (20-fillér) piece = 10 kranzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 2d.

The ten heller (10-fillér) piece = 5 kranzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 1d

Bronze —

The two heller (2-fillér) piece = 1 kranzer (krajczár) = ½d

The single heller (fillér) piece = ½ kranzer (krajczár) = ¼d

Silver crown-pieces are accepted to any amount at Government offices, but in general circulation they are legal tender only up to 50 crowns. The notes of the State Bank are legal tender.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary. The old weights and measures were —

The <i>Centner</i> ( <i>mássa</i> )	= 100 <i>Pfund</i> = 56.06 kg	= 128½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Emser</i> ( <i>abó</i> )	= 56.59 litre	= 12.49 wine gallons
„ <i>Joch</i> ( <i>kold</i> )	= 5,754.84 square metre	= 1.43 acre
„ <i>Metzen</i> ( <i>méro</i> )	= 61.49 litre	= 1.7 imperial bushel.

(The *Klafter* (ol) of wood = 6.82 cubic metre = 240 cubic feet.)

„ <i>Mile</i> ( <i>morföld</i> ) = } 24 000 Austrian feet }	= 7,585.8 metres	= { 8,897 yards, or about 4 miles.
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## AUSTRIA

### Constitution and Government.

#### I CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The political representation is twofold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (*Reichsrath*) (2) for each separate province (*Landtag*).

The *Reichsrath* or Parliament consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (*Herrenhaus*) is formed 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age 15 in number in 1911, 2nd, of a number of nobles—81 in the present *Reichsrath*—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary, 3rd archbishops 10 in number, and bishops, 7 in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat, and 4th, of any other life members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—159 in 1911. (Under law of January 26, 1907, the number of these members must not exceed 170, nor be less than 150.)

Under the Electoral Law of January 26, 1907, the Lower House (*Abgeordnethaus*) is elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage. Entitled to vote for a deputy are all Austrian male citizens over 24 years of age who have resided for at least a year in their place of election. The electoral districts are in most provinces composed, as far as possible, of uniform nationality, and are divided from each other, according to their character, as urban (industrial) or rural. In general there is only one deputy to be elected for one electoral district, but in 36 districts of Galicia, two for each. In these 36 districts the principle of the single vote is followed, inasmuch as each qualified elector has only the right to one vote, though two deputies are to be chosen. The candidate who receives more than half the number of votes recorded is regarded as the first deputy, and the one who receives more than a fourth of the votes, as the second. For the deputies of these electoral districts, there are elected, at the same time, substitutes who, in case of failure of the deputy's mandate, enter the House, so that for one of these districts a new election is held only when the mandates of both deputies fail. By this system the national minorities in those parts of Galicia which have a mixed Polish Ruthenian population have their representation assured. In Moravia, the population entitled to vote is divided, as in elections for the provincial *Landtag* according to nationality, so that German and Bohemian electors choose their deputies separately. In Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Carniola, Moravia, Silesia, Vorarlberg and Bukovina, under provincial laws each elector is obliged to appear at the election for a member of the *Reichsrath*, and present his electoral ticket, the penalty for neglect of this obligation being a fine of from one to fifty kronen.

The total number of members is distributed as follows: Lower Austria 66, or 1 for every 56,185 subjects of the State, Upper Austria 32, or 1 for 38,773; Salzburg 7, or 1 for 30,677; Styria 80, or 1 for 48,189; Carinthia 10, or 1 for 39,820; Carniola 12 or 1 for 73,338; Trieste 5, or 1 for 45,902; Görz and Gradisca 8, or 1 for 43,454; Istria 6, or 1 for 67,261; Tyrol 25, or 1 for 37,865; Vorarlberg 4, or 1 for 36,352; Bohemia 180, or 1 for 52,074; Moravia 49, or 1 for 53,516; Silesia 15, or 1 for 50,443; Galicia 106, or 1 for 75,714; Bukovina 14, or 1 for 57,150; Dalmatia 11 or 1 for 58,697. Total 516, or 1 for 55,872. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. Members of the Lower House receive 20 crowns (16s. 8d.) for each day's attendance, with an indemnity for travelling expenses. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within six months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. All constitutional matters concerning rights, duties and interests that are common to all provinces of Austria Proper must be regulated by the Reichsrath. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

Lower House (June, 1911) German Nationalists, 100; Christian Socialists (German), 73; German Social Democrats, 49; United Bohemian Club, 84; Bohemian Social Democrats, 25; Poles, 70; Polish Social Democrats, 9; Ukraine Union, 28; Croatian-Slavonian Club, 27; Dalmatians, 7; Union Latins, 21; Independents, 23.

The Ministry for Austria Proper is as follows, November, 1911 —

Premier — Count *Karl Stürgkh*

Minister of the Interior — Dr. *Karl Baron Heindl*

„ of Finance — *Wenzel von Zulecki*

„ of Commerce — Dr. *Rudolf Schuster von Bonin*

„ of Justice — Dr. *Viktor von Hochenburger*

„ of Instruction — Dr. *Max von Hussarek*

„ of Railways — Dr. *Edenke Baron Forstler*

„ of Agriculture — *Franz Zenker*

„ of National Defence — General *Friedrich von Georgi*

„ of Labour — *Ottokar Trnka*

Minister without Portfolio — *Ladislav von Dlugosz*

The Ministers are responsible for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions.

## II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The Provincial Diets are competent to legislate in all matters not expressly reserved for the Reichsrath. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of local affairs affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg they have the regulation of the defence of the province, and consent to the employment of the local militia (*Landeschützen*) in another province of the Monarchy. Each Provincial Diet consists of one assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Catholic and Orthodox Greek Churches, (2) the rectors of Universities (in Galicia, also the Rector of the technical High School of Lemberg and the President

of the Academy of Sciences of Cracow (Krakau)], (8) the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying land taxes of not less than 100, 200, 400, or 800 crowns, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated, (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights or pay a certain amount of direct taxation, (5) the representatives of boards of commerce and industry, chosen by the respective members, (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The election is in Tyrol, Silesia, Galicia, and Dalmatia indirectly (by deputies called Wahlmänner), in other lands directly. In Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Trieste and district, Gorz and Gradiska, Istria, Vorarlberg, Moravia, and Bukowina, there is, besides a general electoral class in which every qualified male subject of the State over 24 years of age who has been domiciled for the required time has a vote. Where a general electoral class exists, persons authorised to vote in the other electoral classes are authorised to vote also in the general electoral classes. This is not the case with respect to votes for the Landtag, in Styria, Vorarlberg, and in the cities of Vienna and Trieste. In Moravia, under the arrangement made by the Provincial Diet, November 27 1905, the proportional system was introduced for the electoral classes of the great landowners and the chambers of commerce and industry. The other electoral classes (towns, country parishes and general electoral classes) are divided into constituencies according to nationality. German and Bohemian electoral districts being formed, so that German and Bohemian voters choose their representatives separately.

The strength of the seventeen separate Diets is shown in the following table —

	No of Members		No of Members
Lower Austria	127	Tyrol	68
Upper Austria	69	Vorarlberg	26
Salzburg	89	Bohemia	242
Steiermark (Styria)	87	Moravia	151
Carinthia	43	Silesia	31
Carniola	50	Galicia	161
Trieste and district	80	Bukowina	63
Gorz and Gradiska	30	Dalmatia	43
Istria	47		

The deputies to the Provincial Diets are elected for six years. The Diets are summoned annually.

The Provincial Council (Landessusschuss) is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet (called Landmarschall in Lower Austria and Galicia, Oberlandmarschall in Bohemia, Landtagspräsident in Dalmatia, Landeshauptmann in the other lands, nominated by the Emperor) and other members elected.

### III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Each commune has a council to deliberate and decide, and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members of the council are elected for three (in Galicia for six) years. All who have a vote are eligible if of age. In the towns with special statutes a corporation takes the place of the communal committee.

District representative bodies are, in Styria (Steiermark), Bohemia, and Galicia, interposed between the communal bodies and Provincial Diets. They deliberate and decide on all affairs affecting the interests of the district

(Bezirk) They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (Landgemeinden). Members are elected for three years, in Galicia for six. A committee of this body (called the Bezirksausschuss, administers the current affairs of the district.

### Area and Population

#### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The following is the civil population of Austria at the last 4 censuses —

—	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
1880	21,981,821	1,764,290	0.76
1890	23,707,908	1,726,086	0.76
1900	25,921,671	2,213,765	0.90
1910	28,324,940	2,403,269	0.98

Statistics of the provinces of Austria —

Provinces	Area English square miles	Census Population, Dec. 31				Population per sq. mile 1910
		1900	1910			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	
Lower Austria	7,668	3,100,493	1,736,249	1,365,665	3,381,814	461
Upper Austria	4,623	810,246	422,822	480,184	853,006	184
Salzburg	2,763	192,768	107,660	107,077	214,787	76
Styria	8,662	1,856,404	719,060	734,197	1,444,157	167
Carinthia	3,909	367,324	198,260	167,940	398,200	99
Carniola	3,840	608,150	260,577	276,418	625,965	137
Coast land	3,079	766,546	400,530	487,367	895,797	290
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,812	981,949	547,600	544,221	1,092,021	92
Bohemia	20,060	6,818,697	3,867,693	3,461,855	6,763,648	387
Moravia	8,583	2,437,706	1,269,430	1,352,839	2,622,271	306
Silesia	1,988	630,422	360,998	356,851	756,649	381
Galicia	30,821	7,215,939	3,933,315	4,087,860	8,023,675	263
Bukovina	4,038	780,193	395,963	404,185	800,068	198
Dalmatia	4,956	593,764	324,768	322,908	648,666	130
Total	115,882	28,150,708	14,934,023	14,557,912	28,571,934	247

Ethnical elements on the basis of language —

—	1910	—	1910
German	9,950,266	Slovene	1,252,940
Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovak	6,435,388	Serbian and Croatian	733,834
Polesh	4,967,384	Italian and Ladin	763,422
Ruthenian	3,518,664	Romanian	275,115
		Magyar	10,974

## POPULATION

625

In 1910 there were in Austria 583,126 foreigners, of whom 801,088 were Hungarian, 4,153 Boeman and Herzegovinian, 126,393 German, 79,062 Italian, 40,587 Russian, 7,770 Swiss, 3,573 Rumanian, 3,111 American, 3,054 British, 2,928 French, 2,920 European Turkish, 1,995 Montenegrin, 1,366 Serbian, 1,256 Greek, 813 Bulgarian, 666 Liechtensteiners and 2,386 of other nationalities.

Population, by occupations, 1900 —

Nature of Occupation	Employers and Employed	Members of families &c	Total
Agriculture and forestry	8 206 574	5,508 630	13,709,204
Mining and smelting	194,106	344 713	538,819
Stone and earth industries	167,606	245 165	412 671
Metal working	279,697	369,237	648,924
Machine making	127,136	192,189	319 325
Mixed industries	46 388	74 177	120 515
Building	372 733	580 849	953 582
Textile industries	449,011	375 947	824 958
Paper, leather &c	96 116	120 374	216 490
Timber	240,602	326 046	566 648
Food drink, &c	313,567	631 783	945,350
Clothing	567 184	556 812	1,123 996
Various industries	94 804	67 724	162 528
Trade	399,906	600,204	1 000 109
Money and credit	28 626	51 971	80 597
Transport (land and water)	264,498	544 338	808,831
Special trade and traffic	30,377	60,783	91,160
Domestic service, &c	313,082	310,977	624 059
Active army	229,037	34 861	263,898
State officials	436,114	527 998	864 112
Other occupations	52 009	55,116	107,125
Rentiers &c	537 545	294 147	831 692
In institutions &c	310 276	—	310 276
Without occupation	262 759	193 281	456,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,108,596</b>	<b>12,042,112</b>	<b>26,150,708</b>

## II MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Births, deaths, and marriages —

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Living Births
1906	945 178	24 214	119 163	213 037	684 581	237 127
1907	987 166	26 908	121,000	217 817	619 068	347 197
1908	960 911	24 772	121 896	209,514	629 013	326 898
1909	965 938	24,218	119 604	215 670	627 711	338,604
1910	965,098	23 867	118,553	218,088	646 123	295 117
1911	948,890	23,875	118 686	214 970	602,046	321 499
1911	919,669	22,186	—	210 179	64, 749	271,910

The rate of illegitimacy varied in 1910 from 37.3 per cent. in Carinthia 25.5 and 24.2 in Salzburg and in Styria, 22.6 in Lower Austria, to 7 in Tyrol, 6.5 in Carinthia, and 3.9 in Dalmatia.

## EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year	Austrians	Austrians and Hungarians	To United States	To Canada	To Brazil	To Argentina
1906	136,854	813,167	298,208	10,170	1,068	6,120
1907	177,354	388,528	352,983	12,312	2,711	4,659
1908	57,734	102,796	66,074	13,904	5,372	2,551
1909	129,808	298,874	270,191	20,123	4,008	4,552
1910	149,738	273,742	258,787	9,769	—	5,236
1911	90,134	160,751	159,057	12,105	—	4,780

<sup>1</sup> So far as data are available

— AUSTRIANS

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Population according to the Census of 1910 —

## AUSTRIA —

Vienna	2,031,498	Linz	67,917	Reichenberg	36,350
Prague	223,741	Pola	58,081	Salzburg	36,188
Lemberg	206,113	Przemysl	54,078	Drohobycz	34,685
Trieste	229,510	Innsbruck	53,194	Tarnopol	33,871
Krakau	151,886	Smichow	51,791	Stanislaw	33,328
Graz	151,781	Budweis	44,532	Wiener	—
Brunn	126,737	Kolomea	42,676	Neustadt	32,674
Czernowitz	87,128	Laibach	41,727	Prossnitz	31,462
Pilsen	80,343	Aussig	39,301	Gorz	30,995
Königl.iche	—	Mährischo	—	Stryj	30,942
Weinberge	77,120	— strau	36,754	Troppau	30,762
Zukow	72,173	Tarnów	36,731	Trient	30,049

## Religion

The leading principle is religious liberty, and the independence of the Church as regards the State, saving the rights of the sovereign arising from ecclesiastical dignity.

The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will grant legal recognition to any religious bodies if their doctrine worships constitution, and designation contain nothing illegal or immoral (Statute of May 20 1874).

The Catholic Church has 7 Latin archbishoprics, 1 Greek Ruthenian, and 1 Armenian archbishopric, 23 Latin and 2 Greek Ruthenian bishoprics. The Greek Oriental or Orthodox Church has 1 archbishopric and 2 bishoprics. Protestants have 6 superintendents of the Augsburg confession, 8 of the Helvetican, and 1 of the mixed. The following figures relate to 1910 —

## Priests, secular —

Roman Catholic Church	18,755 <sup>1</sup>	Members of orders <sup>2</sup> —	
Greek Catholic Church	2,783	Male	10,908
Greek Oriental Church	565	Female	26,554
		Protestant clergy	866
		Jewish congregations	562

<sup>1</sup> Including Armenian Catholics. <sup>2</sup> Including Greek Catholics and Oriental Catholics.

## Population according to religion, 1910 —

	In 1 000 s	per cent. of pop		In 1 000 s	Per cent. of pop
Roman Catholics	22,530	78.8	Evangelical	589	2.1
Greek Catholics	3,417	12.0	Other Christian sects	7	0.0
Armenian Catholics	2	0.0	Jews	1,814	4.6
Old Catholics	21	0.1	Others	25	0.1
Greek Oriental	666	2.3			
Armenian Oriental	1	0.0	Total	28,572	100.0

## Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria comprises —

- (1) elementary schools, (2) Gymnasias and Realschulen, (3) Universities and colleges, (4) Technical high schools (5) Mining high schools, (6) Veterinary high schools, and (7) Schools for special subjects

The progress of elementary education in Austria between the census of 1880 and that of 1900 is shown in the following statement —

Population	Austria		
	1880	1890	1900
Read and write	10,930,099	18,258,452	16,067,972
Read only	1,345,781	1,031,624	778,782
Neither read nor write	9,858,364	9,605,337	9,309,964
	22,144,244	23,895,419	26,156,708

Attendance is compulsory from 6 to 14 in Austria generally in Krain, Istria, Galicia, and Dalmatia; 6 to 12 in Bukovina, 13. Of these schools there are two grades.

In the elementary schools the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, language (Unterrichts Sprache), arithmetic with elementary geometry, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing, gymnastics, to girls domestic duties. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary and burgh schools, and the payment of the teaching staff falls ultimately on the communes or the land. In only a few special cases are elementary schools supported by the State.

Latest statistics of elementary schools —

Year	Elementary Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Children of School Age	Training Colleges
1908 <sup>1</sup>	23,985 <sup>2</sup>	102,937	4,377,913	4,618,097	181
1909 <sup>1</sup>	23,450 <sup>2</sup>	105,370	4,464,238	4,744,621	183
1910 <sup>1</sup>	23,847 <sup>2</sup>	108,006	4,520,136	4,818,870	142

<sup>1</sup> End of the calendar year

<sup>2</sup> Including 1,208 private schools

<sup>3</sup> Including 1,174 private schools.

<sup>4</sup> Including 1,245 private schools

In 9,120 of the elementary schools (1910) the language used was German, in 5,984 Czech (mainly in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia), and in



7,553 other Slav dialects, 787 Italian 173 Rumanian, 5 Magyar, and 4 in other languages and in 274 more than one language

The Gymnasien and Realschulen are schools whose practical purpose consists especially in the preparation they supply for the universities and technical and other high schools. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years, of the latter, over seven. They are so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces by the larger communes, or (in the case of confessional schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, &c. eventually with a subvention from the State. Private middle schools of a semi official kind are included in the following table these are under the same regulations as public schools —

	Gymnasien			Realschulen		
	No	Teachers	Pupils <sup>1</sup>	No	Teachers	Pupils <sup>1</sup>
1910-1911	298 <sup>1</sup>	—	100 652 <sup>1</sup>	147	—	48 922
1911-1912	316 <sup>1</sup>	—	105 002	149	—	49 065
1912-1913	43 <sup>1</sup>	—	108 838	146	—	49 151

<sup>1</sup> Including 13 gymnasia for girls having 6 pupils in 1910-11 20 with 2,84 pupils in 1911-12 and 5 with 4 9<sup>1</sup> in 1912-13

In 140 Gymnasien (1912-13) the language used was German, in 68 Bohemian, in 93 Polish in 5 Italian in 10 Ruthenian, in 1 Slovenish, in 6 Serbo-Croatian, and in 17 two languages were used. There were also 68 Lyceums (secondary schools for girls) with 11 151 pupils.

There are eight universities maintained by the State. The number of teachers and of students in winter 1912-13 —

Universities	Teachers	Students	Universities	Teachers	Students
Vienna, German	666	10,225	Cracow Polish	195	8 647
Prague (German)	226	2,058	Lemberg	186	5 567
Prague (Bohemian)	249	4 406	Innsbruck German	139	1 367
Graz, German	199	2,147	Czernowitz,	61	1 189

The total, 30 591 students shows an increase on the summer of 1912, which was 26,552. Of the total 2,624 or 8.5 per cent. were women students.

There are (1909-1910) 49 theological colleges—viz 43 Roman Catholic 2 Greek Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, 1 Greek Oriental, 1 Protestant and 1 Jewish, with a total of 1,941 students.

Government technical high schools teachers and pupils in winter 1912-13 —

	Teachers	Students		Teachers	Students
Vienna	183	3 157	Brünn { German	102	840
Graz	54	758	{ Bohemian	73	548
Prague { German	86	884	Lemberg	98	1,725
{ Bohemian	151	2,736	Vienna agr high school	86	1,149

At Vienna there is also (1909-10) an Export Academy with 80 teachers and 358 students at Vienna and Lemberg are Veterinary high schools with 74 teachers and 606 students at Leoben and Pribram montanist high schools with 57 teachers and 511 students. There are also Academies of Art in Vienna (22 teachers, 254 students), in Prague (14 teachers, 111 students), and in Krakau (11 teachers, 151 students). Besides these there are an Academy of Music and Dramatic Art (formerly the 'Conservatorium') with 79 teachers and 865 students, and a Consular Academy in Vienna (38 teachers, 42 students).

There are (1909-10) besides 5,721 special technical institutes, training in mining, agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, commerce &c with 381,702 students.

### Justice and Crime

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are —

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof) in Vienna. (2) The 9 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The 71 provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte) and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte). (4) The 962 county courts (Bezirksgerichte).

There exist also special courts for commercial (3 courts, and 3 county courts) for industry (20 courts), shipping, revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Court of the Empire (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide. Private persons can in certain cases appeal against the decisions of magistrates to the High Court for Administrative Affairs.

Convictions	1907	1908	1909	1910
Of crimes	32,936	37,831	37,139	30,716
Of less serious offences	9,528	8,177	9,152	5,781
Of misdemeanours	519,419	556,991	552,692	539,471
Number of prisoners in penal establishments (Strafanstalten) at end of year				
Males	7,214	7,184	7,303	7,287
Females	829	748	761	693

### Pauperism

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces. The funds first available are the public funds for the support of the poor (Localarmenfonde and Armeninstatute the latter existing now only in Styria, Vorarlberg, Moravia, and Tyrol), derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poor's third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor's funds are augmented from other sources, e.g. theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. When, in any given case, these funds are exhausted, the commune of origin (Heimatgemeinde) must make provision. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges proper. Besides poor houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces the practice

of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession (*Kinlegesystem*)

In some provinces unions (*Verbande*) have been formed by statute to undertake certain burdens as to poor relief. In Lower Austria the care of the poor is incumbent partly on the communes and partly on the District Unions (*Bezirksarmenverbände*). By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants to their proper communes (*Schubstationen*), a great step was taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

### Finance

Expenditure and revenue (24 crowns = £1) in 1,000 crowns —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Expenditure	2 138 874	2 470 229	2 796 974	2 406 304	2 191 409	2 881 758
Revenue	2 308 925	2 354,862	2 780 330	2,404 647	2 119,460	2 581 709

Revenue and expenditure estimates for 1912 and 1913 —

Sources of Revenue	1912	1913 <sup>1</sup>
	Crowns	Crowns
Council of Ministers	3 118 300	3 447 100
Ministry of Interior	2 228 544	2 401 019
Ministry of Defence	1 547 501	1 715 11
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	1 229 642	18,828 490
Ministry of Finance	1 759 193,048	1 496 827 151
Ministry of Commerce	228 623 810	236 485 970
Ministry of Railways	822,584 010	887 714 040
Ministry of Agriculture	25 890 544	24 587 978
Ministry of Justice	4 625 996	4 718 188
Ministry of Public Works	47 458 101	50 557 631
Administration of Domains	729 907	829 864
New Buildings, &c.	468 872	437 422
Pensions	10 802 434	10 902 827
Total	2 916 390 844 (121 541,7641)	3 137,481 339 (130 728 8971)

  

Branches of expenditure	1912	1913 <sup>1</sup>
	Crowns	Crowns
Imperial household	11 800 000	11 800 000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	191 850	193 519
Reichsrath	4,140 347	4 181 767
Imperial Tribunal	68 965	71 195
Council of Ministers	5 469 234	5 979 039
Contribution to common expenditure	346 187 921	427 634 87
Ministry of Interior	56 187 770	59 219,65
Ministry of Defence	101 507 810	108 949 196
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	118 818 687	121,677 048
Ministry of Finance	808,527 066	882,794,967
Ministry of Commerce	235 634,342	214 590 576
Ministry of Railway	762 184 710	840 794,220
Ministry of Agriculture	61 467,807	62,714 781
Ministry of Justice	89 888 280	90 067 541
Ministry of Public Works	118 225 250	117 914,281
Administration of Domains	4,500,060	4 873 914
New Buildings, &c.	26,301,364	28 076 840
Board of Control	720,400	719 900
Pensions	120 580,044	127 018 935
Total	2,916 685 268 (121 528,5624)	3,137,302,646 (130 716,7704)

<sup>1</sup> Estimate of the Finance Law

The general debt amounted on December 31, 1911, to 5,179,073 910 crowns on June 30, 1912 it had fallen to 5 167,835 630 crowns

The special debt of Austria on December 31, 1911, consisted of consolidated debt, 6,711 294 745 crowns floating, 350,333,563 crowns, total, 7,061,628,313 crowns The charge for interest of the general and special debts was in 1911, 484,220,289 crowns, of which 209,293,047 crowns was for the general State debt, and 274,937,242 crowns for the special State debt

## Production and Industry

### I AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The cultivation of the soil furnishes employment to nearly half the population The proportion of productive land is greatest in Dalmatia, Silesia, Moravia, Bukowina, Bohemia, and Galicia, least in Salzburg and Tyrol

An enumeration made on June 3, 1902 showed that there were at that date 2,856,849 holdings of land, of which 2,133,506 were for agriculture, 713 832 for agriculture and forestry, and 9,461 for forestry only Of the agricultural holdings 19,746 were vineyards, 3 445 were gardens 112,067 (of 175,070 hectares) were under sugar beet and 27 767 (of 20,020 hectares) under hops Of the holdings 2 054,035 were owned by the occupier, 631,042 were partly owned and partly rented 151,649 were rented and 19 623 were held in shares, or for service, or otherwise

Size of holdings	Number of holdings of total area shown in cols 1 & 4	Number of holdings of productive area shown in cols 1 & 4	Size of holdings	Number of holdings of total area shown in cols 1 & 4	Number of holdings of productive area shown in cols 1 & 4
Under 1 hectare	690 876	713 324	100—200 hectares	8 911	8 090
1—5 hectares	1 362,496	1 364 312	200—500	6 251	6 050
5—20	633 171	625 624	500—1000	2 912	2 100
20—50	130,582	127 828	Over 1000	1 38	1,640
50—100	17 947	17 879			
			Total	2,856,349	2 856 849

#### Cultivated area, 1911 —

	Hectares	Percentage of total area
Arable land	10,624,852	37 6
Gardens	371,242	1 3
Pastures and meadows	7,127,827	25 6
Vineyard	242,063	0 9
Woodland	9,777 935	34 6
Lakes and fishponds	106,445	0 4
	<u>28,249,864</u>	

The statistics of the leading crops (a hectolitre = 2 75 bushels or 22 Imperial gallons, a quintal = 220 4 lbs avoirdupois)

1911	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 quintals	Produce per hectare in quintals	1911	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 quintals	Produce per hectare in quintals
Wheat	1,210	16 020	13 3	Hemp <sup>5</sup>	30	121	5 5
Spelt	6	45	8 0	Tobacco	4	54	13 8
Rye	2 021	26 457	13 1	Hops	30	36	4 8
Barley	1 097	16 202	14 8	Potatoes	1 208	116 (14)	92 3
Oats	1 308	2 701	2 1	Sugar beet	241	47 498	170 1
Maize <sup>1</sup>	303	3 071	10 0	Beet (other) <sup>1</sup>	222	35 541	1 2 1
Mixed grains	50	67	14 0	Cabbage <sup>1</sup>	62	6 (8)	108
Buckwheat	69	17	9 7	clover hay & aftermath	1 170	3 00	90 4
Millet <sup>1</sup>	3	14	4 1	Mixed	2 0	750	2 4
Rape and rape seed	15	152	19 3	Meadows <sup>8</sup>	9 341	1 7 5	17 310
Pulses	2 03	417	9 1	Vineyards <sup>9</sup>	22	5 997	
Flax <sup>4</sup>	5	17	4 1				

<sup>1</sup> First and second crop  
<sup>2</sup> Second crop  
<sup>3</sup> Seed besides 142 720 q. (11 res pr. ha 6 5 q)  
<sup>4</sup> 279 341 ha of them are sown in meadows and 4 6 44 q crop  
<sup>5</sup> First crop  
<sup>6</sup> Besides 95 842 ha area producing 16 46 q clover seed pro ha 1 5 q  
<sup>7</sup> Produce in 1 (100) hectolitres  
<sup>8</sup> Produce per hectare in hectolitres

In Austria in 1910 there were 1 302,848 horses 9,160,009 cattle, 2 428 101 sheep, 6 432 080 pigs, and 1 258,778 goats

The produce of silk cocoons in Austria was in 1905 2 164 645 in 1910 2,095,396 in 1911 2 162 113 kilogrammes

In 1900 of the 9,767 566 hectares under forest, 5,896 942 hectares were under pines

## II MINING

Mines are worked for common coal in Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia and Lower Austria for brown coal in Bohemia Styria, Lower Austria Carinthia, Upper Austria Carniola, Coast Land Tyrol, Silesia, Galicia, Dalmatia and Moravia for gold ore in Bohemia Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Galicia Salzburg, Moravia, Carniola, and Silesia silver ore in Bohemia, quicksilver in Carniola, copper ore in Salzburg Carinthia and Tyrol lead ore in Carinthia, Tyrol Galicia, Bohemia, and Styria zinc in Carinthia Tyrol, Galicia Silesia Styria, and Bohemia, sulphur in Bukovina Bohemia Silesia, Styria Tyrol, manganese in Bukovina and Carniola, graphite in Bohemia, Lower Austria, Styria Moravia, petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, Styria, and the Coast Land

In mining (exclusive of petroleum, &c) there were employed in Austria in 1909, 138,081 men, 5,810 women, 8,808 juveniles, total, 150,209, in 1910, 136,028 men, 5,721 women, 5 518 juveniles, total, 147,267, in smelting 1909, 8 377 men, 154 women, 410 juveniles total, 8 941, in 1910, 7,026 men, 117 women, and 366 juveniles, total, 8 409, in salt works 1909 6 135 men, 290 women, 192 juveniles total, 6,617, in 1910, 6,208 men, 273 women, 76 juveniles total 6 557

Value of the chief mineral and furnace products in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = 11) —

	Common Coal	Brown Coal	Raw Iron	Lead	Quick silver	Zinc	Silver	Copper
1890	60 802	55 278	54,871	2 799	3,193	2,936	6 395	1 294
1900	95 691	112,634	82,304	4 722	2,495	3 164	3 908	1,638
1908	189 716	140 150	117 153	4 716	3 035	5 911	3 414	1 060
1909	141 843	138 685	117 084	4 670	3 170	5 942	3 766	1 442
1910	139 498	134 117	120 084	5 210	3 473	6 641	4 990	2,016
1911	143 7	134 150	127 440	6 944	3 816	9 187	4 305	2,851

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years was as follows in Austria in crowns —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Mining products <sup>1</sup>	294 238 741	317,833 897	317,501,921	315 484,476	363,054,286
Furnace <sup>1</sup>	132,807 655	156,920 722	137 236,740	143,951,194	156,559,112

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of salt and petroleum &c

Quantities and values of the leading minerals and metallic products, 1911

Minerals	Ores &c.		Metals produced	
	Metric centners	Crowns	Metric centners	Crowns
Gold	8 470	502 940	706 1	664 237
Silver	341 4 5	4 047 74	41 45 1	4 8 1 (78)
Copper	100 740	1 011 021	17 606	2,388,009
Quicksilver	1 110 183	2,005 191	7 041	5 816 302
Zinc	321 607	2 474 178	167 063	9 181 275
Iron	608,147	24,976 390	15,901 482	17 345 750
Lead	285 433	4 611 102	189 970	6,942 840
Graphite	415 993	1 641 082	—	—
Brown coal	307 658 338	134 149 042	—	—
Coal	143 798 173	149 27 625	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Kilogrammes

In 1912 165 911 187 metric centners of coal were produced and 264 870 049 of brown coal

### III SEA FISHERIES

Years	No of Boats		Value caught in crowns		No. of Fishers	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
1908-1909	5 204	4 543	6 263 894	2 508 006	1 432	1 224
1909-1910	5 893	4 763	6 026 019	3 275 105	17 049	16 892
1910-1911	5 758	5 324	5 642 720	3,218 227	13 488	16 004

### IV MANUFACTURES

The following statistics of manufacturing industries are for 1902 —

Nature of Industries &c.	Undertakings with separate establishments				Home Industries
	Principal	Subsidiary	Personnel	Home-power	Workers
Productive industries	639 800	22 815	2 869 467	1 558,582	468,564
Trade and Transport	870 801	29 110	716,299	229,385	—

Total dependent on these industries over 7 millions.

There are 1,183 breweries, producing in the year 1911-12 22,636,057 hectolitres of beer. In 1909-10 there were 45,384 distilleries which produced 1,571,009 hectolitres of alcohol. In 1909-10 there were 191 sugar factories with 72,206 work people, and in 1910 30 tobacco factories with 39,757 work people, output 397,718 metric centners of raw tobacco.

### Shipping and Navigation

Commercial marine of Austria, January 1 —

	Vessels 1910	Tonnage 1910	Crews. 1910	Vessels 1911	Tonnage 1911	Crews 1911
Sea-going vessels	181	353,727	4,800	186	364,553	4,965
Coasting vessels	1,597	33,665	4,535	1,608	35,811	4,811
Fishing vessels &c	13,695	26,906	32,706	14,435	27,966	34,032
Total	15,473	414,298	42,041	16,229	428,330	43,808

Of the total (1911) 382 of 390,487 tons were steamers, and 15,847 of 47,343 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows for Austria alone —

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
1906	146,500	19,085,182	146,417	14,070,226
1909	162,112	23,104,634	161,995	13,115,886
1910	166,778	24,493,021	166,061	14,798,240

Of the vessels entered and cleared, an average of 89 per cent and 91 per cent of the tonnage were Austrian, Italy coming next, and Greece third. At Trieste in 1911 12,434 vessels of 4,285,106 tons entered, and 12,405 vessels of 4,245,962 tons cleared. Of the former, 83 of 255,026 tons, and of the latter, 84 of 262,807 tons were British.

### Internal Communications

In 1909 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Austria was for rafts only 2,405 miles, for vessels and rafts, 1,648 miles, of which 824 miles were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic during five years was as follows —

Year	Danube Steam Navigation Company				Vereinigte Elbeschiffahrts Gesellschaften Aktien gesellschaft		
	Number of		Passen- gers (including military)	Goods and Luggage shipped in metric- centners	Number of		Goods carried in metric- centners
	Steam boats	Tow boats			Steam boats	Tow boats	
1907	141	816	2,024,387	22,175,540	101	352	28,776,168
1908	155	837	2,191,423	20,086,640	167	1,105	39,547,618
1909	136	831	2,238,004	22,249,070	160	1,065	43,574,638
1910	136	856	2,143,686	22,623,300	163	1,066	43,516,064
1911	136	868	2,389,603	24,823,080	169	1,008	31,337,321

The following are railway statistics of Austria in 1911: State lines, 8,050 miles, companies lines worked by the State 8,585 miles, companies lines worked by companies, 2,406 miles total including short lines, 20,568 miles

The following table shows the traffic on the Austrian railways —

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Passengers (in 1 000 s)	228,265	241 956	227 800	276,649
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons)	155,102	152,186	132 560	135 777
Receipts (in 1,000 l.)	36 879	38,089	38 708	—
Working expenses (1 000 l.)	27,067	30,989	31 437	—

There were, in 1911, 9,612 post offices. Work of the Post Office —

	1910 Number	1911 Number
Letters and post cards	1 510,014 400	1 594 112,930
Samples and printed packets	287,078 780	314 842,480
Newspapers	285,933,700	308 855,939
Ordinary packets	71 665 270	79,545,370
Money packets	4,436 230	4,693 590
Money orders (paid in)	86 116,527	37,008 663
	Crowns	Crowns
Receipts (posts and telegraphs)	179,197 504	189,909 538
Expenses	176,545,712	184,033 680

In 1911 there were 7 039 telegraph offices 47 076 km of telegraph line and 237 847 km of wire, number of messages 22 968,225 In 1911 there were in Austria 937 urban telephone systems with 411,729 km of wire and inter urban circuits with 13,537 km of hue and 59,170 km of wire 820,650,240 conversations were held

### Money and Credit

The following table shows the issues from the Austrian mint and the value of notes now in circulation —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns
Gold					
Four ducat	11 139 132	11,049 247	7 904,821	8 335,700	9 460 831
Single ducat					
100 kronen					
Twenty & ten-crown	10 811 610	—	11 776 940	83,215 750	16 281 890
Levantine thalers	924 900 (pieces)	2,410,500 (pieces)	8 228 100 (pieces)	6,054,100 (pieces)	6 514 100 (pieces)
Silver					
Single-crown	164 500	949 500	4 784 992	—	—
Five Kronen		1 965,500	25 443 500	17,425 855	—
Nickel					
Twenty & ten heller	—	2 597 200	3 180 400	3 540 000	1 641,144
Bronze					
Two and single heller	402,080	476,080	449 060	646 180	787,58
State notes in circulation (Dec. 31)	2,652,190	—	—	—	—
Austro-Hungarian bank notes in circulation	1 982,037 740	2,023,024,110	2 112,907,060	2,188,040,590	2 375,933,120



Statistics for December 31, 1909, of the 77 Austrian joint-stock and private banks —

## LIABILITIES

Assets	1908	1909	Liabilities	1908	1909
	1000	1000		1000	1000
	crowns	crowns		crowns	crowns
Cash	151 348	114 881	Share Capital	764 700	987 700
Bills of exchange	1 377	1 501 505	Reserve	847 74	848 740
Stock bills &c	379 107	384 888	Mortgages	3 270 000	3 425 058
Accounts current	2 488 651	388 748	Accounts current	10 355	3 365 608
Mortgage loans	8 874 940	8 479 838	Deposits	81 104	799 688
Advances	448 500	640 048	Acceptances &c	400 449	408 714
Various	880 000	1 717 075	Various	71 575	481 716
Total	9 317 870	11 511 111	Total	10 817 400	10 12 114

The following are the savings bank statistics —

	1908	1909	1910
No. of banks	11	1	61
Depositors at end of year	8 996 48	4 119 21	4 871 108
Amount deposited at end of year (1 000 crowns)	5 625 501	5 711 141	6 04 174

The following are the statistics of the Austrian Post Office savings banks —

	1908	1909	1910	1911
No. of banks	6 23	6 503	6 870	6 918
Depositors at end of year	1 198 091	2 336 253	2 808 000	2 971 780
Value of deposits at end of year, in crowns	549 103 087	585 558 638	622 195 722	611 177 601

## HUNGARY

## Constitution and Government

## I CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary including Hungary Proper and Croatia Slavonia dates from the occupation of the country by the Magyars about 891. The first king, Saint Stephen, was crowned in 1000. The first charter or constitutional code is the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II, granted in 1222, which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded until at the end of the armed struggle of 1849 it was deemed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860, and the present sovereign, on June 8 1867 swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The Hungarian Parliament (Országgyűlés) has legislative authority for Hungary and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary Proper. It consists of an Upper House (Felsőház) and a Lower House (Kisvárosi-ház).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1885, now includes the archdukes who have attained their majority (18 years), those Hungarian princes (counts and barons—if of age (24 years) and paying at least 6,000 crowns a year land tax—whose families possess the right of hereditary peer age (designated by Act of 1885 or having received it since by a special Act), 98 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, 12 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions, life peers appointed by the Crown not exceeding 50 in number, life peers elected, once for all, by the Upper House, 17 members *ex officio* being State dignitaries (*barons* *reçu*) and high judges, and lastly, 3 delegates of Croatia Slavonia, and the Governor of Hungary. In the session of 1911-12 the number of archdukes was 1, and there were 229 hereditary peers holding the property qualification and 60 life peers appointed by the Crown or chosen by the House of Magnates.

The Lower House or House of Representatives is elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 24 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation, but in all cases low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. There were in 1911 89,329. The number of the electorate was in 1911 in Hungary Proper, 1,197,726 or 24.9 per cent of the total civil male population over 20 years. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law now in force, the House of Representatives consists of 453 members, of whom 413 are deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

Members of the Lower House receive 4,800 crowns (2007 £) a year with an allowance of 1,600 crowns (667 £s) for house rent.

The Parliament is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Parliament is Hungarian, but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

Lower House (June 1910).—"National party of work, 255, Independents (in their two sections—Kossuthites, 58, and Justites, 38), 91, other parties (Social Democrats, Christian Socialists, Farmers), 67.

## SUMMARY

The executive power of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a presidency and nine departments, namely —

The Presidency of the Council. — *József Ladislas Lukács*, Privy Councillor, born October 24, 1850, appointed April 23, 1912.

1. The Ministry of Finance — *János Telecsy*, Privy Councillor, born September 16, 1868, appointed April 23, 1912.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Honvédelem) — *Samuel Hazai*, Privy Councillor, born 1851, appointed January 17, 1910.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*) — The Premier

4. The Ministry of the Interior — *Dr. Ladislas Lukács*, Privy Councillor, appointed April 23, 1912.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship — *Count John Zichy*, Privy Councillor, born May 30, 1868, appointed March 1, 1910.

6. The Ministry of Justice. — *Dr. de Bologh*, Privy Councillor, appointed January 4, 1913.

7. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce — *Ladislas Beothy*, born June 4, 1866, appointed October 18, 1911.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture — *Count Adalbert Serényi*, Privy Councillor, born June 16, 1866, appointed January 17, 1910.

9. The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia. — *Géza Jossipovich*, Privy Councillor, appointed April 23, 1912.

The provinces of Croatia and Slavonia have autonomy for home affairs, public instruction, and justice.

The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet meeting annually at Zagreb (*Agram*), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 31 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of personal voters (not more than half). The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Personal voters are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (*Magnates*) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 2,000 crowns of land tax.

At the head of the autonomous provincial government, which has three departments (Interior, Public Instruction and Worship, and Justice), is the Ban, who is responsible to the Provincial Diet and to the Hungarian Prime Minister.

Ban. — *Edward Cury*, Privy Councillor, appointed January 19, 1912.

## II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electors' right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty years of age who for five years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The *gyemelek* consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The *gyemelek* municipalities invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the commune, and the members are elected also for six years. All members of the *gyemelek* are qualified to vote. In Budapest



Hungarian (Magyar)	3,742,801	10,800,875	Swedish	439,447	472,567
Germans	2,125,181	2,077,425	Croatian	1,023,184	1,622,168
Slovak	2,018,641	1,957,970	Serbian	1,048,645	1,106,471
Romanian	2,799,479	2,949,088	Others	807,761	409,236

The Hungarians (civil population) in Hungary Proper in 1890 numbered 7,357,226 (48.61 per cent.), in 1900 8,588,834 (51.4 per cent.), and in 1910, 9,244,627 (54.5 per cent.), persons speaking the Hungarian language in Hungary Proper, in 1890, 9,654,598 (59.5 per cent.), and in 1910, 11,829,416 (64.7 per cent.).

There were 273,130 foreign residents in Hungary at the end of 1910 of whom 232,476 were Austrian, 8,655 Germans, 10,612 Italians, 5,640 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1,055 French, 2,380 Russians, 998 Swiss, 1,942 British, 1,474 Turks, and 10,590 others.

Population (1900) according to occupations —

Nature of occupation	Earning	Supported	Total
Agriculture, forestry &c.	6 655 200	7 119 693	13,775 893
Mining	57 270	106 424	163,704
Industry	1 127,180	1,476,952	2,604,032
Commerce	226 828	260 618	586 456
Credit			
Transport	186,871	203 670	440 541
Public service and intellectual professions	212,910	258,398	572,308
Soldiers, gendarmes	122,836	19 066	151,906
Day labourers	293 698	246,897	640 095
Living on their revenues or pensions	203,228	221 021	524,249
Other and unknown occupations	885 224	41,410	496,794
Domestic servants			
Total	8 830 096	10 427 564	19 257,660

The population in 1900 consisted of males, supporting 6 162,198, supported, 2,667 781, females, supporting, 2,667,781, supported 7,004,627. The town population of Hungary in 1890 numbered 2,821,648, in 1900 3,431,641, and in 1910, 3,959,239.

## II MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Births, deaths and marriages —

Year	Total births (including still-births)	Stillborn	Illegitimate births (including still-births)	Marriages	Deaths (including still-births)	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1907	723,290	14,795	73,696	201,431	525,394	223,292
1908	721,120	14,804	76,225	196 644	521,866	229,760
1909	722,224	14,809	82,562	178,825	543,787	240,667
1910	723,290	14,807	76,408	179,857	506,225	253,710
1911	723,290	14,808	76,408	190,472	507,642	253,711

The percentage of stillbirths of total births in Hungary is 2.07 in 1911. The rate of illegitimacy is 10.6 per cent. of the whole.

Emigration statistics to the United States —

Year	Through German ports (Hamburg, Bremen, Wisluga)	Through other European ports	Total	Year	Through German ports (Hamburg, Bremen, Wisluga)	Through other European ports	Total
1906	180,464	77,796	258,260	1909	61,841	67,606	129,447
1907	112,768	94,361	207,129	1910	66,661	43,040	109,701
1908	33,832	15,653	49,485	1911	39,000	34,446	73,446

III PRINCIPAL TOWNS, WITH POPULATION

	1900	1910		1900	1910
Budapest	732,322	880,371	Miskolc	42,094	51,459
Szeged	102,001	118,328	Ujpest	41,358	55,187
Szabadka	83,598	94,610	Kassa	40,102	44,211
Debreczen	75,006	92,729	Fiume	38,956	49,806
Pozsony	65,667	78,223	Békéscsaba	37,547	42,509
Zágráb (Zagreb)	61,002	79,638	Brassó	36,646	41,666
Hódmező-Vásárhely	60,883	62,145	Makó	36,722	41,918
Kecskemét	57,812	64,634	Sopron	36,478	38,932
Arad	54,340	63,166	Győr	37,543	44,300
Temesvár	50,239	72,555	Nyiregyháza	36,083	38,198
Nagyvárad	50,177	64,169	Székeshérvár	32,167	35,626
Kolozsvár	49,293	60,898	Szentes	31,308	31,699
Pécs	43,983	49,822	Cegléd	30,106	35,942

Religion.

There is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions. These are:—The Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Anglican and Lutheran), the Unitarian, the Greek Oriental, the Gregorian Armenian, the Baptist (since 1905) and the Jewish. Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

The following figures relate to 1911 —

Priests secular (not including bishops, canons, vicars, provosts, &c.)	6,733	Members of orders —	
Roman Catholic (through)	2,806	Roman	Male
Greek Catholic Church	2,831	Catholic	Female
Greek Oriental Church		Greek Catholic (male)	
		Greek Oriental (male)	
		Protestant clergy	
		Jewish clergy	

The following table gives the division of the total population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1910 —

### Instruction

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades — (1) Infant schools, (2) elementary schools and repetition courses, (3) middle or secondary schools, gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, realgymnasia), (4) preparatory and training institutions for infant school teachers and male and female teachers, (5) academies (high schools) of law, (6) institutions for religious education, (7) universities, (8) polytechnicum (technical high school). The schools for special subjects, such as agricultural, industrial commercial, mining, and military schools, are for the greater part administered by the competent ministries, while the philanthropic and artistic schools are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The progress of elementary education in Hungary in two intercensal periods is shown in the following statement —

Civil Population	1890	1900	1910
Read and write	7,326,372	9,483,980	11,774,687
Read only	557,854	507,034	—
Neither read nor write	9 465,172	9 131 376	—
Total	17 349,398	19,122 340	—

<sup>1</sup> Civil and military population

<sup>2</sup> Not yet available.

School attendance is compulsory for children of six to twelve years, and repetition courses for children of twelve to fifteen years, the industrial law of 1884 requires special courses for apprentices, and by the law of 1891 children from three to six years of age may be sent to infant schools, unless otherwise provided for.

Every parish or commune is bound to maintain an infant school. There were in 1911 altogether 2,817 infant schools with 247 344 infants, and 10 training colleges for nurses.

Primary education is of three grades — (1) Elementary schools connected with a repetition school, (2) high primary schools for boys and girls separately, with, respectively, a three and two years' course for commercial or industrial education, and closely associated with the sixth class of the elementary school, (3) the so-called 'burgher schools' (Polgári iskolák) for boys and girls separately, with, respectively, a six and a four years' course, and connected with the fourth class of the elementary school. There are also high schools for girls mostly supported by the State.

Every parish or commune is bound to have a school if the number of children of school age is thirty. For the support of the elementary schools every commune can levy an additional tax of 5 per cent. on the direct State taxes. There were in 1910-1911, 19,339 primary schools with 47,487 teachers, and 2,938,091 pupils. The number of the children of school age was 3 545,014, number of training colleges 96, with 1 291 teachers and 10,271 pupils. There were besides 200 'humanistic schools, and 48 person schools with a total attendance of 68,873.

In the gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, the realgymnasia) the curriculum extends over eight years. They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, with sometimes a subvention from the State. There were in 1910-1911, 187 gymnasia, with 3,882 teachers and 63,544 pupils, 42 real schools, with 1,020 teachers and 14,072 pupils.

There are five universities maintained by the State, each comprising

four faculties, viz, theology, law, medicine, philosophy (the university of Zagrab is without the faculty of medicine) the university of Budapest, with 422 professors, &c, and 6 858 students, the University of Kolozsvár (Klausenburg), with 189 professors and 2,107 students, the University of Zagrab (Agram), with 91 professors and 1,197 students in 1911, and the Universities of Pozsony (Prestburg) and Debreczen—the last two having been founded in 1012. There are also 49 theological colleges, viz, 29 Catholic, 5 Greek Catholic, 4 Greek Oriental, 10 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 330 professors and 2,153 students, and 10 law schools with 122 professors and 1,380 students. The technical high school (poly technicum) in Budapest has 160 professors and 1,678 students. There were in 1911 64 institutes for agriculture, 678 for industries of all kinds, 187 for commerce, 54 for art and music, 6 for mining, 15 for military training, with 143,290 students and 9 210 teachers. There were of the 673 industrial school 590 for apprentices, with 4,378 teachers and 101 999 pupils, of the 187 commercial schools 99 for apprentices, with 522 teachers and 6,743 pupils. The number of pupils at elementary schools was 2 159,696, at middle schools 577 324, at high city schools (polgari iskolak), 91,709. Of the school children (in proper Hungary) 1,424 821 were Magyar (Hungarian). Of the 13 126 elementary schools, 13,094 were Magyar, 463 German, 422 Slovaks, 2 301 Rumanian, 1,769 Croatian and Serb other languages, 77. The number of teachers in elementary schools was 86,058.

In 1911, 2 019 periodicals of various kinds were published in Hungary, 411 being political papers. Of the whole 1,493 were in Hungarian, 80 27 per cent in Hungary proper, 71 in Hungarian with another language, 153 in German, the rest being in Slavish, Croatian, Serbian, Rumanian, French, Italian, &c.

### Justice and Crime

In Hungary the ordinary judicial authorities are —

The Royal Supreme Court (kir kuria) in Budapest and the Supreme Court of Justice (Table of Septuaginta) in Zagrab (Agram), of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters. 12 Royal Tables (kialyi tablak) of second instance. As courts of first instance, 76 county courts (tovenysekek) with collegiate judgeships, 458 district courts (járásbíróak) with single judges, 15 jury courts, (sajtóbíróak) for press offences, besides an army special court.

There are 11 penal establishments in Hungary for males and 1 for females.

There have been convicted in Hungary proper for offences falling under the competence of the county courts and of the district courts 129,794 persons in 1908, 121 601 in 1909, 122 994 in 1910 and 125 465 in 1911, for offences within the competence of the administrative authorities, 625 948 in 1908, 682 118 in 1909, and 693,017 in 1910. In Croatia Slavonia the number of the convicted at the county courts was 2 893 in 1908, 4,096 in 1909, 3 969 in 1910 and 3,223 in 1911, at the district courts 30,906 in 1908, 32,081 in 1909, 29,613 in 1910, and 30,368 in 1911.

### Pauperism

In Hungary poor relief is attached to the Ministry of the Interior, but in the main is left to communal administration. In the smaller communes orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and overseers while in the larger there are poor houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes. The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 300. The Church and charitable societies also render assistance, and several millions of crowns are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes.



## Finance

Expenditure and revenue in thousands of crowns —

	1905	1906	1907	1911 1	1912 1	1913 1
Expenditure	1 616 246	1 721 567	1 801,686	1 672 457	1 832 094	2 019,096
Revenue	1 581,808	1 741,183	1 873,549	1,672,607	1,851,147	2 010 744

1 Estimates

Budget estimates for the year 1912 —

## REVENUE.

Ordinary revenue	Crowns		Crowns
Parliament	10 720	Ministry of Justice	8,413 499
Pensions	360 000	Ministry of National Defence	704 31
State debts	916,607		
Shares to the restitution of the loans of the various portfolios	201 464	Total of ordinary revenue	1 667 001,211
Ministry of the Interior	19 651 404	Extraordinary revenue	185 656,450
Finance	1 041,278,718		
Commerce	580 474,785	Grand total	1 852,747 661
Agriculture	60 304,401		(1 717,519)
Instruction and Public Worship	8 768,044		

## EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary expenditure	Crowns		Crowns
Civil list	11 380 060	Ministry of Justice	178 20
Cabinet-Chancery	101,680	for Croatia	119,500
Parliament	4,872,868	of the Interior	161 172 064
Common expenditure	101 568,408	of Finance	349 592,018
Pensions	34 023,067	of Commerce	430 221 650
National debt	297,651 253	of Agriculture	70,140 526
Debts of guaranteed railways now taken over by the State	24 822,553	of Instruction and Public Worship	45,083,089
Guaranteed railway interests	5 877,468	Ministry of Justice	58,481,441
Loans chargeable on separate Departments	8 602,118	of National Defence	62,117,806
Administration of Croatia	28,008,000		
Accountant-General's office	429 558	Total of ordinary expenses	1,660,818,406
High Court of Administration	800,662	Transitory expenditure	108 489,241
Minister-Presidency	1,806,810	Investments total of	168 877 261
		Grand total	1,852,694 885
			(77,186,625)

Debt of Hungary in thousands of crowns —

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Consolidated debt	2,463,715	2,435 780	2 487,780	2 564 974	2,824,099	4 068,872
Reserves	1,067 759	1,079,104	1,067 608	1,686,788	1,048,212	1,635,776
Debts of various Ministries	179,546	162,506	196,985	179,572	192,125	194,640
Arrears outstanding : In cash	367,000	437,164	731,315	728,273	774,518	752,412
In papers of value	186,961	284,266	173,668	184,211	162,809	175,286
Total	5,193,880	5,254,764	5 647,767	5,713,688	5,692,698	6,245,286

# Production and Industry

## L—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to 68.4 per cent. of the population. According to the census of 1900, 12,977,419 persons are supported by agriculture properly so called, 11,864 persons by dairy work, sheep breeding, and poultry, 43,954 persons by market gardening and horticulture, 182,899 by forestry, the chase, and charcoal burning, and 9,447 by other agricultural occupations.

The total area of all the holdings in 1911 was 32,496,701 hectares (81,241,752 acres), and the different branches of culture were distributed as follows—

Branch of culture (1911)	Hectares	Percentage of area
Arable land	18,971,948	42.99
Gardens	430,327	1.32
Meadows	3,170,020	9.76
Pastures	3,963,430	12.17
Vineyards	316,091	0.97
Woodlands	3,885,072	27.34
Reed bank	64,400	0.20
Infertile area	1,705,448	5.25
<b>Totals</b>	<b>32,496,701</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The following tables show the area in thousands of hectares (2.47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of metric centners (1.96 or nearly 2 cwts.), and also the produce per hectare in metric centners

	1911			1912		
	Area in 1 000 hectares	Produce in 1 000 metric centners	Produce per hectare in metric centners	Area in 1 000 hectares	Produce in 1 000 metric centners	Produce per hectare in metric centners
Wheat	3,708	51,781	13.95	3,877	50,251	13.0
Barley	1,171	16,599	14.17	1,116	15,792	14.1
Oats	1,174	13,820	11.79	1,097	11,628	10.6
Rye	1,703	12,68	11.56	1,240	14,396	11.61
Pulses	840 <sup>1</sup>	8,111	7.90 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—
Buckwheat	181	791	6.22 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—
Maize	2,879	41,006	14.24	2,808	32,824	18.2
Other Cereals	50 <sup>1</sup>	290 <sup>1</sup>	6.02 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—
Mixed corn	87	1,005	11.63	—	—	—
Potatoes	608	60,471	72.34	—	—	—
Sugar beetroot	143	29,876	208.93	170	48,860	275.0
Fodder beetroot	2,33	107,700 <sup>3</sup>	463.15 <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—
Vineyards	318	4,938 <sup>3</sup>	15.50 <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—
Tobacco	50	633	12.72	—	—	—
Hemp (grains)	62	914	14.58	—	—	—
Flax (grains)	16	48	3.09	—	—	—
Rape	31	281	9.08	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Chief and secondary crops altogether, with corresponding area

<sup>2</sup> Chief crops only

<sup>3</sup> Produce in arable land and gardens altogether

<sup>4</sup> Produce in arable land only.

<sup>5</sup> 1,000 Hectolitres

<sup>6</sup> Hectolitres.

In Hungary there were (in 1912) 1 980 000 horses 968 mules, 15 986 asses, 6,036,945 cattle, 7,108,054 sheep, 7,709,801 pigs, 313,849 goats, and 607,986 beehives. The export of horses cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

In silk culture 96,971 families were engaged in 1911, compared with 1,059 in 1879. The produce of cocoons (1911) was 1,878 metric tons, the value being 180,779.

In Hungary proper the inhabitants of 13,223 communes were engaged (1911) in rearing bees which produced 2,900 metric tons of honey, and 182 metric tons of wax, of the value of 116,661.

There are 64 agricultural institutions in Hungary with (1911) 2,408 pupils. The administration of the forests belonging to the State is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture. The total area under forest was in Hungary (1911) 8,982 669 hectares, of which 2,358,181 hectares are under oak 4 691,745 hectares under beech, and 1 932,943 hectares under pine.

The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians and between the rivers Drava and Save. In 1911 the Hungarian exports of timber and chief forest products amounted to 993 251 metric tons, valued at 3 434,000, and the imports to 734,807 metric tons, valued at 1,765 000.

## II—MINING

In Hungary were employed in mining and smelting works (1911) 79,575 men, 1,310 women, and 4 451 children total 79,336 persons. In salt works 2 328 men 1 woman and 293 children total 2 622 persons.

Value of the principal mineral and furnace products in thousand crowns —

Mineral and furnace products	Thousand crowns				
	1900	1905	1909	1910	1911
Gold	11 479	10 787	8 933	9 960	10,469
Silver	1,266	1,132	940	1,079	907
Iron ore	11 439	13,287	14 626	13 628	13,384
Pig iron	36 329	43,557	42 730	40,887	43,848
Coal	14 721	16 113	17,965	16,679	15,481
Lignite	51,887	62 540	69,842	71,494	77,200

## III—MANUFACTURES

In Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia) in 1900, there were employed in the various industries (domestic and ambulant industries included) 1,127,730, or 12.8 per cent of the earning population. Of these the most numerous were those working in clothing, 281,320, in food stuffs, 143,783, in iron and metals, 128,205, in building, 125,070, in wood and bone, 95,823, in personal services (hotels, inns, &c.), 95,558, in machinery, 72,428, in earthenware and glass, 44,867, in textile industries, 34,156, in leather and skins, 16,596, in polygraphical industries, 17,159, in chemical products, 14,494, in paper, 7,727. Domestic and popular industries gave occupation to 43,081, ambulant industry to 6,823 persons. Including families and domestic servants the total number of those dependent on the industries was 2,604,982; or 13.5 per cent of the population.

In 1910-11 there were 83 breweries which brewed 59,542,842 gallons of

beer, 62,411 distilleries, which produced 25,439,323 gallons of alcohol, 23 active sugar factories employing 19,334 workpeople, and yielding 347,445 metric tons of sugar. The number of tobacco manufactories (tobacco manufacturing being a State monopoly) was (in 1911) 22, occupying 20,341 workpeople and producing 602 million cigars and 2,564 million cigarettes. The number of mills (including Croatia and Slavonia) was (1906) 20,726 of which 2,040 were steam mills, 183 mills driven by steam and water, 16,590 water mills, 562 motor mills, 700 wind mills, and 651 tread mills.

### Commerce

The special commerce of Hungary for five years was as follows (in thousands of pounds sterling) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	68,844	64,984	75,308	77,184	86,755
Exports	67,418	66,019	70,842	71,531	76,270

Chief imports and exports (in thousands of crowns) —

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
Cottons	194,534	203,467	Flour (of corn)	914,827	253,938
Woolless	116,616	102,028	Wheat	81,049	115,404
Leather prepared	68,710	78,043	Oxen	122,456	108,068
Coal	4,078	54,050	Swine	97,456	50,884
Semi-woollen goods	29,847	33,000	Maize	5,821	7,188
Cotton yarn	30,217	28,489	Barley	49,110	73,822
Leather shoes and boots	26,193	30,808	Rye	47,692	82,182
Rice in husk	28,242	24,980	Eggs	3,162	36,524
Knitted cotton goods	22,000	22,496	Oats	28,088	87,814
Clothes (for men)	28,992	32,622	Wine	40,014	57,521
Fine furniture of wood	22,142	26,387	Hard wood, sawn and		
(Under) linen	27,007	29,191	hewn	26,421	35,010
			Leather prepared	26,838	25,461

In Hungary the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission comprising merchants and a few representatives of industry and agriculture, with the approval of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Agriculture and other authorities. In general gross values are taken and they are determined according to the value the goods represent at crossing of the frontier.

Of the imports in 1911, 21.84 per cent in value were raw material, 18.59 per cent were half-manufactured, and 64.57 per cent. were manufactured. Of the exports 52.13 per cent in value were raw material, 10.10 per cent were half-manufactured, and 37.77 per cent manufactured. The imports into Hungary from Austria were 1,528,454,000 crowns, or 73.41 per cent. the exports to Austria were 1,392,421,000 crowns or 76.07 per cent. of the whole. The imports from Germany were 187,790,000 crowns (9.01 per cent.), and the exports to Germany were 127,466,000 crowns (6.98 per cent.). The imports from Great Britain (mostly woollen goods, steam vessels, and coal) were 42,406,000 crowns (2.04 per cent.), and the exports to Great Britain (mostly flour, raw sugar, and barley) were 38,502,000 crowns (2.19 per cent.). Other countries having considerable trade with Hungary are Turkey, France, Switzerland, Italy, Roumania.

## Shipping and Navigation

The commercial marine of Hungary in 1911 —

	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going vessels	68	124,066	1,566
Coasting vessels	162	9,786	689
Fishing vessels, &c	246	447	710
Total	466	134,299	2,965

Of the total number of vessels 128 of 132,433 tons were steamers, and 838 of 1 816 tons were sailing vessels

The progress of navigation is shown as follows —

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
1907	24,080	2,444,936	24,041	3,440,941
1908	25 481	3,481,663	25 488	3,502,889
1909	83,248	4 348,861	39,243	4 351,671
1910	35,120	4,552,114	35,119	4,566,755
1911	37 250	4,664,645	37,210	4,651,998

At the port of Fiume alone in 1911, 25,021 vessels of 3,815,463 tons entered, and 24,981 vessels of 3,802,816 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered 184 of 260 000 tons, and of those cleared 99 of 164,295 tons, were British

## Internal Communications.

In 1911 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary was 3,087 miles, of which 1,922 miles were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic of Hungary during five years was as follows —

Year	Number of steamboats <sup>1</sup>	Number of passengers carried <sup>2</sup>	Goods carried in tons <sup>2</sup>
1907	141	1,916,748	3,862,270
1908	148	2,116,788	3 683,621
1909	143	2,207,450	3,947,802
1910	149	2,175,481	4,160,424
1911	166	2,443,353	4,744,130

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive the Danube Steam Navigation Company

<sup>2</sup> Inclusive the Hungarian traffic of the Danube Steam Navigation Company

In 1911 the Ferencs canal, connecting the Danube and the Tisza (Theiss) was frequented by 2,426 ships and 2,426 rafts, the goods carried amounting to 312,282 metric tons. In 1911 the canal at the iron gates was frequented by 3,537 steamers, of which 2,311 with 2,109 rafts carried 557,738 metric tons weight of goods

In 1910, the public roads of the Kingdom of Hungary had a length of 57,926 miles

The following are railway statistics for 1911 —

Length of lines — State lines, 5,045 miles, Companies lines worked by the State, 5,898 miles, Companies' lines worked by companies 2,091 miles, total length 13,034 miles. Capital expenditure (1,000 l.), 185,096, passengers carried (1,000 s), 153,800, goods carried (1,000 tons), 78 760, receipts (1,000 l.), 21,942, working expenses (1,000 l.), 13,818

The following are statistics of the Hungarian post-office for three years —

	1909	1910	1911
Number of offices	5,986	6 152	6,331
Letters and post cards (1,000 s)	523,169	549 236	586,329
Newspapers (1 000 s)	180,542	197,218	212 995
Samples and printed packets (1 000 s)	102 348	118 388	122,985
Money and postal orders (1,000 s)	23,245	29 214	30 502
value (1,000 l.)	68,176	70,860	74,882
Parcels and money letters (1,000 s)	84,243	36 417	39,349

In 1911 there were in Hungary 4 765 telegraph offices and 15 928 miles of telegraph line with 93,082 miles of wire, number of messages 12,675,000 In 1911 there were 39 urban telephone systems and 44 inter urban circuits (joining the capital, and 43 other towns and neighbourhoods among themselves and to Vienna, besides connecting Budapest directly with Berlin), with altogether 222,457 miles of wire, by which 183,184,487 conversations were held

The united postal and telegraph receipts amounted (1911) to 92,775 thousands of crowns, and the expenses to 75 743 thousands of crowns

## Money and Credit

Coinage of the Hungarian mint (in thousands of crowns) —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	1 000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1 000 crowns	1 000 crowns	1 000 crowns
Gold					
20-crown	7 082	8 880	2 770	9 175	1 2-6
10-crown	7 458	7 522	5,090	6,788	18,284
Silver	—	3 603	9 771	5 290	6
Nickel	—	269	4 086	1,722	5
Brass	—	63	830	862	6

During the period 1867-1911 the total gold coinage amounted to 695,788 thousands of crowns, the silver coinage to 299 026 thousands of crowns, and the fractional coinage (small silver, copper, nickel, and brass) to 58,560 thousands of crowns

On December 31, 1911, there were in Hungary 1 984 savings-banks and other banks with a total nominal capital of 1,409,649,000 crowns; 3 mortgage-banks with nominal capital of 200,000 crowns, and 3,845 co-operative (alliance) banks. The liabilities and assets of all the banks were (1911) as follows (in thousands of crowns) —

## LIABILITIES

—	Paid up	Reserve	Deposits	Deposits on account current &c	Mortgages	Creditors	Total including others
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1 000 cr	1 000 cr	1 000 cr	1 000 cr	1 000 cr	1 000 cr	1 000 cr
Savings-banks and other banks	1 343 782	616 152	5 841 794	867 938	1 851 029	1 143 853	11 407 857
Mortgage-banks	700	11 771	7 909	28 064	653 066	3 451	860 881
Co-operative (alliance)	280 182	92 473	283 126	—	—	2 300	808 300
Total	1 613 144	703 190	4,112,629	900 809	2,504 095	1 146 618	19 191 23

## ASSETS.

—	Bills of exchange	Credit accounts current	Hypothecary loans.	Loans for public works	Effects and notes.	Debtors	Total including others
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1 000 cr	1 000 cr	1 000 cr	1 000 cr	1 000 cr	1 000 cr	1 000 cr
Savings-banks and other banks	10 281	1 489 897	2 077 064	8 8 771	981 440	48 682	11 467 817
Mortgage banks	12,538	11,584	59 676	74 040	1 087	7 1 5	860 811
Co-operative (alliance)	199 479	—	184 119	—	16 524	9 715	963 805
Total	8 131 290	1 494 841	9,771 849	10 311	1 019, 67	568	18 101 223

The following are statistics of the post office savings banks —

—	1908	1909	1910	1911
No of banks	4,443	4,487	4,487	4,555
Depositors at end of year	684,299	727,146	775,970	823,251
Value of deposits at end of year, in crowns	92,631,000	98,554,000	107 853,000	116,522,000

## Diplomatic Representatives

## 1 OF AUSTRIA HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary* — His Excellency Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly Dietrichstein G C V O

*Councillors*. — Karl Count Trauttmansdorff and Baron G. Frankenstein

*Secretaries*. — Count A. Khuen-Hédervary, Dr Oskar Freiherr Gautschi von Frankenthurn, Count George Festetics de Tolna, and Count J. Michalowski

*Secretary Archivist*. — Aurel Poppsauer and Edward Poppy

*Naval Attaché*. — Captain A. Accurti

*Military Attaché*. — Captain Koloman Horvath.

*Consul-General*. — Theodore Ippen.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford,

Bristol, Cardiff Newport, Cork Queenstown, Dublin, Edinburgh Leith, Falmouth, Glasgow, Gloucester, Hull, Jersey, Limerick, Liverpool (C G), Manchester, Newport Mon., North Shields Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth Southampton Sheffield, Swansea, Waterford, Weymouth Portland etc

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

*Ambassador* — Rt. Hon Sir F Cartwright, G C V O, K C M G  
Appointed Nov 1, 1908

*Councillor* — Hon Theo Russell, C V O

*Secretaries* — Hon A Akers Douglas, C M Palaret and Hon F G Agar Robartes, M V O

*Military Attaché* — Lt Col E S E W Eardley Russell, M V O

*Naval Attaché* — Commander A C Stewart, R. N. (Resident in Rome)

There are Consular representatives at Vienna (C G) Budapest (C G), Fiume, Trieste, Prague Innsbruck (V C), Lemberg (V O)

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

**Government.**—The Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. By autograph letter of October 5, 1908 addressed to the Premiers of the two States, the sovereignty of his Majesty the Emperor King was extended over these two provinces. The direction of their administration is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the common Austro Hungarian Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor King

*Common Minister of Finance and Administrator* — Dr de Bilinski, appointed Feb 20 1912

The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (*Landesregierung*), in four departments, for internal affairs, finance, justice and public works, and matters of political economy. For administration purposes there are 6 district (*Kreis*) and 54 county (*Bazirk*) authorities. The new Constitution was proclaimed on February 20, 1910. The Diet chosen by universal suffrage is competent to deal with provincial finance, taxes, railways, police, public works and civil and criminal law, subject to Austrian or Hungarian veto. There are 3 divisions of the electorate. The electors of the First Division are subdivided according to their qualification and the nature and amount of the taxes paid, and in all three divisions the number of representatives in the Diet is fixed according to the number of the inhabitants professing each religion. The Jews have 1 seat, the Roman Catholics 16, the Mohammedans 24, and the Orthodox 31 seats. The Government appoints, besides 20 members, 4 representing the authorities, 16 others being spiritual heads of the Orthodox, the Mohammedan, the Roman Catholic and the Jewish religious organizations, total 72 elected members and 20 nominated. The President and Vice Presidents of the Assembly are appointed by the Emperor each Session, each religion being represented and holding the Presidency in turn.

**Area and Population** — Bosnia and Herzegovina contain six districts (*Kreise*), with an area of 19,768 square miles. Population, 1910 1,898,044 (984,852 males and 908,192 females). Estimated population, Dec 31, 1911, 1,928,838, of whom there were Mohammedans, 618,817,



Servian Orthodox, 840,627, Roman Catholic, 442,707, Evangelical, 0,337, Greek Catholic, 8,136, Jews, 12,169. There was an increase in 1910 of 329,952 on the census of 1895, or 21.04.

The nationality is Croato-Servian, only in the greater towns there are Spanish Jews, and here and there gipsies and colonists of different nationality. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with 51,919, Mostar, 16,392, Banjaluka, 14,800, and Tuzla, 11,333 (1910).

In 1911, number of births (living) 76,693, (dead) 218 number of deaths, 48,622, net increase 27,071.

**Instruction.**—In 1910 there were 6 gymnasia, 2 *Realschule*, 1 military college, 11 advanced schools for girls, 9 commercial schools, 458 elementary schools, 1,241 lower and 94 reformed Mohammedan schools, 1 Servian Orthodox, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, 41 Mohammedan schools for higher religious instruction, 3 training colleges for teachers, and a college for Mohammedan judges. Technical and industrial schools exist in most of the larger towns, and in the village schools the teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced. Education is free, and under certain circumstances compulsory.

**Justice.**—There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and 52 county (Bezirk) courts of first instance. In every district court (Kreisgericht) and county court (Bezirksgericht) there are 2 assessors taken from the people to advise the judge in criminal cases.

**Finance.**—For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina the revenue and expenditure were estimated at 3,813,888*l.* in 1911, and 3,530,780*l.* in 1912.

The chief items of revenue in 1912 were receipts from tobacco (758,167*l.*), railways (631,500*l.*), and those of expenditure in 1912 were for railways (631,667*l.*), the service of navy (323,668*l.*) and troops (296,555*l.*)

**Production and Industry.**—The agricultural population in 1910 numbered 1,658,587 or 87.9 per cent. of the whole, but agriculture is still in a low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Forest land occupies 49.8 per cent. of the whole area. Tobacco, an important crop, is a Government monopoly. In 1911, 3,000 metric tons of tobacco (value, 3,853,693 crowns = 24 crowns = 1*l.*), were exported. Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, flax, and hemp, are cultivated. Both provinces have superabundance of fruit. In 1911 about 13,000 tons of dried plums and marmalade were exported, valued at 5,685,088 crowns.

The vine is grown, but the wine produced is of indifferent quality, the wine exported in 1910 was of the value of 344,881 crowns. Sugar-beet is cultivated, and there is a sugar factory at Usora, near Doboj. Silk culture has been introduced. Timber was exported in 1910 to the value of 30,672,475 crowns. Cattle grazing and sheep-farming are important, cattle were exported in 1910 to the number of 121,332, horses, 12,578, sheep, 68,892, goats, 46,868. Hides are not exported but sheep skins and goat-skins are sent in large quantities to Great Britain and the United States, as well as to Hungary, lamb-skins are exported to France. In Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1910 there were 221,971 horses, 1,808,930 cattle, 1,893,068 goats, 2,499,422 sheep, and 627,370 swine. Towards the agricultural development of the country Government gives assistance in many ways, by instruction, by importing horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry of superior breed, by distributing seeds, and by lending agricultural machinery to farmers.

Minerals are abundant; mining is now carried on (mainly by the

Government) for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, quicksilver, and coal. In 1910 the output of coal was 706,659 tons, of iron ore 133,382 tons, of manganese 4,000 tons. The miners employed numbered 8,051. The output of metals in 1910 consisted of raw iron, 48,842 tons (8,493,070 crowns) and wrought iron, 27,363 tons value, 4,367,220 crowns, cast-iron goods, 5,090 tons (1,058,824 crowns). There are salt pits at Tuzla, and an ammoniac soda factory. In 1910 the output of salt reached 23,579 tons, value 2,617,291 crowns. The petroleum refinery at Bosnian Brod has been amalgamated with the alkali works at Lukavac, near Tuzla. There are various factories for chemicals, sugar, timber, plum drying, matches, and sundry minor products.

**Commerce and Communications.**—Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian customs territory, their export to Austria-Hungary and foreign countries in 1910 was estimated at 135,458,446 crowns, and their import at 144,588,617 crowns.

Since 1878 the metric system of weights and measures has been followed side by side with the Turkish system. A law providing for the exclusive application of the metric system after a transition period of one year passed through the Diet in November, 1910, and now only awaits the Imperial sanction.

There were in 1910 1,215 miles of railway. Large railway extensions were authorized by a law of December 8rd, 1912, by which a loan of 270,000,000 crowns (11,250,000 £) is to be raised for the purpose of completing the following lines within six years of the commencement of the work:—New normal gauge lines from Banjaluka to Jajce, Sumac to Doboj, Bugojno to Rama, and from Broko to Tuzla, with a branch to Bijeljina and Raca, a new narrow gauge line from Bugojno to Arzano, and the conversion from narrow to normal gauge of the existing lines from Doboj to Sarajevo, Jajce to Bugojno, Rama to Mostar, and from Doboj to Tuzla.

There were in 1910 2,007 miles of telegraph lines, and 4,582 miles of wire. Offices 173 messages (1910), 711,995. The telephone service had in 1910, 293 miles of line and 986 miles of wire.

In 1910 there were transmitted 23,281,915 letters and postcards, and 8,529,963 packets of printed matter, samples, and newspapers.

Military service is compulsory over 21 years of age. The native troops comprise 4 infantry regiments, 4 battalion *cadres* of reserve, 4 sections of train, 1 battalion of jagers, with a total of 7,200 men, on peace footing.

*British Consul at Sarajevo*—F. G. Freeman.

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## BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

### Reigning King

**Albert**, born April 8, 1875, son of the late Prince Philippe de Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders (died November 17, 1905), and of the late Princess Marie de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (died Nov. 27, 1912), married Oct. 2, 1900, to Princess *Elizabeth de Bavaria*, succeeded his uncle Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.

*Children of the King* —(1) Prince *Leopold*, born Nov. 8, 1901 (2) Prince *Charles*, born Oct. 10, 1903 (3) Princess *Marie-Joë*, born Aug. 4, 1906.

*Sisters of the King* —(1) Princess *Henriette*, born Nov. 30, 1870, married Feb. 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme (2) Princess *Josephine*, born Oct. 18, 1872, married May 28, 1904, to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

*Aunt of the King* —Princess *Charlotte*, sister of Leopold II. born June 7, 1840, married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863, widow June 19, 1867.

*Daughters of the late King* —(1) Princess *Louise*, daughter of Leopold II. and of Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria, born Feb. 18, 1858, married Feb. 12, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Marriage dissolved Jan. 15, 1906. (2) Princess *Stéphanie*, daughter of Leopold II. and of Marie Henriette, born May 21, 1864, married to Archduke Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria, May 10, 1881, widow January 30, 1889, married March 22, 1900, to Elemér, Count of Lónyay de Nagy Lónya (3) Princess *Clémentine*, daughter of Leopold II. and of Marie Henriette, born July 30, 1872, married to Prince Victor Napoleon, Nov. 14, 1910.

King Albert has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, and the Countess of Flanders has a dotation of 50,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having from 1815 been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels, on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831; he ascended the throne July 21, 1831. By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the King of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium.

### Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the

two Chambers. No act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

The Senate consists of members elected for eight years, partly directly and partly indirectly. Their total number is 120, of whom 27 are elected by the Provincial Councils. The number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives, and is *proportioned to the population of each province*. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber except that the minimum age of electors is fixed at thirty years. In the election of members both of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives directly, the principle of proportional representation of parties was introduced by Law of December 29, 1899. In 1911-12 the number of electors for the Senate was 1,460,286, of whom 755,453 had each one vote, 394,123 two votes, and 310,660 three votes. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, two for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants, three for each with a population up to 1,000,000, and four for each with over 1,000,000. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. All senators must be at least forty years of age, those and elected directly must pay not less than 1,200 francs in direct taxes or own immovable property in Belgium yielding an income of 12,000 francs. In provinces, however where the number eligible for the Senate would be less than one in 5,000 of population, the list is extended to this proportion by admission of the most highly taxed. Sons of the King or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right Senators at the age of eighteen but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are all elected directly by the electoral body. Their number at present, 186, is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years, one half retiring every two years, except that after a dissolution a general election takes place. Every citizen over twenty-five years of age, domiciled for not less than one year in the same commune and not legally disqualified has a vote. Every citizen over thirty-five years of age with legitimate issue, and paying at least 5 francs a year in house tax, has a supplementary vote, as has also every citizen over twenty-five years of age owning immovable property to the cadastral value of 2,000 francs, or having a corresponding cadastral income from such property or who for two years has derived at least 180 francs a year from Belgian funds either directly or through the Savings Bank. Two supplementary votes are given to citizens over twenty-five years of age who have received a diploma of higher instruction, or a certificate of higher secondary instruction or who fill or have filled offices or engaged in private professional practice, implying at least average higher instruction. No person has more than 3 votes, failure to vote is a misdemeanour, punishable by law. In 1911-12 the number of electors for the Chamber was 1,721,755, of whom 998,488 had one vote, 404,788 two votes, and 318,488 three votes. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 4,000 francs (160*l.*), and a free pass all the year



over Government and Companies' railways between his residence and the place of Session.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days, but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

Senate, 1912 — Catholics, 70, Liberals, 85 Social Democrats, 15 Chamber of Representatives 1912 — Catholics, 101; Liberals, 44; Social Democrats, 89, Christian Socialist, 2

The Executive Government consists of 11 departments, under the following Ministers:—

*President of the Council and Minister of War*—Ch de Broqueville  
Appointed November 11 1912

*Minister of Science and Art*—P Foullet, June 17, 1911

*Minister of Interior*—Paul Buryer Appointed September 5, 1910.

*Minister of Finance*—M Levie Appointed June 17 1911

*Minister of Agriculture and of Public Works*—G Hellegalle, Appointed November 11 1912.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*.—M J Davignon Appointed May 2, 1907

*Minister of Justice*.—H Carton de Wiart Appointed June 17, 1911

*Minister of the Colonies*—J Benkin Appointed October 30, 1908

*Minister of Industry, and Labour*—M. A Hubert Appointed May 2, 1907

*Minister of Railways*.—A Van de Vyvere Appointed November 11, 1912.

*Minister of Marine and of Posts and Telegraphs*—P Seyers Appointed November 11, 1912.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, called on special occasions by the sovereign.

The Ministry of Marine was created in November, 1912

#### *Local Government.*

The provinces and communes (2,029 in 1910) of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government. The provincial electors are the same as those who elect the senators directly, the qualifications of the communal electors are also the same, except that these must have been domiciled at least three years in the commune, and a supplementary vote is given to owners of real property yielding an income of at least 150 francs. No one has more than 4 votes. In communes with over 30,000 inhabitants there are councillors elected directly, by single vote, by citizens enrolled on the communal electoral lists, and possessing the qualifications requisite for electors to the Councils of Industry and Labour; half the councillors are appointed by the workingmen electors, and half by the electors who are industrial heads (*chefs d'industrie*). In communal elections vote by ballot is suppressed, except when there is a single mandate to be conferred. Candidates obtaining an absolute majority are declared elected; others have seats allocated in accordance with the system of "Proportional Representation." In the year 1911-12 there were 1,460,236 provincial, and 1,820,074

communal electors. To be eligible to the Provincial or Communal Council, persons must be twenty-five years of age and domiciled in the province or commune. Half the Provincial Council is renewed every four years, and it meets fifteen days each year. There is a permanent deputation of six members elected, which is presided over by the Governor of the province. All provincial and communal interests, including local finances, are under the care of the Council, as far as they are not provided for in the general administration. The Communal Councils are elected for eight years, half being renewed every four years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding almost to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

### Area and Population

Belgium has an area of 29,451 square kilometres, or 11,378 English square miles. The following table shows the population at various dates:—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1866	4,827,838	298,372	65	1890	6,069,821	549,312	99
1876	5,386,185	508,852	1 05	1900	6,698,548	624,227	1 03
1880	5,520,009	188,824	85	1910	7,423,784	780,236	1 09

#### Area and population of provinces —

Provinces	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1910
		Census Dec. 31, 1910	Estimated Dec. 31, 1911	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,098	968,677	987,201	884
Brabant	1,268	1,469,677	1,494,416	1,158
Flanders	1,249	874,135	878,417	699
	West			
East	1,158	1,120,835	1,125,814	967
	East			
Hainaut	1,437	1,282,867	1,239,712	857
Liège	1,117	888,341	890,918	798
Luxembourg	981	275,691	279,170	298
Luxembourg	1,706	281,215	281,814	155
Namur	1,414	326,846	363,449	231
Total	11,378	7,423,784	7,490,411	652

In 1910 there were 3,680,790 males and 3,742,994 females, or 98 males for every 100 females. Of the population in 1900 (exclusive of children under 2 years of age), 2,674,606 spoke French only, 2,822,005 Flemish only, 28,814 German only, 801,537 French and Flemish, 66,447 French and German, 7,288 Flemish and German, and 42,889 spoke all three languages. Civil condition of the population in 1900 —

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Males	2,047,607	1,146,774	127,014	3,439
Females	1,898,333	1,148,438	352,202	4,645

In 1900 there were 206,061 foreigners (99,119 males and 106,942 females) in Belgium. Of these 63,923 were Dutch, 56,576 French, 53,578 German, 10,417 Luxembourgish, 5,748 British, 3,543 Italian, 2,991 Austro-Hungarian, 2,351 Russian, 2,281 Swiss, and 4,523 of other nationalities.

Returns for 1900 according to occupation, a certain number being tabulated under more than one head --

	Males	Females	Total
Mining and metal industries	867,486	17,899	885,276
Industries connected with vegetable products	260,551	45,699	306,250
Industries connected with animal products	43,178	14,895	58,073
Mixed industries	978,363	244,290	622,653
Commerce	248,336	136,900	385,236
Professions and official occupations	546,860	169,698	716,558
Various occupations and independent	472,039	354,064	826,103
Total	2,316,763	983,385	3,300,148
Without profession	1,201,762	2,420,485	3,622,247
Grand total	3,518,525	3,403,870	6,922,395

The number employed in agriculture, gardening &c. is put at 449,902 (341,633 men and 108,269 women)

Births, deaths, and marriages --

Year	Total Living Births	Still born	Illegiti mate (Living)	Illegiti mate per 100 Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1906	186,271	8,504	11,933	6.41	118,884	58,388	67,387
1907	185,138	8,311	12,004	6.48	115,347	58,660	69,791
1908	183,834	8,563	11,835	6.16	121,064	57,564	61,870
1909	176,481	8,269	10,832	6.15	117,571	57,126	58,860
1910	176,418	8,008	10,837	6.14	112,826	58,776	63,587

Divorces 1906, 618, 1907, 841, 1908, 882, 1909, 1,039, 1910, 1,089

The following table shows the immigration and emigration --

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Immigration	37,382	38,921	38,155	39,488	44,950
Emigration	32,855	32,350	32,294	39,190	38,854
Excess of immigration	+4,526	+6,571	+5,861	+4,298	+6,096

The most important towns, December 31, 1911 —

Brussels and suburbs <sup>1</sup>	646,400	Verviers	46,485	Namur	82,444
Antwerp (Anvers)	302,618	Bruges	58,484	Ostend	42,636
Liège	167,676	Louvain	42,807	St. Nicolas	94,881
Ghent (Gand)	166,719	Seraing	41,889	Alost	85,272
Mechlin (Malines)	59,191	Tournai	37,108	Mons	27,904
		Courtrai	35,872	Charleroy	28,891

<sup>1</sup> The suburbs comprise 8 distinct communes

### Religion.

Of the inhabitants professing a religion the majority is Roman Catholic. But no inquisition on the profession or faith is now made at the censuses, and therefore the last available figures, those of 1891, are the only clue to the numbers of the three dominant faiths. According to these there were — Protestants and Anglicans 27,900 Jews 18,200 There are, however, statistics concerning the clergy, and according to these there were in 1912 — Roman Catholic higher clergy 85, inferior clergy, 5 685, Protestant pastors, 38, Jews (rabbi and ministers) 14 The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches There is full religious liberty, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury, this amounted, in 1912, to 7,269 600 francs to Roman Catholics, 107,000 francs to Protestants, and 29,200 francs to Jews, subsidies for buildings devoted to Protestant and Jewish religious services, 10,000 francs There are few endowments.

In 1910 there were six Roman Catholic dioceses, 190 deaneries, 6 443 Catholic churches and chapels, 6 large and 11 small seminaries In 1900 there were 2,474 convents of which, 291, with 8,297 inmates, were for men, and 2 183, with 31 668 inmates, for women

The Protestant (Evangelical) Church is under a synod

### Instruction.

Of the four universities, Ghent and Liège are State, Brussels and Louvain free

Universities 1910-11	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels	—	200	150	300	267	917
Ghent	—	179	85	146	84	494
Liège	—	480	209	226	910	1,775
Louvain	98	608	434	555	805	1,902

Attached to the universities are various special technical schools, 2 694 students in 1910-11 There are 6 commercial high schools, the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, 716 students in 1910, 83 schools of design, 17,108 students, royal conservatoires and other schools of music, 20,920 students in 1910 Public schools, 1910 —

—		No.	Pupils	—		No.	Pupils
Royal Atheneums and colleges	36	7,775		Middle-class normal schools	4		188
Middle-class schools (male)	90	18,572		Primary normal schools	54		4,799
Middle-class schools (female)	44	9,167		Primary schools	7,525		929,347
				Infant	3,112		271,387
				Adult	4,722		240,079

There are many private or free schools—infant, primary, and adult schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care. Besides, 1908-09 83 commercial industrial schools, 24,372 pupils, 71 commercial and 195 free professional and commercial schools, 25,083 pupils.

Each commune must have at least one primary school. The cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, with subsidies from the State and provinces. The total sum spent on elementary education in 1906 was 54,312,000 francs.

The proportion of the population above seven years who could not read or write at the census of 1900 was 22.1 per cent.; in 1890, 28.8 per cent., in 1880, 33.2 per cent. In 1911 of the 65,424 young men called out for military service, 5,066, or 7.74 per cent., could neither read nor write, in 1890 the corresponding percentage was 15.92.

### Justice and Crime

Judges are appointed for life. There is one Court of Cassation, three Courts of Appeal, and Assize Courts for criminal cases. There are 26 judicial districts, each with a Court of first instance. In each of the 222 cantons is a justice and judge of the peace. There are, besides, various special tribunals. There is trial by jury. The Gendarmerie (8,353) and the *Marde Civique* (46,562) are used for the maintenance of internal order.

#### Criminals sentenced —

	1906	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Assize Courts	97	88	72	60	92	65
Correctional Tribunals	42,110	46,806	47,194	45,718	44,712	47,918

#### The mean number of inmates of the various classes of prisons were —

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Central prisons	758	746	745	734	738	740
Secondary „	3,648	4,009	4,189	4,175	4,165	3,653
Reformatories <sup>1</sup>	184	190	168	142	144	136

<sup>1</sup> The figures show only the number of children in the correctional branch of the sixties charity schools annexed to the Ghent central prison.

### Pauperism.

There are numerous private charitable associations, but the only public charity institutions are refuges, *dépôts de mendicité*, hospitals, and the *bureaux de bienfaisance*, under the Communal Councils, while the provinces contribute to maintain certain classes of hospitals, refuges, or almshouses, and asylums. The communes must furnish assistance to their paupers. The charity institutions received in donations and legacies 4,150,647 francs in 1910. Outdoor relief is provided under certain conditions. Statistics of *dépôts de mendicité* for the reception of beggars and vagabonds (adults):—

Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Year	Total Entries	Mean Population
1907	4,469	5,187	1909	4,761	5,724
1908	4,685	5,421	1910	4,597	5,676

## State Finance

Revenue and expenditure in thousands of francs —

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Special	Total
	1,000fr	1,000fr	1,000fr	1,000fr	1,000fr	1,000fr
1908	618,986	82,484	699,470	618,021	157,430	770,451
1909	645,107	150,109	795,216	634,450	151,747	786,197
1910	682,487	132,918	815,405	672,954	156,502	829,456
1911	686,194	47,436	733,630	664,553	121,761	786,114
1912	702,883	—	—	703,445	—	—

Heads of the proposed budget for 1912 —

Revenue	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Property taxes	80,000,000	Public debt	209,271,718
Personal taxes	26,863,600	Civil list dotations	5,688,500
Trade licences	17,600,000	Ministries	—
Mines	680,000	Justices	81,892,788
Quotoms	57,370,850	Foreign Affairs	4,970,486
Exains	87,886,500	Interior	7,886,206
Various receipts	1,612,500	Sciences and Arts	42,189,849
Registration &c	44,000,000	Industry and Labour	37,546,000
Succession	23,000,000	Railways, Posts, Tele- graphs	234,264,868
Stamp	11,000,000	War and Gendarmerie	81,497,285
Fines, &c.	8,824,000	Finance	20,237,160
Rivers, Canals, &c	4,280,000	Public works and Agri- culture	81,122,307
Railways	247,600,000	Colonies	1,481,483
Telegraphs and Telephones	21,360,000	Repayments &c	2,836,000
Post office	96,273,250		
Steam boats	2,208,000		
Domains, forests, &c.	5,188,000		
Various profits (Bank, Monnaie &c.)	24,079,625		
Repayments	9,144,124		
Total	757,834,640 (80,806,1861)	Total	755,540,109 (80,221,4047)

National liabilities on January 1, 1912 —

	Francs
Share of the Netherlands debt at 2½ per cent.	219,859,032
Loans at 8 per cent.	3,514,394,406
Total	3,734,253,438 (149,188,6524)

Almost the entire debt was raised for and devoted to works of public utility. There is a sinking fund for all descriptions of the debt, except the

2½ per cent. old debt. The debt charge amounted to 125,954,858 francs (4,998,208*l.*) in 1912

The total debt amounts to about 498 francs per head, and the annual charge to about 16½ francs per head, but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone. The total exports of home produce in 1911 were 478 francs per head

### Local Finance.

In 1909 the total revenue for all the provinces was 81,566,258 francs, expenditure 26,872,836 francs; provincial debts, 1910, 85,568,988 francs

### Defence

Maritime frontier 42 miles, Dutch frontier, north and east, 268 miles German frontier in the east, 60 miles Luxembourg frontier, in the east 80 miles French frontier, south and west, 384 miles The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, the fortifications of which, designed to shelter the whole army in case of need are now being remodelled at enormous cost. There are also fortifications at Liège, Huy, and Namur on the Meuse, where there is a strong line of defence.

The Belgian army was till recently recruited partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription of the old type with many exemptions but in December, 1909, a law was passed substituting "personal service" for conscription with substitution, and greatly reducing the number of exemptions. Voluntary enlistment is retained (for those who desire to make the army a profession) first engagements being for 5, 4, or three years, according to whether the recruit is 16, 17, 18, or over 18 on enlistment. The young men of the contingent (compulsory recruits serve for 1 year and 8 months in the infantry, 1 year and 10 months in the garrison artillery and engineers, 2 years and 4 months in the field artillery, and 3 years in the cavalry. These terms will however be reduced, after 1912, to 15 months in the case of the infantry, engineers and garrison artillery, 1 year and nine months in the case of the field artillery, and 2 years in the cavalry

The total length of service is 8 years in the first line or "active army," and 5 years in the second line, or reserve forces. The first line reservists will be liable to be called up for training for 4, 6, or 8 weeks, according to the arm to which they belong, in the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th years of service, and the training period may be divided between the two years

The authorised peace strength of the Belgian army is 42,800 (exclusive of officers) and the number of men available in war including depôts, should be about 180,000, but the actual peace strength in 1910 was only about 41,000

The field army consists of 4 divisions, and 2 cavalry divisions. The former are composed of two brigades of infantry (each consisting of two regiments of 4 battalions), a brigade of artillery (12 field batteries of 4 guns each), a battalion of carabineers, a company of cyclists, a squadron of gendarmes, a company of engineers, &c. The strength of a division is about 22,000 combatants. The cavalry divisions each contain 2 brigades of 2 regiments and 2 batteries of horse artillery. Strength about 4,000 combatants. The total strength of the field army should be close on 100,000 men, leaving 80,000 for the fortresses and fortified positions, depôts included

The Gendarmes is a semi military corps of about 3,500 of all ranks, nearly half of them mounted. It furnishes a squadron to each field division as divisional cavalry

There is also a Garde Civique of 46,568 officers and men, organised on

a military basis, and possessing a large reserve. In time of war it would be employed on the lines of communication, and would assist in garrisoning the fortresses.

The Belgian infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle. The field artillery has the shielded Krupp 75 mm gun, calibre 7.5 cm.

Peace establishment of the army in 1912, by arms of the service —

	Officers	Men	Horses
Administration	279	435	21
Staffs	118	—	224
Infantry	1745	25,070	272
Cavalry	804	5,363	5,530
Artillery	636	8,316	8,607
Engineers	104	1,548	49
Train	29	790	381
Medical and other Services	97	2,010	64
Total	3,543	43,081	10,108

The military budget of Belgium in 1912 (effective services only) amounted to 2,594,000/.

The army estimates for 1913 amounted to 81,497,265 francs (3,259,890/). A portion of the total is assigned for aviation purposes. Belgium has no navy.

## Production and Industry

### I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province there is an official Agricultural Commission delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture.

Of the total area, 2,945,589 hectares, 1,736,174 are under cultivation, 521,495 under forest, 190,444 fallow or uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for three years —

Crop	Acreage			Produce in cwts		
	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
Wheat	832,580	360,360	277,910	7,821,111	6,667,100	7,823,136
Barley	87,448	79,040	85,211	1,040,807	1,603,771	1,903,841
Oats	618,048	617,500	605,140	12,843,300	11,561,161	11,813,002
Rye	635,120	629,850	629,850	11,578,731	11,039,679	11,541,487
Potatoes	346,308	469,300	—	2,419,648	2,804,196	—
Beet (sugar)	144,344	183,267	147,466	1,364,118	1,344,621	1,452,279
Tobacco	9,445	14,325	9,890	17,831	211,751	196,786

<sup>1</sup> Tons.

The average value of the total products of the forests is about 21,653,482 francs.

On December 31, 1909, there were 255,229 horses, 1,556,833 horned cattle, and 1,116,560 pigs.



## II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES

There is a special department of Industry and Labour. There are a Superior Council of Industry, a Council of Mines, and a Council of specialists for advising the State as to the interests of various industries.

Of the more important industries the following may be mentioned: artificial silk, motor cars, glass, iron and steel, lace (particularly hand made lace), linen, and gloves.

1,522 quarries in 1910, workmen 35,711 value of products \$6,418,720 francs workmen engaged in metallic mines 864, iron ore produced in 1900 247,890 tons, valued at 1,320,100 francs, in 1910, 122,980 tons, valued at 566,950 francs. Coal mines in 1916, 217, of which 188 were worked, work people, 1910, 143,701, 1911, 142,580. Production of coal —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Tons (1000)	28,569	23,705	23,558	23,517	23,916	23,125
Value in 1000 fr.	353,472	339,657	303,579	337,906	348,877	—

Iron ore, from Luxembourg was imported to the value of 9,048,809 francs in 1909, 9,224,891 francs in 1910, 8,231,724 francs in 1911.

Pig and manufactured iron produced —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
<b>Pig iron</b>					
Tons	1,363,075	1,378,290	1,270,050	1,616,370	1,852,090
Value (1,000 fr.)	97,409	104,116	85,888	100,582	120,761
<b>Manufactured iron</b>					
Tons	358,250	358,500	306,650	316,990	299,500
1,000 fr.	58,308	57,708	41,584	45,653	39,494
<b>Steel ingots</b>					
Tons	1,895,140	1,466,715	1,198,000	1,580,850	1,892,160
1,000 fr.	183,110	160,562	107,095	123,950	161,606
<b>Steel rails, &amp;c</b>					
Tons	1,164,745	1,216,690	989,400	1,264,650	1,334,550
1,000 fr.	169,046	192,954	137,895	157,457	193,220

In 1911, 2,106,120 metric tons of pig iron were produced, and in 1912, 2,344,315 tons.

In 1910 there were 16 pig iron works in activity and 2 unemployed, 40 blast furnaces active and 8 inactive, number of workmen, 4,214. For manufacture of iron, 1910, 38 works active, 185 puddling furnaces; workmen, 10,155, steel works, 25 active, 3 inactive, Martin and other furnaces, 27; Bessemer converters, 70; workmen, 16,877, zinc produced, 1911 193,230 tons, value 119,668,000 francs workmen, 7,999, lead, 18,464,000 francs, silver from lead, 27,754,000 francs, workmen, 1,818.

In 1910 there were 93 sugar manufactories, produce 271,232 tons of raw sugar, 22 refineries, output 114,698 tons, 125 distilleries, output 71,887 hectolitres of alcohol at 50° G.L.

In 1910 400 fishing vessels caught fish to the value of 8,541,199 francs.

Commerce  
GENERAL COMMERCE

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1910	170,536,440	125,297,120
1911	180,536,990	145,254,000
1912	175,283,000	149,520,000

General imports, 1911 by sea, 3 261 700,000 francs, by land, railway, canals and rivers, 3,644,700,000 francs, exports, by sea, 2,551,500,000 francs, by land, railway canals and rivers, 3,327,800,000

Imports for home consumption, exports of Belgian origin, and transit trade, in millions of francs —

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs
Imports	8 058 5	8 434 0	8,778 6	8,527 4	8 104 8	4 265 0	4,508 5
Exports	2,338 8	2 793 8	2 548 1	2,506 4	2,809 7	8 407 4	8,580 8
Transit	1 923 2	2 268 8	2,346 0	2,021 0	2,290 5	2,287 2	2,293 9

The customs receipts amounted, in 1906, to 56 287 943 francs in 1907 77 788 044 in 1908 57,526 988, in 1909 60 900 545 in 1910 67 870 484 in 1911 65 425 120 (3 617 004L). The commercial treaty of 1863 provided for the 'most favoured nation' treatment between Great Britain and Belgium. This treaty terminated in 1878, but since then the system in force under the treaty has been continued by an arrangement terminable after 8 months notice.

The amount of revenue collected by means of a tariff on imported goods is very small and when compared with the value of the entire imports it will be found that the average duty charged in relation to the entire imports amounts to less than 1 per cent. The customs tariff is intended more as a protection to home industries than as a means of revenue production.

Leading articles of special commerce in year 1911 —

Imports	£	Exports	£
Wool	15 800 720	Wool	15,809 760
Wheat	17 830,560	Rubber	8 812,960
Minerals (unclassified)	7 860 960	Wheat	4,935,150
Silver (coined)	5,307 160	Flax	4,577 480
Rubber (raw)	4,032,760	Rail and tram cars	4,023 800
Hides	6 259 080	Diamonds, rough and cut	3,961 968
Flax	3,588,220	Flax and other yarns	4 087,780
Coal	4 680 400	Zinc	4 453,800
Diamonds, cut and uncut	8 934,240	Hides	4 134 880
Cotton	5 690,840	Coal	3,337 120
Malva	4 087,760	Iron and steel bars and sheets (unclassified)	2,673,120
Building wood (other than oak and walnut)	2,376,640	Iron and steel	3 222,800
Lime	8 176 520	Minerals (unclassified)	2,565 400
Coffee, unroasted	2,901,400	Dyes and colours	1 537 200
Sulfate of soda	3,641 120	Lime	2,548,800
Barley	3,018 250	Cotton tissues	2,968 960
Oil cakes	3 216,040	Machinery	1 893,840
Chemical products	2,718,860	Beeswax	1,581,000
Colts and turnip seeds	1 446,880	Flax yarns (carded)	1 457,120
Petroleum	1,524 840	Chemical products	1 462,680
Iron ore	1,309,800	Window glass	1,474,560
Machinery	1,583 880	Grasses (except oleomar garine)	1,494 440
Grasses (except oleomar garine)	1,901 520	Paper	1,303,120
Dyes and colours	2,412,480	Indigo	1,423,840
Pearls, shells, etc.	1,437,520	Malva	1,392,880

## Special trade countries —

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	747,164	788,468	669,146	695,063
United States	231,186	341,423	117,145	113,982
Gt Britain & Ireland	516,829	486,220 <sup>1</sup>	457,649	498,187
Netherlands	293,461	298,217	328,335	362,346
Germany	576,090	602,898	881,435	959,331
British India	188,351	267,614	31,978	34,967
Russia	364,053	318,136	67,015	66,904
Rumania	204,625	245,239	17,437	24,283
Argentine Republic	278,116	272,828	128,561	88,661
Sweden	33,415	41,464	12,498	12,739
Norway	35,902	30,528	13,458	15,785
Brazil	32,039	87,916	59,460	52,909
Italy	37,550	41,412	72,418	66,675
China	25,807	25,117	44,187	48,978
Australia	210,307	192,199	22,955	27,689
Spain	48,661	54,422	39,154	47,671
Chile	63,051	80,595	14,753	20,877
Egypt	4,206	8,150	22,011	24,503
Switzerland	14,829	14,620	44,737	51,593
Belgian Congo	79,067	57,675	23,970	26,552
Austria-Hungary	15,404	12,568	35,107	38,626

<sup>1</sup> Diamonds are not included in the 1911 figures for Great Britain. Hence apparent fall, off as compared with figures for previous years.

The principal imports into Great Britain from Belgian ports, and exports of British produce to Belgian ports (Board of Trade returns) were in the years mentioned —

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Cottons	1,156,528	1,220,920	Cottons	1,430,222	1,235,281
Woolen Yarn	1,376,871	1,342,196	Woolens	631,925	708,548
Silks	169,001	163,698	Machinery	1,000,345	908,725
Ivory	172,873	171,776	Ships	88,026	176,761
Gloves	374,960	354,061	Horses	390,873	433,981
Flax	1,178,858	1,043,964	Iron	310,278	785,037
Zinc	1,042,900	1,215,411	Coal	683,077	754,426
Linens	639,711	709,907			

The total trade between England and Belgium for 5 years was as follows —

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Belgium to U.K.	14,342,919	17,673,412	13,195,974	20,823,726	23,684,000
Exports to Belgium from U.K.	9,271,377	10,468,993	10,882,704	11,373,469	12,446,000

## Shipping and Navigation

Merchant marine, December 31 —

	1907		1908		1909		1910		1911	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sailing Vessels	3	964	4	808	4	8,188	5	3,402	8	5,906
Steamers	74	119,228	84	149,287	97	184,261	99	187,780	98	160,615
Total	77	120,187	88	152,826	101	187,444	104	191,182	101	166,420

The navigation at Belgian ports is shown as follows —

	1907		1908		1909		1910		1911	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels	10,300	13,465,447	10,900	13,409,331	10,339	14,238,840	10,943	15,101,171	11,190	15,907,800
Entered	10,825	13,493,769	10,268	13,441,093	10,619	14,274,014	10,023	15,074,061	11,122	15,896,015
Cleared	20,621	26,950,916	20,594	26,900,424	21,058	28,567,869	21,872	30,176,282	22,289	31,804,274
Total	20,621	26,950,916	20,594	26,900,424	21,058	28,567,869	21,872	30,176,282	22,289	31,804,274

The vessels entered and cleared in 1911 were as follows —

Nationality	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Belgian	1,959	2,074,930	1,959	2,060,649
British	5,160	7,034,959	5,165	6,991,793
German	1,725	4,042,578	1,728	4,048,915

## Internal Communications

The total length of the roads in Belgium (1911) was as follows — State roads, 5,072 miles, provincial roads, 987 miles, conceded roads, 140 miles, by roads, 19,347 miles, total 25,446 miles. The majority of the roads are paved with stone.

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1911 was 1,238 miles.

The length of railways (1911) — State lines, 2,697 miles, private lines, 218 miles, light railways, 2,420 miles, total, 5,335 miles. Under construction, 454 miles.

Passengers conveyed by State railways in 1911, 180,840,189, by companies 18,049, 57. Gross receipts 1911 for the State 318,872,749 francs for companies 33,909,926 francs, expenses for the State 210,845,039 francs, for the companies 14,151,463 francs. The first cost of State railways to end of 1911, 2,824,458,816 francs, net receipts 2,854,876,425 francs, financial charges 2,790,909,215 francs.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium in four years was as follows —

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Private letters	182,546,178	193,620,497	208,696,675	218,176,673
Official letters	85,194,740	95,473,873	86,091,149	37,392,456
Post-cards	105,056,568	112,601,424	119,736,212	123,255,448
Printed matter	207,562,821	220,865,628	246,988,131	261,797,474
Newspapers	158,721,476	160,521,278	171,964,998	180,198,608

On December 31, 1911, there were 1,658 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1911 amounted to 40,774,771 francs, and the expenditure to 22,182,110 francs.

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 22,084,097<sup>(1)</sup> despatches, private and official, in the year 1911. In 1911 the total length of public telegraph lines was 4,774 miles, and the length of wires 25,834 miles, exclusive of rail ways and canal telegraphs. There were in 1911, 1,659 telegraph offices. Receipts in 1911 (telegraphs and telephones), 19,252,911 francs, expenses (telegraphs and telephones), 16,074,466 francs.

In 1911 there were 248 urban telephone systems with 144,885 miles of wire, and the inter-urban systems had 18,890 miles of wire, total number of conversations 121,951,280 in 1911.

### Money and Credit

No gold has been minted since 1882, and no silver 5 franc pieces since 1876.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. By law of March 26, 1900 its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to January 1, 1929. Its capital and reserve amounted in 1911 to 80,623,440 francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. Its situation in 1911, was —

Cash on hand	1000 francs
Note circulation	246,707
Accounts current, creditors	989,783
Portfolio (commercial)	133,541
Advances on public funds	745,832
	90,914

There are joint-stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are statistics of the State savings-banks —

Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of year	Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of year
			Francs				Francs
1906	1,060	2,419,710	812,692,928	1909	1,206	2,710,112	870,145,064
1907	1,137	2,528,207	848,781,586	1910	1,217	2,808,540	964,668,844
1908	1,160	2,624,091	886,240,741	1911	1,266	2,961,738	1,007,663,403

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

*The Franc*

Par value 25 22½ to 21 sterling

Belgium belongs to the Latin Monetary Union

The weights and measures are those of the metric system

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1 OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister* — Count de Lalaing; appointed May 30, 1903

*Councillor of Legation*. — E. de Prelle de la Nispe

*First Secretary of Legation*. — G. de Ramain

*Consul-General in London*. — M. E. Pollet.

There are Consular representatives of Belgium in the following towns —

Aberdeen, Arbroath, Belfast, Berwick, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cowes, Dartmouth, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth

<sup>(1)</sup> Including 18,478,960 telegrams sent to the administration of the railway system.

Glasgow, Goole, Grimsby, Guernsey, Harwich, Hull, Leith, Leeds, Lerwick, Limerick, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Milford Haven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Queenstown, Ramsgate, Sheffield, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, Yarmouth, and other places

## 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM

*Envoy and Minister*—Hon Sir F H Villiers, G C V O, K C M G, C B, appointed September, 1911

*Secrétaire*—H A G Watson and J W R Macleay

*Military Attaché*—Lt Col G T M Bridges

*Naval Attaché*—Captain Howard Kelly

There is a Consul General and three Vice Consuls at Antwerp and Vice-Consuls at Bruges, Brussels, Charleroi, Ghent, Liège, Ostend, and Spa

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium

### 1 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

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## BELGIAN CONGO

(CONGO BELGE)

**Constitution and Government.**—The Congo Independent State was founded in 1882 by Leopold II., King of the Belgians, and the State was placed under his sovereignty, but its perpetual neutrality, in accordance with the provision of Chapter III of the General Act of Berlin (1885) was guaranteed [Concerning this Act, see STRATSMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1908—p. 874]

The annexation of the State to Belgium was provided for by treaty of November 28, 1907, which was approved by the chambers of the Belgian Legislature in August and by the King on October 18 1908. The Minister for the Colonies is appointed by the King and is a member of the Council of Ministers. He is President of the Colonial Council, consisting of 14 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the King and 3 chosen by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber of Representatives. One of those appointed by the King, and one chosen by the Legislative Chamber retire annually, but may be re-appointed. The King is represented in the Colony by a Governor General, assisted by several vice Governors General. The budget is presented annually to the Chambers and voted by them. The financial accounts have to be verified by the Court of Accounts. An annual report on the Congo Administration has to be presented to the Chambers along with the budget.

The Annexation has up to date been recognised by all the Powers with exception of Great Britain.

The Belgian Minister for the Colonies in October 1909 indicated his scheme of reform in the Congo. The natives would be granted the right to take the produce of the soil in the Domain. This would be accomplished in three stages. Since July 1 1910 the Lower Congo (Middle Congo) Ubangi Bangala Kwango Kasai Katanga the southern portion of the Eastern Province Aruwimi and the banks of the river as far as Stanleyville are open to freedom of trade. On July 1 1911 the Domain of the Crown and on July 1 1912 the Waste district would also be thrown open. Furthermore the Government would levy taxes in money and the system of the provisioning of the agents would be abolished. (See map among the introductory matter of the YEAR BOOK for 1910.) In March 1910 various decrees ameliorating the condition of affairs were voted by the Colonial Council regulating taxation abolishing the exploitation of Domain land by the State in July, 1912 and abolishing the powers of the Comité Spécial of Katanga.

*Governor General* —F. Fuchs (appointed May 25, 1912)

The precise boundaries of the Congo Colony were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, and by treaties with Germany, Great Britain, France, and Portugal.

The territory is divided into twenty-two administrative districts (March 28, 1912) —Lower Congo, Middle Congo, Kwango, Lake Leopold II., Equator, Lulonga, Bangala, Ubangi, Lower Uele, Upper Uele, Ituri, Stanleyville, Aruwimi, Lova, Kivu, Maniema, Sankuru, Kasai, Lomami, Tanganika, Moero, Lulua, and Upper Luapula. The last four districts form the sub-government of Katanga, with its capital at Elisabethville, the other eighteen districts forming the government general of Belgian Congo, with Boma as its capital. At the head of each district there is a commissioner. In 1911 there were, altogether about 350 posts and stations at which 1,987 European Government agents officiated.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Colony is estimated at 909,654 square miles, with a population of Bantu origin officially estimated at 15 millions. Sir H. Johnston's estimate is 15½ millions, and another estimate is 9 millions. The European population in January, 1911, numbered

4,008 Of these, 2,432 were Belgian, 311 English, 197 Portuguese, 188 Swedish, 43 Norwegian, 40 French, 40 American, 215 Italian, 29 Danish, 64 German, 121 Dutch, 72 Swiss, 68 Russian, 19 Austrian, 30 Greek, 35 from Luxembourg, and 29 others

The native languages comprise many dialects, every tribe having its own Kiswahili is the language spoken by the natives who have been under Arab influence Bangala is the commercial language on the upper Congo, Ficta is used on the lower Congo The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetishism, but mission work is actively carried on There are 138 mission stations, with 571 missionaries, of whom 350 are Catholic and 221 Protestant In education they co-operate with the Government, which has formed colonies where children are collected and taught

**Finance**—In 1911, the revenue was 40,501,700 francs, and the expenditure 59,012,728 francs, in 1912, 45,377,639 francs and 66,038,170 francs respectively

For 1913 the receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows —

Receipts	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Customs	8,961,500	Interior	33,220,069
Direct taxes	10,142,000	Defence	3,112,400
Transports, &c.	3,750,000	Posts and Telegraphs &c.	1,211,503
Taxes in kind	230,000	Justice Education &c.	3,107,411
Mines	7,700,000	Industry Commerce Agriculture	1,434,000
Various	6,744,000	Various	2,511,94
Rubber tax	2,960,000		
Posts and telegraphs	740,000		
		Total ordinary	50,838,064
		extraordinary	1,024,020
Total	40,418,100	Total	51,862,084
	(1,116,347)		(2,438,263)

The debt contracted at various dates is given as follows Under decree of February 7, 1888 authorising the issue of bonds amounting to a nominal capital of 150,000,000 francs, the amount of 87,262,500 francs was issued, under decrees of October 17, 1896, and June 14, 1899, 14,000,000 francs (nominal capital) was issued at 4 per cent interest, on July 5, 1887 bonds were created and delivered to the members and subscribers of the late 'Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo' amounting to 422,200 francs yielding interest at 2½ per cent. from January 1, 1900

In October, 1901, a loan of 50,000,000 francs, at 4 per cent. interest, was issued for the purpose of public works, including railways A decree of February 1, 1904, authorised the creation of bonds to bearer of the public debt for a nominal capital of 30,000,000 francs at 3 per cent interest Emprunt 1906, 4 per cent de 150,000,000 francs 1st instalment 10,000,000 francs, a second of 10,000,000 francs to be issued in December or January 1910, and a third instalment of 10,000,000 francs was issued on May 19, 1911 Loan, 4 per cent, 1909 8,800,000 francs The total public debt of the Belgian Congo amounts (1912) to 278,747,400 francs (1,142,888) l

**Defence**—The Colony possesses a force of native troops amounting to 18,000 men. They are all infantry and are organised in 26 independent companies The force is recruited by conscription and volunteering, the annual contingent being 3,375 men in 1912 The officers (182) and 250



non commissioned officers, are Europeans, for the most part Belgians. The term of service is seven years, and the recruits are trained in camps of instruction before being drafted to their companies.

**Justice**—There are 7 courts of first instance, 12 county courts and 2 courts of appeal (one at Boma and the other at Elizabethville) There are altogether 77 magistrates in the Congo

**Production, Commerce, Shipping**—The four chief products in the order of their importance are rubber, palm nuts and palm-oil, white copal and cocoa. Ivory is also abundant. Coffee grows freely and the cultivation of cocoa is successful. Tobacco is grown in all native villages. Plantations of rubber and coffee have been established by the Government. Cattle do not thrive on account of the deadly tsetse fly. There are no native industries and few skilled workmen. Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being gold and copper. Other minerals are known to exist—coal, iron, tin and manganese—but as yet these have not been obtained in paying quantities. The gold mines in 1911 employed some 3 000 natives, the output was 2,000 pounds and the exports 1 995 pounds. In 1911 the shipment of copper was 2 184,636 pounds (336 708 pounds in 1910)

The value of the commerce in 1895 was as follows—Imports, special 427 430*l*, general, 473,440*l* exports, special 437,720*l*, general, 485,430*l*. The development in the last five years was as follows—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Special	General	Special	General
	£	£	£	£
1907	1 007 270	1 637 480	3 51 90	3 101,110
1908	1 068 550	1 740 830	1 734 80	2 274 090
1909	835 700	1 159 310	3,248 040	3 020 270
1910	1 413,570	1 750 11	664 091	3 325 947
1911	1 045 810	334 602	4,163,697	5,158,210

In the trade of 1911 the chief imports and exports were—

	Imports			Exports	
	Special	General		Special	General
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Arms, ammunition &c.	1 421 453	1 782,594	Rubber	54 426,806	50 424 261
Steamers and ships	1,920 01	422 118	Ivory	5 683 468	9 221 227
Machinery	8 050 844	8 518 073	Palm-nuts	3 878 674	3 564,170
Iron, steel, copper	2 964 187	3 347 909	Palm-oil	1 731 898	1 082 890
Wines, spirits	8 877 492	4 129,729	Copal	8,848,817	3 355,774
Provisions	7 554 501	9 248,118	Cocoa	896,648	899 832
Cottons	8 621 262	11 216 047	Coffee	8 218	8 218
Clothing	3,117 944	3 939,129	Gold crude	8 119,050	3,119,060
			Copper ore and crude	1 902 559	6 815 678

Of the special imports (1911) the value of 31,435,138 francs came from Belgium, 5,882,230 francs from Great Britain, 2,454,173 francs from Germany, 2,177,246 francs from France, and 972,077 francs from Holland. Of the special exports the value of 47,586,266 francs went to Belgium, 468,782 francs to Great Britain, 3,413,896 francs to neighbouring Portuguese possessions, 429 000 francs to British East Africa, and 705,920 francs to Holland.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Congo State in 1911 amounted to the value of 35,8911 (rubber, 17,5551, gum, 9221) and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Congo State, to 256,5511 (cottons 158,9611)

At the port of Boma in 1911 of sea going vessels there entered 117 of 485,041 tons. In the coasting trade there entered 90 vessels of 9,378 tons. There is regular steam communication every three weeks with Antwerp and frequent steam communication with Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Lisbon, and Bordeaux.

The *Administration* possesses 11 steamers on the Lower Congo, and 37 on the Upper Congo.

A special office, called the 'Office Colonial,' collects and gives information on all subjects relating to commerce and industry in the Congo.

**Internal Communications**—The Congo is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section 11 steamers belonging to the State ply. Above this for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Leopoldville). Above the Pool there are about 1,200 miles of navigable water as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course.

A railway of about 250 miles in length, running at an average distance of 20 miles south of the river connects Matadi with Stanley Pool. This railway is open for traffic in its whole length. There are four other short lines in the Congo, including two sections of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway making a total mileage of 800. The distance from Elisabethville, Katanga, on the Cape to Cairo Railway, to Cape Town is about 2,300 miles. On January 1, 1911, the entire rolling stock in Kongo consisted of 93 locomotives, 37 passenger coaches and 589 freight cars. Projected lines include one from Elisabethville to Lukuma, 310 miles, Kambovo to Lake Dilolo 435 miles, and the extension of the Benguela Railway in Angola to Dilolo to connect with the second line mentioned. The last two lines would shorten the distance from Elisabethville to the sea by about 1,000 miles. From Leopoldville a public transport service on the Upper Congo has been organised by the Government, 37 steamers being employed for this purpose.

An important development in 1911 was the construction of a pipe line from Matadi to Leopoldville, 246 miles long, for the purpose of transporting crude oil for the use of river steamers. It has a diameter of 4 inches, with 8 pumping stations capable of delivering 50,000 tons of oil at Leopoldville the terminus. The concession is for 50 years, at the expiration of which period all the pipe lines, with the material, except the vessels and stores of petroleum, will pass into the hands of the Congo Government.

In 1911 there were 39 post offices, 17 telegraph offices and 6 telephone offices. In 1911 in the internal service 401,427 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted, and in the external, 2,079,652 were handled, and 15,964 passed in transit. The Congo is included in the Postal Union. Telegraph lines connect Boma and Leopoldville 280 miles, Leopoldville and the Equator, 464 miles, Kasongo and Uvira (Lake Tanganyika), 310 miles, Stanleyville and Ponthierville, 79 miles, Boma and Banana and Moanda, 80 miles, and there are 50 miles of telegraph line in Mayumbe total length 1,083 miles. There are at present ten stations in the Belgian Congo—at Banana, Boma, Coquilhatville, Lisala, Stanleyville, Lova, Kindu Kongolo, Kikondja, and Elisabethville. All these posts communicate with each other.

The installation of stations at Leopoldville, Eolo, and Lusambo along the *Sankuru Valley* is at present under consideration, for the purpose of connecting Boma and Elisabethville through the Kasai basin.

The legal money is as in Belgium, but on the Upper Congo the currency consists of brass rods, cowries, &c. The total money in circulation on January 1, 1912, amounted to 740,0671 (on January 1, 1911, it was valued at 355 4181). The Metric System was introduced by law on December 2 1912.

*British Consul*—W J Lamont (at Boma). There are British Vice Consuls at Katanga, Leopoldville, Stanleyville, and Kasai District.

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## BHUTÁN

A State in the Eastern Himalayas between 26° 45' and 28° N latitude and between 88° and 92° E longitude bordered on the north and east by Tibet, on the west by the Tibetan district of Chumbi and by Sikkim, and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 190 miles extreme breadth 90 miles. Area about 20,000 square miles, population estimated at 250,000.

The original inhabitants of Bhutan, the Tephus, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhutan but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhutan hill men have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *dhars* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *dhars* were thus annexed. Under a treaty signed in November, 1865, the Bhutan Government was granted a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a year on condition of good behaviour. By an amending treaty concluded in January, 1910, under which the Bhutan Government surrendered the control of its foreign relations to the British Government the subsidy has been increased to Rs. 1,00,000 a year. This gives the Indian Government an effective control over the State, while the occupation of two strong positions at

Bava and Diwángiri, within a few miles of their frontier, serves as a material guarantee against further aggression.

The form of Government in Bhután, which existed from the middle of the sixteenth century until 1907, consisted of a dual control by the clergy and the laity as represented by Dharma and Deb Rajás. In 1907 the Deb Rájá, who was also Dharma Rájá, resigned his position, and the Tongsa Penlop, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K C I E, was elected as the first hereditary Maharaja of Bhután.

Chief towns. Punakhá, the winter capital, a place of great natural strength. Tasichozong (Tashichodzong), the summer capital, Páro, Angdu phorang (Wangdupotang), Tongsa, Taka and Biaka.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong (Tashichodzong), the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, two kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. The State is now beginning to realise the necessity of encouraging foreign capital for industrial enterprises such as mines, tea gardens, and the working of its extensive and valuable forests. Muzzle loading guns and swords of highly tempered steel are manufactured.

Imports into Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and exports from those Provinces to, Bhután —

—	1905-09	1900-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£
Imports	20 149	19 000	13 400	46 060
Exports	36 556	29 688	19 771	28,180

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## BOLIVIA

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA)

## Constitution and Government

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia (so named in 1825) bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election, there is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write. There are 16 Senators (2 for each Department) elected for six years and 75 Deputies elected for four years. Both Senators and Deputies are elected by direct vote of the people. Of the Senators one third retire every two years, of the Deputies one half retire every two years. Senators receive a salary of 500 bolivianos (40l) per month during the sittings, which as a rule, last for 60 days, but may be extended to 90 days and Deputies receive 48 for each day they attend. Extraordinary sessions may be held for special purposes. There are a President, two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into six departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship, Finance, Government and Public Works, Justice and Industry, War and Colonisation, and Education and Agriculture.

*President of the Republic*—Señor Efraim Siles, elected for the term 1902-13 (18,000 bolivianos).

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into 9 departments, 55 provinces, and 487 cantons and 246 vice cantons, administered respectively by prefects, sub prefects, corregidores and alcaldes. Prefects and sub prefects are appointed by the President of the Republic, corregidores and alcaldes by the sub prefects of the provinces. The capital of each department has its municipal council, the subdivisions have municipal boards, and the still smaller subdivisions have municipal agents. The territories in the north east of the Republic and in the Gran Chaco are governed by two officials called *delegados nacionales*.

Departments and Territories	Area square miles	Census 1900	Estimated 1910	Per square mile 1910
La Paz	38,800	445,616	516,914	8.60
Cochabambá	28,800	338,163	380,669	10.83
Potosí	48,900	325,615	377,718	7.70
Santa-Cruz	141,700	209,592	243,177	1.70
Chuquisaca	20,400	204,434	237,142	12.03
Tarija	70,800	192,887	219,429	1.68
Oruro	19,000	56,031	99,864	2.25
El Beni	102,100	32,180	87,330	3.50
De los Chiquitos	2,795	—	219,852	59.5
Territories	119,400	10,000	36,984	5.09
Total	708,190	1,744,568	2,287,980	3.24

The Indian population in 1900 was 920,864, or 50.9 per cent. of the whole; the mixed was 485,018, or 28.7 per cent., the white was 231,088, or 12.7 per cent., the negro 3,845, or 0.21 per cent., and the unclassified,

170,936 or 2.4 per cent. Of the population not under 7 years of age, 564,000 were engaged in agriculture, 999,937 in the industries, 55,521 in commerce, 49,647 in the liberal professions, 36,285 in domestic service, 12,625 in mining, and 3,106 in artistic professions. The foreign population numbered 7,425, of whom 2,072 were Peruvian. The admission and settlement of immigrants are facilitated under the regulations published in March, 1906.

The boundary disputes of Bolivia with Brazil and with Chile were settled by treaties of November, 1903 and October 1904. That with Peru was settled by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru.

The population of La Paz (the capital) estimated is 73,856. Cochabamba, 24,512; Sucre, 23,416; Santa Cruz, 20,535; Tarija, 7,817; Potosí, 23,450; Oruro, 20,670; Trinidad, 4,810. The temporary capital of the colonial territory in the north west of the republic is Riberalta, population, 2,134. The capital of the Great Eastern Chaco is Villa Montes, 1,658. In 1912, the Government founded the new town of Caracaro in the department of La Paz.

### Religion, Instruction, and Justice

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted. The religious orders have 18 convents (10 for males and 8 for females), the male members number about 241, the female 280; there are about 567 secular clergy. In 1900 the non-Catholic population numbered 24,245. The Church is under an archbishop (resident in Sucre) and 3 bishops. The maintenance of the Church costs the State about 200,000 bolivianos a year, 14,000 bolivianos being devoted to the propagation of the faith among the Indians. In 1911 a law was passed that all marriages must be celebrated by the civil authorities.

Primary instruction, free and nominally obligatory, is under the care of the municipalities. In 1912 (including industrial, parish, and private schools), there were 990 elementary schools with 3,960 teachers and 81,336 pupils. For secondary instruction there were 21 colleges, 5 clerical institutions, and 5 private lyceums with, in all, 180 teachers and 2,177 pupils. For superior instruction there are 19 establishments with 78 professors and 780 students. At Sucre and La Paz are the only two universities which possess more than one faculty; at both degrees may be obtained in law, medicine, and theology; at La Paz there is also a faculty of commerce. In some departmental capitals are schools of commerce and at La Paz the military college. At some places are rural schools for the natives, and in 1911 a normal college for training teachers of Indians was established at La Paz. A normal school for training teachers generally was established at Sucre in 1909, and has 60 students. In all the departmental capitals there are public libraries; at La Paz are 2 museums, at Oruro and Potosí are mineralogical museums. The State spent 2,4341 in 1912 for educational purposes.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, in superior district courts, and in the courts of local justices. The Supreme Court sitting in the Capital of the Republic has 7 judges; the district courts (one in each department) have each 5 judges, except that in El Beni which has only one; the local tribunals have judges of instruction and parish alcaldes. Public justice is directed by an Attorney General and by district and local attorneys. The administration of justice is free.

### Finance.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, tin and silver mining, rubber export, patents, and stamps. From

Jan 1, 1912 onward, a tax of 3 per cent is imposed on the liquidated profits of all mineral enterprises the gross value of whose 'production and exportation exceeds 5,000<sup>00</sup> yearly. The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works. The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 7 years were as follows (12½ bolivianos = 1£) —

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1908	832,400	985,180	1910	1,000,688	1,019,754
1907	1,086,670	1,167,80	1911	1,838,040	1,885,482
1908	1,274,080	1,829,400	1912	1,378,000	1,383,09
1909	1,004,000	1,811,370			

Until five years ago, Bolivia had no foreign debt. In December 1908, a loan of half a million sterling was negotiated in order to pay off some internal debts and to aid in the establishment of a gold standard, but this loan is now held by the Banco de la Unión Boliviana, which was established on January 1, 1911 with a capital of 1,275 000<sup>00</sup> 1 000,000<sup>00</sup> of which is to be subscribed by the Bolivian Government out of the loan of 1 500 000<sup>00</sup> which was made in France at the end of November 1910. The 1908 loan now amounts to 400 000<sup>00</sup>. There is also an amount of 35 159<sup>00</sup> issued in 3 per cent bonds and annuities decreed by the Joint Arbitration Tribunal of Brazil and Bolivia. Total debt charge (1912), 136 889<sup>00</sup>.

The total internal debt amounts (1911) to 4,910,796 bolivianos.

The departmental revenues for 1911 were estimated at 2,570,219 bolivianos. These revenues are mainly from territorial contribution by natives, land taxes, taxes on tobacco, hules, inheritances, imported and exported cattle, &c. The expenditure is chiefly on justice, police, public works, instruction, and worship. The municipal revenues amount to 224 000<sup>00</sup>.

## Defence

The law of February 5th, 1910, provides for a permanent force of 3,153 officers and men. Military service is compulsory for all males from the 20th to the 50th year.

The army is a militia, with a total service in the first line of 5 years, of which about 1 year is spent in the ranks. For the next 5 years (from age of 25 to that of 30) the Bolivian soldier belongs to the 'ordinary reserve'. After this the men pass to the 'extraordinary reserve' for 10 years, and finally complete their service by 10 years in the Territorial Guard.

The permanent formations are 6 infantry battalions of about 300 men each, 2 cavalry regiments totalling about 600 each, one field and two mountain batteries. But a considerable force of militia could be mobilised in event of war.

In addition to the above troops, there are small bodies of infantry, 40 to 80 strong (called *columnas*), at the chief towns of departments, which can be expanded to battalions, if necessary, also 2 squadrons which do duty in Gran Chaco.

The Bolivian infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1898. The material for 5 field batteries and 9 mountain batteries of 4 guns each has recently been obtained from Europe.

Military expenditure in 1912, 266,318<sup>00</sup>.



### Production and Industry

It is estimated that about 4,940,000 acres are under cultivation, but agriculture is in a backward condition. Irrigation by means of artesian wells is being attempted in some regions. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, potatoes, are produced mostly for local consumption, and coffee, coca, quina, &c., are exported to Chile and Argentina. Cocoa and coffee are grown on the slopes of La Paz and Cochabamba. Coffee and other products are grown in El Beni and Santa Cruz. Rubber is produced on 40,642 000 acres in the National Territories and in the Departments of El Beni and Santa Cruz, and parts of La Paz and Cochabamba. The quantity exported in 1911 was 3 645 metric tons, value 18,921 619 bolivianos. The public lands of the State have an area of about 246,000 square miles, of which 104,000 square miles are reserved for special colonisation.

The number of cattle was (1912), 734 266 sheep 1 499,114 horses, 98 846 mules, 44 584 asses 172 939, goats, 467 950 pigs, 114 148 llamas, 414,047 alpacas, 112 033 vicuñas 200 domestic fowls, 78,477

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver copper tin, lead zinc, antimony bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. Bolivia produces one quarter of the total tin output of the world, standing next to the Malay Peninsula in the production of this metal. In 1911 the tin exports amounted to 37,072 tons, bismuth, 414 tons, copper ingots, &c., 2 050 tons, silver ore, 127,000 kilograms; other metals, 12,648 tons, gold 55 kilograms. The chief silver mining company is the Huanchaca Company, which produces nearly all the silver obtained. Gold is found in small quantities throughout Bolivia, both in rivers and in quartz reefs, but its production is mainly limited to washings by Indians. The value of the tin and other minerals exported in 1911 was as follows (in bolivianos) — tin 52,639,608, copper, 1 426,953, silver, 4 587,746 bismuth, 2,106 162 various minerals wolfram antimony, borax &c. 2,854 619. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopó and in the South of Bolivia. In 1911 large tracts of land were taken up for the production of petroleum especially near Calacoto, on the Arica La Paz railway.

### Commerce

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and the river ports of Suarez on the Paraguay, Montes on the Iténez, Villa Bella, on the Madeira, and Bahia on the Upper Acre. The Argentine route through Salta is now little used. The chief imports are provisions, hardware wines and spirits, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready made clothes. The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, but English goods are largely introduced. The chief exports are silver, tin and rubber. The value of imports and exports for four years are given as follows (12 5 bolivianos = 1 £ in 1909) —

	1906	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Imports	2 854 865	2 954 961	3,904 187	4 089 717
Exports	2 770 624	3,647 680	5 042 771	5,610 428

The values of imports (dutyable and duty free) are determined according to the appraisement in force, those of exports, by declarations of the exporters, based on current prices at the place and time.

The principal imports are cottons, woollens, cattle, provisions, machinery and hardware, wines, spirits, clothing. In 1910 the exports consisted of

tin, 2,960,000*l*, in 1911 (6 months), 2,012,000*l*; silver, 420,000*l*, in 1911 (6 months), 225,700*l*; copper, 143,000*l*, in 1911 (6 months), 70,200*l*; bismuth, rubber, 2,260,000*l* (more than one third of the total exports), gold, cocoa, 35,000*l*, in 1911 (6 months) 26,400*l*. raw hides, 17,450*l*, in 1911 (6 months), 10,600*l*

The commerce (in order of value) is with United Kingdom, Germany, United States, Chile, France, Belgium, and Italy

Total trade between U K and Bolivia for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bolivia to U K	167,625	78,200	1,346,466	1,484,819	1,586,877
Exports to Bolivia from U K	25,398	1,7405	202,904	289,614	325,818

In July 1912, a Commercial Treaty was ratified between Great Britain and Bolivia (Signed August, 1911)

### Communications

In 1912 the total length of line open in Bolivia was 778 miles, comprising 900 miles of the older railways, and the rest being operated provisionally by the contractors on new lines now being constructed. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway, from Antofagasta, on the Pacific coast to Ollague, thence to Oruro thence to Viacha thence to La Paz (719 miles). Under the Bolivian-Chilian treaty of October 24, 1904 railway construction on a large scale is being undertaken. The Arica-La Paz line (208 miles, of which 186 miles are in Bolivia) is begun from La Paz via Lluta with Tacora and to Corocoro. It is expected that the proposed Pan American Railroad will follow the shore line of Lake Titicaca from Guayaquil to Viacha, and thence to the Argentine border by way of Uyuni, Tupiza, and La Quiaca, a total distance in Bolivia of 529 miles, of which 361 are already in operation.

Up to the end of October, 1911, 3,801,973*l* has been spent on the various lines in the course of construction. Length of lines being constructed, 418 miles. Length of lines projected, 1,169 miles.

Traffic on Lake Titicaca and on the Bolivian rivers is carried on by steamers, which belong to private owners.

There are about 2,804 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns.

In Bolivia there are 200 post offices with 248 officials. In 1911, 6,486,572 pieces of postal matter were handled. The postal receipts amounted (1906) to 810,593 bolivianos and the expenses to 851,102.

In 1912 there were 2,500 miles of telegraph line, including private lines. All the departmental capitals are connected by telegraph. There is telegraph communication with foreign countries by the lines of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, the Southern railway telegraph lines of Peru, the West Coast of America Telegraph Company, and also by way of Tupiza and Buenos Aires. Despatches (1910) sent, 180,554, received, 360,058. Cost of administration, construction, &c., 351,270 bolivianos, deficit, 182,648 bolivianos.

A contract has been made between the Bolivian Government and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company for the establishment of wireless telegraph in Bolivia.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

In Bolivia there are (1910) 17 banks of issue, including the Banco de la Nación (State bank). These banks are allowed to issue 100 bolivianos notes for every 40 bolivianos gold in their reserve. The total available currency is (1910) as follows—Private banks—paper, 2,675,000*l*; gold, 1,080,000*l*. Banco de la Nación—paper, 4,625,000*l*; gold, 1,850,000*l*. Total—paper, 7,200,000*l*; gold, 2,880,000. There are 4 mortgage banks. The Bank of Chile and Germany, and the German Transatlantic Bank have branches in Bolivia.

On September 14 1906, a monetary law was passed providing for the adoption of a gold standard. The unit of account is the gold peso of one fifth of a pound sterling weighing 1.5976 grams, 916 fine, thus containing 1.464486 grams of fine gold. There are two gold coins struck—British and Peruvian pounds and half pounds—there is no Bolivian gold yet in circulation. Silver coins 800 fine all pieces of 50 and 20 centavos. Nickel coins, pieces of 10 and 5 centavos. Gold is legal tender to any amount and English and Peruvian gold coins of corresponding value have legal currency the rate of exchange being fixed at 12.5 bolivianos = 1*l*. Silver is legal tender up to 10 pesos, and nickel up to 1 peso. Silver and nickel coins are being minted. In 1909 silver coin to the value of 1,000,000 bolivianos (50 and 20 centavo pieces) were coined for Bolivia at Birmingham. There are also paper notes of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivianos.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed. The quintal is equal to 101½ lbs.

### Consular Representative

#### 1 OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*—Col. Pedro Suarez.  
*First Secretary*—Dr. Alcides Arguedas.

#### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*—Cecil W. G. Gosling.  
There are Consular representatives at La Paz, Oruro, Sucre, Santa Cruz, Uyuni and Cochabamba.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Bolivia

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## BRAZIL

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL)

### Constitution and Government

BRAZIL became a Portuguese settlement in 1500. On the French invasion of Portugal, in 1607 the Portuguese Royal family fled to Brazil. In 1813 the colony was declared 'a kingdom'. The Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821 a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro and on May 13, 1822 Dom Pedro, eldest surviving son of King João VI of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II who reigned as Emperor until November 15 1889 when by a revolution he was dethroned and he<sup>1</sup> and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress on 24 February, 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted as the United States of Brazil. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank note circulation belong to the Union but export duties are the property of the various States.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked unless another day be fixed by law and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as a diplomatic or military or imposed by law. In ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and retain at the same time their seats in Congress. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation.

<sup>1</sup> Dom Pedro born in 1825 died in 1891.

The following table shows the number of Deputies from the different States and from the Federal district —

	Deputies		Deputies		Deputies
Amapaz	4	Alagoas	6	Rio Grande do Sul	16
Pará	7	Sergipe	4	Minas Geraes	37
Maranhão	7	Bahia	22	Goyas	6
Piauí	4	Espírito Santo	4	Mato Grosso	4
Ceará	10	Rio de Janeiro	17	Federal District	10
Rio Grande do Norte	4	São Paulo	22		
Parahyba	5	Paraná	4	Total	212
Pernambuco	17	Santa Catharina	4		

Senators, 68 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President has the nomination and dismissal of ministers, supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Tribunals for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

*President of the Republic.*—Marshall Hermes da Fonseca, elected March 2, 1910. Assumed office November 15, 1910. Fourth term of office, (1910-1914).

There are 7 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments — 1. Finance, 2. Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine, 5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Communications and Public Works, 7. Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

## I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each State must be organized under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sanction. The Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States. In case of obstinate infringement of the Federal Constitution by State authorities the only resource of the central power is an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Federal District. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a President appointed for five

# AREA AND POPULATION

669

years by the President of the Republic. There are in Brazil 3,161 municipalities and 2,161 parishes.

## Area and Population.

Following are the census returns of 1890 and of 1900 —

States	Area sq. miles.	Population		
		1890	1900	Per sq. mile 1900
Alagoas	22,538	511,440	642,249	28.7
Amazonas	732,439	147,915	249,756	0.3
Bahia	164,643	1,919,802	2,117,956	12.3
Ceará	40,247	806,687	849,127	21.1
Espírito Santo	17,312	185,997	209,788	12.1
Goyaz	288,536	227,572	255,284	0.9
Maranhão	177,541	490,854	459,508	2.8
Matto Grosso	532,633	92,827	118,525	0.2
Minas Geraes	221,951	3,184,099	3,594,471	16.2
Pará	448,903	328,455	445,856	1.0
Parahyba	26,854	457,232	490,734	17.0
Paraná	85,451	249,491	327,180	3.8
Pernambuco	49,578	1,030,224	1,178,150	23.7
Piauí	116,523	267,609	334,828	2.9
Rio de Janeiro	26,634	876,884	926,085	34.7
Rio Grande do Norte	22,195	268,273	274,317	12.3
Rio Grande do Sul	91,388	897,456	1,149,070	12.5
Santa Catharina	28,682	288,769	320,389	11.2
São Paulo	112,807	1,384,753	2,232,279	20.3
Sergipe	15,093	310,926	356,264	23.6
Federal District	588	522,651	780,951	1,359.2
Aggregate	3,218,991	14,338,915	17,818,556	5.4

In 1900 the population consisted of 8,825,636 males and 8,492,920 females.

In 1911 the population was estimated at 23,070,660, and the area 3,293,564 square miles.

The Acre Territory (not included in the census results) has an area of about 74,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 70,000. For this territory Brazil paid to Bolivia 2,000,000 in 1902, the revenue from the territory in 8 years, 1903-07, amounted to 2,118,401. In 1909 the Territory petitioned to be received into the Brazilian Union as a State.

The next census was fixed for June 30, 1911, but owing to lack of funds it was postponed. In 1911 the population of Rio de Janeiro was estimated at 1,123,637; in 1906, 811,365. São Paulo (1911), 450,000, of Bahia, 290,000, of Pernambuco, 130,000, of Belém, 300,000, of Porto Alegre, 100,000, of Minas, 50,000, of Riohoro, 35,000, of Santos, 35,000, of Ceará, 22,000, of Macaé, 26,000; Parahyba, 22,000. São Luiz, 22,000.

The number of immigrants into Brazil from 1880 to 1911 was 2,327,153. In 1911 there were 123,200 immigrants, as follows: Portuguese, 64,754; Spaniards, 27,007; Italians, 23,631; Russians (mostly Poles), 12,236; British, 4,326; Germans, 4,236; Americans, 2,337; French, 1,345; Swedes,

1,116 English, 1,045, and 5,852 of 32 other nationalities. These immigrants were classified as follows: 78,021 voluntary and 55,595 subsidized agriculturalists, 99,811, and of various other professions, 33,805.

A boundary treaty with Colombia was signed on April 24, 1907, and a boundary treaty with Peru was signed September 8, 1909.

### Religion

The connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Government left to the Church all religious buildings and their properties and income. The Catholic Church is perfectly free; religious orders are allowed and are prosperous. All but about 100,000 of the population are Catholics.

There is a Cardinal whose seat is at Rio de Janeiro and who acts as an Archbishop, an archbishop at Bahia, one at Rio de Janeiro, one at São Paulo, one at Pará, and one at Mariana (Minas). There are 25 suffragan bishops. For instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries.

### Instruction.

Education is not compulsory. The Republican Government undertakes to provide for higher or university instruction within the Union, leaving the provision of primary and training schools to the State Governments. There is in fact no university in Brazil, but there are 25 faculties which confer degrees. In Rio de Janeiro are also the military college, the preparatory school of tactics, and the naval school. At the Capital are maintained by the Federal Government a school for the blind and another for the deaf and dumb. The Federal Government maintains also a School of Arts and a National Institute of Music in the Capital, there being similar academies of music in the States of Maranhão, Pará, São Paulo, and several in the State of Rio de Janeiro. In Manaus, Bahia, and Curitiba there are schools of Fine Arts. There are besides 28 industrial schools, 11 agricultural and 9 commercial institutions for tuition. There are faculties of law at Recife, São Paulo, Ceará, Goiás, Pará, Bahia, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, and Rio de Janeiro (2), faculties of medicine at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Porto Alegre, colleges of pharmacy at Ouro Preto, Baur de Faria, and São Paulo, schools of odontology at Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, and also attached to the colleges of medicine and pharmacy, engineering colleges at Rio, Ouro Preto, Bahia, Recife, Porto Alegre, and São Paulo.

There existed in 1910 in the various States, 12,221 primary schools with 684,539 (352,418 boys and 282,121 girls) pupils and 8,064 teachers. Of the total number 6,918 are government schools, 2,608 municipal and 2,695 private. But on April 5, 1911, a decree was issued for the reform of the school system, a feature of which will be that a Board of Education will have entire control over all schools. There are also 327 secondary schools with 30,258 pupils. For teachers' diplomas there are 29 colleges in all Brazil, supported by the Union and 15 private. In recent years public instruction has made great progress.

### Justice and Crime

There is a supreme Federal court of Justice at Rio de Janeiro, and Federal judges in each State. Justice is administered in the States in accordance with State law by State courts, but in Rio de Janeiro Federal Justice is administered. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected for four years, and whose chief function is to settle cases up to a certain amount.

## Finance

Revenue and expenditure (gold milreis = 2s 3d, paper milreis = 1s 4d)

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	(Gold) £	(Paper) £	(Gold) £	(Paper) £
1908	18,100	1,076,616	1,886,000	23,419,910
1909	17,140	2,708,1	11,112,7	2,388,711
1910	11,741,0	19,064,5	4,201,5.5	2,088,47
1911	2,609,1	1,131,301	7,311,0	6,188,111
1912	17,481,078	1,284,301	11,141,101	31,097,13

The Budget for 1913 fixed the expenditure at 451,374,055 milreis paper and 80,861,909 milreis gold, and estimated the receipts at 125,792,996 milreis gold and 354,448,000 milreis paper. Expenditure, 37,855,128; receipts, 37,767,800.

The consolidated foreign debt of Brazil on December 31, 1911, amounted to 82,903,120/ and 800,000,000 francs, the internal paper debt, to 620,520,600 milreis. Paper money in circulation on March 31, 1912, 612,619,628 milreis.

The rate of interest on the Foreign Debt varies from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, that on the Internal Funded Debt from 4 per cent to 6 per cent, but this last has been to a large extent redeemed. The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds called *Apólices* inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortização*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

## State Finances

Each of the States of Brazil has its own receipts, expenditure and debt. The last available figures are those of 1907. For this see THE STATESMAN & YEAR BOOK 1912 p. 676.

On July 24, 1912 a bill was introduced into the Senate, making it necessary for the States to obtain the Federal authorization before contracting any loans.

## Defence

Under the military law of January 1908, military service is obligatory on every Brazilian from 21 years of age to 45. The terms of service are 2 years in the ranks, 7 in the reserve, 7 in the Territorial Army and 8 in the National Guard. The reservists are called up for training annually for 4 weeks, besides which there is rifle practice once a month. The men in the territorial army also have an annual training of 2 to 4 weeks. The army consists of 16 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 12 battalions of rifles, of 12 regiments of cavalry of 4 squadrons and 5 regiments of 2 squadrons, 5 regiments of field artillery of 9 batteries each with 4 guns, 5 howitzer batteries, 6 mountain batteries, 5 battalions of engineers and 8 battalions of garrison artillery. The country is divided into 13 territorial districts, each generally containing one rifle battalion. They also supply men for 5 "strategical" brigades and 3 cavalry brigades, all stationed in the south near the frontiers of the three southern republics. Each "strategical"



The distribution of the imports and exports in 1910 and 1911 was as follows —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Germany	7,431,186	8,124,411	7,457,151	7,412,808
United States	6,160,783	7,107,280	22,436,818	23,146,257
France	4,453,761	4,671,583	6,248,317	6,144,110
Great Britain	13,431,137	17,048,408	13,698,125	13,427,373
Portugal	2,040,772	2,641,198	166,518	297,110
Austria Hungary	660,802	771,071	1,401,590	1,548,989
Belgium	2,131,019	2,202,708	1,172,326	1,556,669
Argentina	4,026,114	4,024,858	2,323,670	2,558,770
Uruguay	1,704,441	1,131,808	1,131,474	1,131,474

The chief articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Brazil (Board of Trade statistics) in two years were —

Imports into U K from Brazil	1910	1911	Exports from U K to Brazil	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Cacao and inc	14,434,521	17,036,661	Cocoa and inc	1,344,390	1,442,316
Raw cotton	800,271	602,400	Cottons and yarn	174,207	1,919,301
Coffee	661,000	808,000	Machinery	1,045,768	1,261,677

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil for 5 years —

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Imports from Brazil into U K	6,944,977	11,290,126	17,495,088	10,564,000	9,887,000
Exports to Brazil from U K	5,115,107	6,470,641	17,421,085	11,984,460	12,640,000

## Shipping and Navigation

In 1911 there entered the ports of Brazil 16,837 foreign steam vessels of 12,557,819 tons and cleared, 16,836 steam vessels of 22,572,498 tons. Of those entering 2,541 with a tonnage of 7,445,203 were British, 1,024 with a tonnage of 2,915,255 German and of those clearing 2,557 with a tonnage of 7,467,787 were British and 1,844 with a tonnage of 3,919,698 were German.

The merchant navy in 1911 consisted of 238 steamers of 130,582 tons net, and 290 sailing vessels of 60,728 tons net. All coasting and river vessels must be Brazilian. The Brazilian Lloyd for coasting trade maintains a monthly service between Rio de Janeiro and New York and has also inaugurated a service between Liverpool, Portugal and Brazil.

## Internal Communications

Brazil possessed on December 3, 1911, railways of a total length of 18,750 miles open for traffic, besides 2,460 miles in process of construction to link up the different State systems, and 3,123 miles for which plans have been approved. During the year 1911, 471 miles were added. About 1,878 miles of railway are owned and administered by the Government. The private

lines are being taken up by one or two large companies, the most important of which is the Brazil Railway Company. This controls a system which when complete, will join up the railways of Brazil with those of Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay. On April 1 1911, the total length of this line was 3,102 miles, 238 miles are under construction and 1,540 miles are being planned.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1911 there were 20,716 miles of line and 72,962 miles of wire. There were 2,043 telegraph offices. The number of messages was 2,835,970 (2,814,350 in 1910). Telegraph revenue 600,000 milreis gold and 6,500,000 paper, expenditure 14,343,930 paper and 828,888,940 gold.

The Post Office carried (1911) 198,514,000 letters, 12,475,000 postcards and 77,498 other postal packets. There were 3,246 post offices.

A wireless system is now in process of completion. Fifteen new stations were erected along the Amazon and Paraguay rivers and 5 on the coast.

### Money and Credit

The metallic money in circulation at the end of 1907 amounted to 114,600 milreis gold and 9,054,158 milreis silver. The amount of paper money in circulation is being gradually reduced. The amount in circulation on December 31, 1911 was 204,173,200 milreis. A law is to be proposed (1913) creating two new coins, one of gold value one pound sterling, and one of silver value about 10d. the gold piece to be exactly divisible by 25 of the silver ones. This will mean reducing the par standard from 27 pence to 16 pence. Under decree of December 30 1905 the Bank of Brazil was re-organized. It has a monopoly of the issue of gold cheques for payment of duties, preference given to it for the substitution of paper money by bank notes and after satisfactory liquidation of the old account it will have the right to issue interest bearing 'notes'. Its revenues for the year 1911 amounted to 11,867,570 milreis (741 171/2), and its reserve fund was 1,672,579 milreis. A decree was issued in November 1907, for the establishment of a Central Agricultural Bank with a capital of 20,000,000 milreis.

The value of the currency milreis fluctuates. In 1909 the average rate of exchange was 17 1/2d.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

#### MONEY

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* is of the par value of 2s. 2 93/4d. (practically 27d.). The Government was authorized in December 1905 to purchase bar silver for the coinage of 2, 1, and 1/2 milreis pieces .900 fine, weighing respectively 20, 10, and 5 grammes.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1882, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient measures are still partly employed. They are —

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1 012 lbs avoirdupois
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	92 88 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	129 54 „ „
„ <i>Alquiere</i> (of Rio)	=	1 imperial bushel
„ <i>Oitava</i>	=	55 84 grains

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

### 1 OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister* — F. de Oliveira Lima

*1st Secretary* — Alberto Guerra Duval

*2nd Secretary* — A. da Silva Gordo

*2nd Secretary* — J. de P. Rodrigues Alves

*Military Attache* — Manoel S. de Oliveira

*Naval Attache* — Captain Cinadros

*Consul General in Liverpool* — J. C. da F. Pereira Pinto

*Consul General in London* — F. Alves Vieira

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Limonck, Manchester, Milfordhaven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton.

### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL

*Envoy and Minister* — Sir W. H. D. Hagland, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed 1906

*Secretaries* — A. Robertson and H. S. Birch

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Ceará, Maceio, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manaus, Parangaba and São Paulo.

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## BULGARIA

## Reigning King

**Ferdinand**, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the late Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orléans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born February 26, 1861, was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the National Assembly July 7, 1887, assumed the government August 14, 1887 in succession to Prince Alexander, who had abdicated September 7, 1886. His election was confirmed by the Porte and the Great Powers in March, 1896. Married (1) April 20, 1893, to Marie Louise (died January 31, 1899) eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma issue Boris, born January 30, 1894, Cyril, born November 17, 1895. Eudoxia, born January 17, 1898. Nadejda, born January 30, 1899. (2) On February 28, 1908, to Princess Eleonore of Reuss-Kostritz.

The Prince must reside permanently in the Principality. The princely title is hereditary. In May 1893, the Grand Sublime confirmed the title of 'Royal Highness' to the Prince and his heir and this style was recognised by the Porte and by Russia in April 1896. On July 10, 1911, the Grand Sublime confirmed the title of 'King'. According to the Constitution the Sovereign must profess the Orthodox religion, excepting the case of the present King.

The civil list is fixed at 1,250,000 leva (francs) besides 430,000 leva for the maintenance of palaces &c.

## Constitution and Government

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by the Treaty that Bulgaria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan with a Christian Government and a national militia. The Prince of Bulgaria should be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte with the consent of the Powers, but no member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers should be elected. On October 5, 1908, Bulgaria declared her independence. The difficulty as to compensation to the Turkish Government in respect of railway claims has been arranged by an understanding between the Turkish Government and the Oriental Railways Company and the Powers have recognised Bulgarian independence, and the title of 'King of the Bulgarians' assumed by Prince Ferdinand.

Eastern Rumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan under conditions of administrative autonomy with a Governor General nominated by the Porte. On September 18, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, and the union of the province with Bulgaria proclaimed. As the result of the Conference held at Constantinople by the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty during the latter months of 1885, the Sultan, by Imperial Firman, April 6, 1886 agreed that the government of Eastern Rumelia should be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria as Governor General, the Musulman districts of Kirjali and the Rupchus (Rhodope) being re-ceded to the Porte. The rectification of the Organic Statute—chiefly as concerned the questions of the tribute and the customs—was undertaken by a Turco-Bulgarian commission sitting at Sofia, but its labours were abruptly brought to a close by the events which overthrew Prince Alexander on the night of August 20, 1886. The province for all purposes forms part of Bulgaria. It is under the administration at Sofia, which is now the only recognised capital, Philippopolis being merely the seat of a prefecture.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, and June, 1911, the

legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the *Sobranje* or *National Assembly*. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. Those residing in the city where the National Assembly meets receive 15 leva (12s) a day (including Sundays and holidays) during session, others, 20 leva (16s) a day with travelling expenses. All over 30 years of age who can read and write (except the clergy, soldiers on active service, persons deprived of civil rights &c) are eligible as representatives. The duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the King, when new elections must take place within two months. Laws passed by the *Sobranje* require the assent of the King. Questions concerning the acquisition or cession of territory, changes in the constitution, a vacancy on the throne, or the appointment of a regent have to be decided by a Grand *Sobranje*, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary *Sobranje* is elected, but with double the number of members. For the Fifth National Assembly (1911) 1 043 048 electors were entitled to vote but only 556,792 actually voted.

*Sobranje* (elected September 19, 1911) 190 Nationalists 5 Agrarians 7 Liberals, 6 National Liberals 1 Young Liberal, 6 Democrats

The executive power is vested in a Council of eight Ministers nominated by the King—namely 1 Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship 2 Minister of the Interior and of Public Health 3 Minister of Public Instruction, 4 Minister of Finance 5 Minister of Justice 6 Minister of War 7 Minister for Commerce and Industry, 8 Minister of Agriculture 9 Minister of Public Works, Ways and Communications, 10 Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.

### Area and Population

The estimated area of Bulgaria is 33,647 English square miles. By a census taken on December 31 1910, the population of the whole kingdom was ascertained to be 4 337 516 (2 206,491 males and 2 130,825 females) as against 4 035,575 (2 057,092 males and 1 978 483 females). Bulgaria is divided into 12 districts (including the 8 districts of Eastern Rumelia)

Area and population of districts according to census of December 31, 1910 —

		Area	Popula- tion			Area	Popula- tion
		sq miles				sq miles	
1	Bourgas	6 409	311 508	8	Rousse (Rus chuk)	2 145	406 809
2	Varna	2 354	329 114	9	Sofia	1 852	451 98
3	Vidin	8 226	237 571	10	St. Zagora	6 540	441 989
4	Vratsa	173	31 440	11	Tyрноvo	2 471	444 167
5	Kustendil	84	73 122	12	Choumen	2 691	222 601
6	Plough (Philippopolis)	3 238	447 308	Total		38 647	4 337 16
7	Pleven	1,801	361 948				

The population, divided according to nationality, was as follows in 1910 3,203,810 Bulgarians, 488 010 Turks, 75 773 Rumanians 63,487 Greeks 98,004 Gipsies, 37,663 Jews, 3 863 Germans, 3 275 Russians and 61,690 of other nationalities. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population (census, 1910) of 102,812. The other principal towns, with population in 1910, are Philippopolis 47,981, Rustchuk, 36,255 Varna, 41,419, Shumla, 22,225, Silivro (Shiven), 50 598, Pleвна (Pleven), 28,049

1 See note under Area and Population of Turkey

The census returns of 1905 referring to callings (issued in 1912) shows the following distribution of the population—Agriculture, 3,109,270 (1,552,240 men and 1,557,030 women), mining 2,064 (1,948 men and 716 women), industry 358,846 (200,775 men and 158,071 women), transport workers, 64,408 (34,170 men and 30,238 women), commerce, 165,806 (82,390 men and 73,416 women) public defence, 49,336, public service, 48,596 (26,767 men and 21,829 women), liberal professions, 78,566 (39,985 men and 38,581 women) Total 1905, 4,035,575—2,057,092 men and 1,978,483 women

The movement of population in the principality in five years has been —

Years	Marriages	Living births	Still births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1907	40,542	181,138	1,000	93,111	87,548
1908	37,016	170,748	939	100,000	17,400
1909	38,771	172,583	1,544	113,904	19,771
1910	—	—	—	—	—
1911	41,508	1,000	—	74,800	—

### Religion and Instruction

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox communion. The church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. There are 11 Eparchies or Bishoprics. The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at funerals, marriages &c. Of the population in 1905, 3,345,519 belonged to the Orthodox Church 603,867 were Mahomedans, 37,656 were Jews, 29,684 were Catholics, 12,622 Gregorian Armenians, 5,644 Protestants. The Mahomedans are mostly in the northern and eastern provinces.

There is a university at Sofia, with three faculties—History and Philology, Physics and Mathematics, and Law. In 1908-09 it was attended by 1,569 students, of whom 217 were women, and there were 58 professors and lecturers.

In 1909-1910 the Bulgarian and other secondary schools were as shown in the following table. The non-Bulgarian schools were Turkish, Greek, Jewish, Armenian, American, French and German —

Description of Schools	Schools	Teachers		Pupils	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Gymnasias	27	1941	—	1,992	2,807
Lower Middle Class	262	1,908	468	33,058	15,141
Special Technical and Other Schools	10	—	—	4,749	4,744

In 1909-10 there were 3,786 elementary schools with 8,697 teachers and 430,011 pupils (262,394 boys and 167,717 girls).

For education the State grants a yearly subvention which provides for half the cost (two-thirds in the case of the elementary schools), the remainder being provided in towns by the municipalities and in villages by the communal authorities. Education is free and nominally obligatory for a period of four years (8-12). The richer parents are, however, required to pay 20 leva (16s.) a year for each of their children attending the higher schools. There are free public libraries at Sofia, Philippopolis, Varna, and Rustchuk.

### Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 5 years were as follows (25 leva = £1) —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Revenue	£ 843,430	£ 1,087,400	£ 884,940	£ 1,187,811	£ 7,610,120
Expenditure	£ 805,480	£ 1,151,190	£ 888,160	£ 1,110,616	£ 7,677,041

For 1912 the chief sources of revenue are direct taxes, 1,593,640*l*; indirect taxes 2,743,600*l*. The chief branches of expenditure were Public Debt 1,605,880*l*; War 1,620,000*l*; Interior, 441,280*l*; Instruction, 998,640*l*; Finance 343,000*l*; Public Works (including railways, posts and telegraphs), 1,360,120*l*.

Debt in 1911, 24,407,976*l* as follows — 6 per cent loan of 1892, 3,470,700*l*; 5 per cent loan of 1902, 4,064,200*l*; 5 per cent loan of 1904, 3,884,700*l*; 4½ per cent loan of 1907, 5,733,400*l*; 4½ per cent loan of 1909 (to the Russian Government) 3,271,976*l*; 4½ per cent loan of 1909, 3,978,000*l*.

### Defence

Service is universal and compulsory. Mahomedans are exempted, but like all others exempted, pay a tax. Service in the ranks commences at the age of 20 and is now for 2 years in the infantry and for 3 years in the other arms. Reserve service is for 18 years in the infantry and 16 years in the other arms. The reservists are liable to be called out for 3 weeks training annually.

After completion of his reserve service, the Bulgarian soldier passes to the Opolchenie (Territorial Army), serving in the first ban for 4 years (infantry), or 5 years (all other arms). Finally the men of all arms pass for 2 years to the second ban, thus completing a total service of 26 years.

The Bulgarian infantry is organised in 36 regiments of 2 battalions, each of 4 companies, and the artillery in 9 regiments of 2 divisions each of 3 batteries of 4 guns, 12 mountain batteries, and 3 battalions of fortress artillery. Every infantry regiment has also a *uzhka* company, which permits of a company being constantly detached to the frontier. These companies are relieved half yearly. While on frontier duty they receive no recruits. On mobilisation each infantry regiment expands to four battalions, and each artillery regiment forms a third division of 3 batteries. Further from the large number of reservists of each regiment is formed a reserve regiment of 4 battalions, and a depot battalion.

There is one guard cavalry regiment of 3 squadrons, 4 line regiments of 4 squadrons and 6 of 3 squadrons. On mobilisation all regiments are raised to 4 squadrons and a depot squadron. There further are 3 battalions of pioneers, 1 railway battalion, 1 pontoon battalion, 1 telegraph battalion, etc.

The Opolchenie forms on mobilisation 36 battalions of the first ban, and 36 half battalions of the second ban.

The reservists not required to complete the field units join the depots and are available to make good the waste of war.

Bulgaria is divided into 9 military districts, each of which supplies a complete division to the field army, besides a portion of the independent cavalry, fortress artillery and engineers, mountain artillery, etc. The



strength of the divisions in peace (8 battalions, 6 batteries, etc.) is small, but in war, besides the expansion above mentioned, a third (reserve) brigade is added, raising each division to 24 battalions, 3 squadrons, 9 batteries, a battalion of pioneers, &c., to a total strength, including divisional troops, of 23,500 men.

The peace strength of the Bulgarian army is about 3,900 officers and 56,000 all other ranks but the field army consisting of 9 divisions and 1 cavalry division, with the remainder of the reserve troops (available for the communications) and the mountain and howitzer artillery regiments should amount to about 235,000 combatants.

The Bulgarian infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, calibre 315. Cavalry have the Mannlicher carbine. The field gun is the Schneider Q F gun of 7.5 cm calibre. The mountain batteries are armed with the light Krup 7.5 cm Q F guns.

### Production and Industry

The State is theoretically the owner of the land; the land holder has a perpetual lease descending to heirs, and pays one tenth of the produce by way of rent (paid still, to a great extent, in kind). The communes hold pasture land and wood land in perpetuity and pay no rent and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood cutting rights.

About five-sevenths of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The total area of Bulgaria comprises 9,570,450 hectares of which in 1911, 3,927,571 hectares is cultivated and 3,041,824 hectares is under woods and forests. About 2,506,137 hectares is under cereals, 7,789 under tobacco, and 79,406 under vines. The principal agricultural product is wheat, of which there was a yield of 17,170,164 cwt. in 1909, 22,626,986 cwt. in 1910 and 23,563,167 cwt. in 1911. The yield of rye was 7,381,778 cwt. in 1911, oats, 5,840,078 cwt., barley, 8,708,935 cwt., maize 28,881,121 cwt. The total yield of cereals of all kinds in 1910 was 2,688,127 tons, in 1909, 2,010,000 tons valued at 18,764,000/. Wine, tobacco and silk are also produced, and of roses is largely manufactured. Cotton and rice are grown. In 1912, 1,120,500 hectares (1,118,409 in 1911) was estimated area under wheat cultivation, with an expected yield of 17,350,000 quintals (19,596,000 in 1911), rye, 215,000 hectares (220,721 in 1911) yielding 3,150,000 quintals (3,751,176 in 1911), barley, 260,000 hectares (251,178 in 1911), yielding 4,000,000 quintals (4,425,523 in 1911), oats 160,000 hectares (180,797 in 1911) yielding 1,750,000 quintals (2,967,735 in 1911), maize, 650,000 hectares (631,935 in 1911), yielding 14,000,000 quintals (7,770,240 in 1911), rice, 3,000 hectares (2,319 in 1911), yielding 30,000 quintals (30,238 in 1911), sugar beet, 3,000 hectares (2,967 in 1911) yielding 450,000 quintals (620,000 in 1911), tobacco, 10,600 hectares (12,123 in 1911), yielding 80,000 quintals (106,472 in 1911). In 1905 there were in Bulgaria 8,081,816 sheep, 1,370,201 goats, 2,167,275 head of cattle, and 463,241 pigs, 536,618 horses, 124,216 asses, and 11,628 mules.

All minerals belong by law to the State. Besides the coal mines at Pernik worked by the Government, coal of good quality has also been found in Balkans near Trevna, and several working concessions have been granted. About 1,000,000 cubic metres of stone are quarried annually. Iron is found in large quantities, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper also exist in the country. The chief manufactures are woollen goods, cottons, cord, and cigarettes.

# Commerce

## Imports and exports —

	1903	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	4,333,970	4,387,000	206,025	6,417,180	1,008,260	7,824,000
Exports	4,482,000	5,026,000	4,404,250	4,457,347	5,164,068	7,886,800

The following table shows the trade by countries for 1911 —

Country	Imports	Country	Exports
	£		£
U Kingdom	1,199,000	U Kingdom	409,000
Austria Hungary	1,886,000	Austria Hungary	478,000
Belgium	202,000	Belgium	2,161,000
Germany	1,640,000	France	446,000
France	987,000	Germany	916,000
Italy	365,000	Turkey	1,108,000
Turkey	639,000	Greece	508,000
Other countries	1,027,000	Other countries	80,000
Total	7,404,000	Total	7,380,000

The chief imports in 1910 were coal, 132,389; iron, 931,040; building timber 270,720; machinery implements &c 791,078; cottons, 1,976,310; hides skins, leather, &c, 967,500. The chief articles of export were wheat 1,505,610; maize, 589,648; live stock, 292,978; silk cocoons 144,934; hides skins, &c, 154,298; attar of roses, 231,718. Other exports are fruit, timber, and tobacco.

A commercial Convention specifying maximum rates of duties leviable on British imports into Bulgaria fixing the dues leviable on merchandise &c. landed at Bulgarian ports and providing for the most favoured nation treatment between Bulgaria and Great Britain was signed at Sofia on December 9 1900.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bulgaria into U K	806,024	63,093	118,040	129,66	317,061
Exports to Bulgaria from U K	564,400	656,618	856,734	707,092	940,998

## Shipping and Communications

The number of vessels entered at the ports of Bulgaria in 1910 was 16,930 of 3,895,880 tons, and 18,898 of 3,891,863 cleared. The chief ports are Varna and Bourgas on the Black Sea, and Rustchuk, Sistor, Vidin on the Danube.

In 1911, Bulgaria (including Eastern Rumelia) had 1,200 miles of railway open, and 187 miles under construction. Railways connect Sofia with the general European system. There were, in 1910, 3,679 miles of State telegraph lines with 6,711 miles of wire and 350 telegraph offices, the messages in 1910 were 1,966,358. There were, in 1910, 27 telephonic systems with 177 miles of line. There were 2,203 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c, carried in 1910 was 61,960,916.

### Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Varna, Burgas, Turnovo and 59 agencies in the different towns of Bulgaria, its capital is 10,000,000 leva, provided by the State with a reserve fund of, 1911, 7 923,671, and it has authority to issue both gold notes and silver notes. The latter were issued for the first time in December, 1899, in September 1911, the note issue amounted to 94,512,000 gold, and 28,600,000 silver. Three foreign banks one German (Banque de Crédit, capital 3,000,000 frs.), one Austro Hungarian (Banque Balkanique, capital 4 000,000 frs.), and the other French (Banque Générale de Bulgarie capital 2,000,000 frs.) have been founded, having their headquarters at Sofia and branches at Varna, Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Burgas. There are 120 agricultural banks for making advances on personal security, with an aggregate capital of 42,845,403 leva on December 31, 1910, and power to borrow from the National Bank. There are a few Bulgarian gold coins, of the value of 100, 20, and 10 leva (frances), but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces. There are silver coins of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lev and 1 lev, 2, and 5 leva (frances) nickel coins of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10 and 20 stotinki (centimes), the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

*Minister in London* — M. Michel Madjaroff (February, 1912)

*Chargé d'Affaires* — M. Constantin C. Mincoff

*Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, and Consul General* — Sir Henry G. O. Bax Ironside K C M G

*Secretaries* — W. O'Reilly and E. Overy M V O

*Military Attaché* — Lt Col F. Lyon, D S O

*Vice Consul* — W. B. Heard

*Hon. Attaché* — K. E. Digby

There are Vice-Consuls at Philippopolis and Varna, and Consular Agents at Burgas and Rustchuk.

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## CHILE

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18 1810 finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818. The Constitution voted by the representatives of the nation on May 25, 1833 with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 37 members popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies while the Chamber of Deputies composed of 118 members chosen directly by departments for a period of three years consists of one representative for every 5000 of the population, or a fraction not less than 15,000, the present number of deputies was determined in 1910 on the basis of the census results of 1905. Both bodies are chosen by the same electors. Electors must be 21 years of age, and able to read and write. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating by ballot, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not reeligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law. The day of a Presidential election is June 25 of the last of the five years of a Presidency, and the inauguration takes place on September 18 of the same year.

*President of the Republic*—Señor Dr. Ivonne Barros Lino, assumed office December 28 1910.

The salary of the President is fixed at 1,8841, with 9231 for expenses.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State of five members nominated by the President and six members chosen by the Congress, and a Cabinet or Ministry divided into six departments viz, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Public Instruction Finance, Defence Industry and Public Works.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendentes*, and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 9 members, inhabitants popularly elected for three years. The police of Santiago and

of the capitals of departments is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury

### Area and Population

The Republic is divided into 23 provinces, subdivided into 78 departments, and 1 territory. Departments and territories are subdivided into 865 sub-delegations and 3 068 districts.

In 1834 the provinces of Tarapaca and Tacna were ceded to Chile by Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of which period a *plebiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong. The provinces, however, are still occupied by Chile.

Area and population of the provinces at the end of 1910 —

Provinces	Area Sq Miles	Popu- tion 1910	Pop per Sq Mile	Provinces	Area Sq Miles	Popu- tion 1910	Pop per sq Mile
Tacna	9 248	42,925	8.1	Valle	3 401	10 868	48.5
Tarapacá	18,125	116 940	6.1	Concepcion	3 500	230 664	66.7
Antofagasta	46 597	118,715	2.6	Arauco	2,446	62 769	25.5
Atacama	20 720	105 115	2.1	Biobío	5 245	100 485	18.7
Cochinbo	18,457	178 731	18.1	Mallico	2,973	113 920	36.8
Aconcagua	6,485	152,789	23.0	Cautin	580	161 935	29.1
Valparaíso	1 858	209 466	144.3	Valdivia	8 532	131 751	13.7
Santiago	6 663	468 990	61.4	Llanquihue	5,590	118 28	2.0
O Higgins	2 289	94 27	40.3	Chiloé	8 580	11 67	1.4
Colechagua	3 853	150 421	41.8	Magallanes			
Curico	2,978	108 100	36.0		14 174	23 600	0.2
Talca	2 689	157 790	33.9				
Linares	3 941	111 773	27.7				
Maule	2,474	115 368	44.6	Total	992 500	3 410 060	11.1

Many islands to the north, west, and south, belong to Chile. The coast line is about 2,485 miles in length.

In 1885 the population numbered 2,527,320, in 1895 2,712,140 in 1905 3,399,928. In 1907, 3 249,279 (1,624,221 males and 1,625 058 females).

The population of the principal towns in 1910 was — Santiago, 332,724, Valparaíso, 179,815, Concepcion, 55,554, Iquique, 44,171, Talca, 38,040, Chillan, 42,500, Antofagasta, 32,496, Viña del Mar, 26,262, Curico, 18 318, Temuco, 16,087, La Serena, 24,425, Talcahuano, 16,261, Valdivia, 17 681. The great majority of the population is of European origin. The indigenous inhabitants are of three branches the *Fuegians*, mostly nomadic, living in or near Tierra del Fuego, the *Araucans* (101,118) in the valleys or on the western slopes of the Andes, the *Changos*, who inhabit the northern coast region and work as labourers.

Births, marriages, and deaths, exclusive of still births —

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1906	117,082	18,507	104,890	12,142
1907	126,104	21,286	96,534	29,570
1908	126,733	21,483	104,226	25,507
1909	129,333	19,637	104,707	24,626
1910	130,052	19 326	106,073	23 979

Immigration is small, but is encouraged by the Government. The number of immigrants in 1910 was 2,543 in 1911, 1,711. Colonies (agricultural settlements) are encouraged and their number and importance are increasing.

### Religion

The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. There is one archbishop (Santiago), three bishops, and two vicars apostolic.

### Instruction

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, but is not compulsory. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the Universities (one belonging to the State, the other a Catholic university) and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lycæums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces and in some departments. In the State University the branches included are theology, law, and political science, medicine and pharmacy, physical and mathematical sciences, philosophy, literature, and the fine arts. In 1911, in the 2 Universities there were 2,685 matriculated students studying law, mathematics, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and nursing. In the same year 41 *hijos* for boys and 36 for girls had 1,033 teachers and 20,329 matriculated students (12,062 males and 8,277 females). There are 15 normal schools with 262 teachers and 2,822 students besides one belonging to the Archbishopric with 74 students. There are many institutions for technical instruction. The Agricultural Institute has 94 students and there are 6 other schools for different agricultural subjects. There are mining schools at La Serena, Santiago and Copiapó. Ten commercial schools have 2,286 pupils. There are schools of industry of design, of electric work, of hygienic work, of mechanics, of modelling. Among the professional schools are 29 for girls with 286 teachers and 4,084 students. The Society for the Development of the Textile Industries maintains 11 schools with 902 pupils. There were in 1911, 2,896 public primary schools, with 375,274 pupils, an average attendance of 188,326, and 4,829 teachers. In addition the private schools receiving assistance from the Government had 36,577 scholars, and those receiving no assistance had 30,385 teachers. Other educational institutions are the Paedagogic Institute, the National Conservatory of Music, the National Observatory, School of Arts and Trades, Institute for Deaf Mutes, School for the Blind, and public museums. The National Library contains 135,494 volumes. The cost of maintaining the public primary schools in 1910 was 7,317,885 pesos. There are 254 newspapers and journals published in Chile, including 63 dailies and 113 weeklies.

### Justice, Crime, Pauperism

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, seven Courts of Appeal distributed over the Republic, tribunals of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. In 1910, 548 children (448 boys and 105 girls) were sent to the 200 reformatory schools, 41,877 offenders (6,632 women) were sent to prison,

1,280 criminals were sent to houses of correction (*presidios*), and 234 men were sent to the 2 penitentiaries.

At 99 hospitals in Chile in 1910, there were admitted 96,550 patients, on December 31 there were 7 082 in hospital, at the imbecile asylum at the end of 1910 there were 2 593 patients

### Finance

The public revenue is mainly derived from nitrate duties, customs duties, the alcohol tax, the railways, post office &c, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works and salaries.

In recent years the revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary) in gold and in currency pesos was as follows (gold pesos = 18*d*) —

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Gold	Currency	Gold	Currency
1908	65,230,892	160 428,470	39 102,517	198,311 780
1909	128,008,021	245 267,030	135 169,887	800,459,758
1910	82 764,423	132,975 645	60,677,704	234,143 253
1911	71 908,370	119 214,928	80 775,635	204,191,707
1912	101 050 000	139,200 000	71 358,878	281,128,726

Estimated expenditure for 1910 in pesos is 287,401,000 currency and 55,746 000 gold. The estimated income is 194,900,000 currency and 108,000 000 gold.

On June 1, 1912, the external debt amounted to 35,163,620*l*, equivalent to 338,781,600 gold pesos. The internal debt stood at 180,593,872 pesos paper, of which 150,366,403 represent issues of paper money

### Defence

The Chilean Army is a national militia in which all able bodied citizens are obliged to serve. Liability extends from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive. Recruits are called up in their 20th year, and are trained for one year. And they afterwards serve for 9 years in the reserve of the active army. After that they belong till completion of their 45th year to the second reserve. The latter is organised as a second line army.

Chile is divided into 4 zones, or military districts, each of which furnishes a complete division on mobilisation. There are 16 battalions of infantry, 8 regiments of cavalry, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 8 batteries of field artillery, 8 batteries of mountain artillery, 2 battalions of fortress artillery, and 4 battalions of engineers. The total strength of the active army is 18,000 officers and men.

The infantry are armed with the Chilean Mauser rifle (1895), calibre 7 mm, and the cavalry have a carbine of similar pattern. The field artillery are armed with Q F Krupp guns.

Military expenditure about 1,220,000*l*. The peace establishment for 1912 was fixed at 19,360 and 1,787 gendarmes.

The principal vessels of the Chilean fleet are as follows —

Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armoring Inches	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal Speed
<i>Pre Dreadnoughts</i>							
Capitan Prat	1890	3,986	12	6 3/4 in 3 4/7 in	4	12,000	18.5
<i>Dreadnoughts</i>							
Valparaiso Almirante Cochrane	bidg 28,000		—	10 14-in 12 6 in	—	37,000	23
<i>Armored Cruisers</i>							
Esmeralda	1890	7,050	6	8 in 10 6 in	3	18,000	23.0
O Higgins	1896	8,000	7	4 8 in 10 6 in	3	16,000	17
<i>Protected Cruisers</i>							
Blanco Encalada	1898	4,420	—	2 8 in 10 6 in	5	14,500	22.0
Pres. Errazuriz	1890	4,080	—	4 6 in	3	5,400	19.6
Chacabuco	1894	4,300	—	2 5 in 10 4 7 in	5	16,000	24.0

There are also 3 torpedo gunboats, 13 destroyers, 5 modern torpedo boats, and 2 submarines. Also a mine ship, and a hospital ship. Total strength of navy, 6,084 officers and men.

### Agriculture and Industry

Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine, fruit, and vegetables. In 1910, 2,285,320 acres were under wheat and 129,970 acres under barley. The principal crops of the harvest 1911-12 were estimated as follows:—Wheat, 248,460 tons, potatoes 101,240 tons, barley, 26,281 tons, oats, 13,002 tons, maize (corn) 15,510 tons, beans 18,513 tons, peas, 8,743 tons, wine, 28,004,394 gallons, chuchas, 5,591,752 gallons, cordials, 4,794,980 gallons, spirits, 731,241 gallons. On December 31, 1912, the live stock of Chile comprised 415,000 horses and mules, 1,640,322 oxen, 3,587,788 sheep, and 159,000 pigs. Dairy farms and the production of butter and cheese are on the increase. In Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego large tracts of country are devoted to sheep farming. Extensive natural forests are found, the largest being found in the provinces of Valdivia (1,885,406 acres), Llanquihue (1,406,024 acres), and Chiloé (1,188,572 acres). The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapaca.

The number of work people employed in mineral workings in 1905 was 53,600, of whom 6,500 worked at coal mines, 15,500 at metalliciferous mines, 30,600 at nitrate of soda workings, and 1,000 at other works. In 1911, it was 73,180.

The metals obtained were gold, silver, copper, cobalt, and manganese, the non metallic substances being coal, nitrate, borate, salt, sulphur, and guano. In June, 1912, it was reported that iron ore deposits had been found in the province of Coquimbo, estimated at over 200,000,000 tons. The value of mineral output in 1909, was 19,583,913 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in 1910, 22,527,927 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in 1911, 24,880,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  (nitrate alone, 20,320,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ ).



The total exports of nitrate and of iodine in recent years are stated as follows —

Years	Nitrate	Iodine	Years	Nitrate	Iodine
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
1900	1,668,771	64	1909	1,114,196	—
1907	1,400,623	99	1910	974,133	—
1908	1,831,111	930	1911	9,399,791	—

The more important of the industries of Chile (after the chemical and metallurgical) are those concerned with the manufacture or preparation of food substances, beverages (beer, wine, spirits), textiles, clothing, leather, wood work (including furniture and carriages of various sorts), pottery.

### Commerce

Imports and exports (including re-exports) (special trade, including bullion and specie) (1 peso = 18d) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2,074,140	2,044,410	1,950,211	2,311,427	2,175,000
Exports	2,074,140	2,074,410	2,843,587	3,711,000	4,000,000

The following table shows the principal imports and exports for 1911 (1 peso = 18d) —

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	(old) pesos		(old) pesos
Cottons and Woollens	78,640,863	Minerals	294,411,411
Coal and other Minerals	68,111,111	Vegetable products	1,111,111
Oil &c	2,074,474	Industrial articles	1,111,111
Machinery	42,298,571	Animal products	88,947
Paper materials	11,104,902	Timber	118,148
Animal products	94,848,711	Live animals	42,111,111
Chemicals	4,444,444		

Foreign trade of Chile (in gold pesos each equal to 18d) —

Imports from	1910	1911	Exports to	1910	1911
Great Britain	94,063,702	111,777,869	Great Britain	127,057,288	14,013,102
Germany	2,044,029	89,318,452	Germany	68,408,224	71,894,104
United States	5,620,794	43,221,838	United States	67,618,844	73,404,980
Argentina	1,007,002	21,410,848	France	14,948,724	16,008,861
Peru	14,920,519	20,848,781	Belgium	9,420,514	9,681,811
France	19,208,021	18,990,996	Netherlands	6,714,057	6,424,811
Belgium	6,758,268	10,667,006	Spain	5,404,771	6,111,870
Italy	8,848,432	8,681,839	Argentina	2,878,856	8,384,000
India	11,008,906	6,104,645	Peru	2,057,200	1,074,477
Australia	7,468,658	6,056,340	Italy	1,914,817	978,871

The foreign trade is distributed over about 15 ports, the principal of which are Iquique, Valparaíso, Pisagua, Coquimbo, Coronel, Talcahuano, Chilo, and Antofagasta.

The chief imports into, and domestic exports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) from and to Chile in two years, were as follows (but of the metal imports here given large quantities are really from Bolivia) —

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Nitrate	1 112 011	1 177 225	Cottons	1 891 441	1 400 688
Copper	4 618	4 401 152	Woolens	148 850	716 476
Copper ore	468 000	426 687	Ironwork	792 144	910 815
Tin ore	235 72	208 401	Coal	708 706	44 217
Wool	588 311	113 444	Machinery	382 177	689 445
			New ships	6 760	41 781

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Chile to U K	6,603 489	5 608 559	181 737	4 936 818	4 958 000
Exports to Chile from U K	1 866 440	4 632 025	471 568	6 159 419	6 165 000

### Shipping and Navigation

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, in 1911 of 84 steamers of 69,604 tons net and 91 sailing vessels of 52 918 tons net. The shipping entered and cleared at the ports of Chile in 1911 was as follows — Entered 14,698 vessels of 26,164,068 tons, cleared, 14 649 of 25,941,933 tons.

The Chilean 'South American Steamboat Company' with 12 steamers for general navigation and 7 for river navigation receives an annual subvention. The vessels of the company ply between South American Pacific ports, but do not now go to San Francisco in California. Other steamship lines on the coast are those of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British), with 43 steamers and the lines of 6 other British companies, the Kosmos Steamship Company (German), and the Roland line (German), the Italian Lloyd del Pacifico has begun a service between Genoa and Chilean ports.

### Communications

In 1910 there were in Chile 15,000 miles of public road, and 972 miles of navigable river.

In 1911 the total length of railway lines open for traffic was 3 952 English miles, of which 1,979 belonged to the State. Mileage under construction 1,828. Number of passengers carried (1911), 11 164,444. The trans-Andine railway has been completed by a line from Los Andes to the summit of the Cordillera joining one of the same range (1 metre) from Mendoza. The whole line was opened for traffic in April 1910. The Arica to La Paz railway was opened on Aug. 6, 1912. It has a length of 266 miles, of which 127 are in Chile and 139 in Bolivia. The cost was 2,450,000L.

The post-office in 1911 dispatched 73,393,296 postal packets, of which

4,494,895 were sent abroad. There were 1,104 post offices, besides letter boxes. Revenue (1911-12), 3,426,946 pesos gold, expenditure, 4,269,960 pesos gold.

The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1910 was 22,334 miles, of which 16,513 miles belonged to the State. In 1911 there were 887 telegraph offices, 2,225,000 messages were sent. The Telephone and railway companies have 8,000 miles of telephone lines.

There is also a wireless telegraphy system with 13 stations.

### Money and Credit

In 1912 a law was promulgated establishing a Bank of Issue (Caja de Emision). There are a number of joint stock banks of issue with agencies in Chile. Their joint capital amounted on September 30, 1911, to 183,199,628 pesos, and their reserve funds to 44,145,074 pesos. The largest of the banks is the Bank of Chile with a paid up capital of 30,000,000 pesos. The banks are required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes or securities in the Treasury. There are also land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. Several savings banks are established in the large towns. The 19 principal ones contained on July 1, 1912, deposits to the amount of 2,108,868½. The public savings banks number 72 and on December 16, 1912, had 301,353 depositors.

The currency is mostly paper, the time fixed for the conversion of legal tender paper money has been deferred till January 1, 1916. Under the law which came into force on September 12, 1907, the President in 1907 issued 30,000,000 pesos in legal tender paper money. The paper peso in 1910 fluctuated between the value of 11½d and 10½d.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chile is as follows.—Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 peso pieces, called respectively *Condor*, *Doblon*, and *Escudo*. The 10 peso gold piece weighs 5.90103 grammes 916 fine and heretofore contains 5.49178 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the peso, weighing 20 grammes, 400 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso. Bronze coins (95 of copper to 5 of nickel) are the *centavo* and 2½, 2-, and ½-centavo pieces. The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a condor or the (uncoined) gold peso, of the value of 1s. 8d. Its use is obligatory in transactions with the Customs Department of the Government, it serves, too, as the basis of perhaps the larger half of the trade in imported merchandise, though the actual gold coin is not in these cases usually tendered. A forced paper currency is in general use, the paper peso varying considerably in relative value, and representing (1913) about 10½d. The English sovereign has a legal value of 13½ pesos.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1 OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister*—Agnatín Edwards.

*First Secretary*.—Enrique Oyarza.

*Second Secretary*.—Ricardo Pepper.

*Military Attaché*—Lieut. Col. Alfredo Schonmeyer  
*Naval Attaché*—Lieut. Commander Alfredo Santander  
*Financial Attaché*—Luis Waddington  
*Attaché*—Julio Bittencourt  
*Consul in London*—Vicente Echeverría Larraín

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C G), Nottingham, Queenstown, Sheffield Southampton and many other places

## 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE

*Envoy and Minister*—Vacant.  
*Secretary*—John C T Vaughan, M V O  
*British Consul General at Valparaíso*—E G B Maxse, C M G  
 There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo (C), Antofagasta (C), Arica (V C), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (C), Lota, Junín (V C), Pisagua (V C) Punta Arenas (V C), Talcahuano (V C), Tocopilla, Tomé

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Chile

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## CHINA

(TA CHING KUO—CHUNG KUO)

## Government

Up to February 12, 1912, China was a Monarchy, on that day it became a Republic.

The Chinese Imperial family was of Manchu origin dating from 1644, and was styled *Ta Ch'ing Ch'ao* ('Great Pure Dynasty'). The last Emperor P'u yi, was the tenth of the line, but the official genealogy is carried back six generations earlier than the real founder and P'u yi's will be the sixteenth name in the canonized series of Ta Ch'ing Emperors. He was born on February 11 1906, succeeded his uncle the Emperor Tsai tien on November 14 1908, and abdicated on February 12, 1912. He retains the title of Manchu Emperor, but with his death the title will cease. For account of the Revolution of 1911, see *STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK* for 1912, pp. 699-701.

In the abdication edict (published February 15 1912) the Emperor directed Yuan Shih K'ai to set up a Provisional Republican Government.

The Provisional Government is composed of a President, a Vice President, and a National Council, and the administration is carried on by the following Ministries:—(1) Foreign Affairs (*Wai Chiao Pu*) (2) Interior (3) Finance. (4) Education (5) War (6) Marine (7) Industry and Commerce. (8) Agriculture and Forestry (9) Posts and Communications, and (10) Justice. The affairs of Mongolia and Tibet, formerly under the control of the Ministry of the Colonies, are now under the 'Department for Mongolia and Tibet.'

*Provisional President of the Republic.*—Yuan Shih K'ai.

*Provisional Vice President.*—Li Yuan Hung (resides at Wuchang)

The Provisional President was elected on February 15, 1912, and on March 10 he took the oath of office. His tenure of the Presidency will continue until the meeting of the National Convention, i.e. the Upper and the Lower Houses sitting together. In September, 1912, laws were promulgated governing the elections. The final elections for the Lower House were to have taken place on January 10, 1913, and the Parliament to meet on April 8, 1913.

The Parliament consists of a Senate (the Upper House) and a House of Representatives (the Lower House). One member of the House of Representatives nominally represents 800,000 head of population, but pending the taking of a complete census the total number of members returned by the Provinces, including Mongolia and Tibet, is 596. The members of the Senate, elected by the Provincial Assemblies and various Electoral Colleges, number 274.

The Cabinet (*Kuo Wu Yuan*) is composed of the Premier, the heads of the various Ministries and the Chief of the General Staff. On August 1, 1912, Dr G. E. Morrison was appointed Political Adviser to the President of the Republic, and in March, 1913, Mr F. J. Goodnow Constitutional Adviser.

The following are the members of the Cabinet (January, 1913) —

*Premier* — Ping Chuu

*Minister of Foreign Affairs* — Luang Ju hao

*Minister of Finance* — Chou Hsueh hai

*Minister of Education* — Fan Yuan lien

*Minister of War* — Tuan Chi jun

*Minister of Justice* — Han Shuh ying

*Minister of the Interior* — Chao Ping chun

*Minister of Agriculture and Forestry* — Chen Chen huen.

*Minister of Industry and Commerce* — Liu Kuei yi

*Minister of Communications* — Chu Chi Chien

*Minister of Marine* — Liu Kuan hsiung

Considerable discussion as to the seat of Government has resulted in the retention of Peking as the capital for the time being. The Government has not yet been recognised by the Powers.

The Republic has adopted a new flag on which the old yellow dragon has been replaced by five stripes—crimson, yellow, white, blue and black—to denote the five races comprised in the Chinese people, Mongol, Chinese, Manchu, Mohammedan, and Tibetan.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Under the monarchy each of the 22 provinces was ruled by a Viceroy placed over one, two, or three provinces, or by a Governor over a single province, either under a Viceroy or depending directly on the central government. He was assisted by various other high officials, such as the Treasurer, the Judicial Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Education. In August, 1910 in addition a Commissioner for Foreign Affairs was appointed to each of the more important provinces, to rank immediately after the Treasurer—a step which marked the growing importance of foreign relations in Chinese eyes. Each province was sub-divided into prefectures ruled by prefects, and each prefecture into districts, each with a district magistrate. Two or more prefectures were united into a *tao* or circuit, the official at the head of which being called a *Taotai*. Each town and village had also its unofficial governing body of 'gentry'. An Edict of July 22, 1908, instituted Provincial Assemblies, and the first meetings were held on October 14, 1909.

The question of the system of Provincial Government to be adopted is the source of much irritation, the provinces demanding a degree of autonomy which the Central Government is not prepared to grant them. Actually each of the Provinces is under a *Tutu* or Military Governor, who controls only one province (unlike the Viceroys of the late régime). Most of the *Tutus* are upstarts of the Revolution, whose occupation of the position was formally recognised by the President in July 1912. In each of the provinces of Shansi, Hupei and Szechuan there is also a Civil Administrator, who ranks with the *Tutu*. The other high offices in the Provinces are for the time being in a state of utter confusion, but in most Provinces the following officials are found under one title or another: Civil Commissioner, Finance Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, Commissioner of Education, Industrial Commissioner, and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

Regulations have been issued to the Provinces for the election by popular ballot of Provincial Assemblies to take the place of the old unrepresentative bodies, but there is great difficulty in enforcing them

### Area and Population

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest Chinese estimates —

	Area	Population
	Eng sq miles	
China Proper	1 582 470	407,253 030
Dependencies—		
Manchuria	385 610	16 000 000
Mongolia	1 967 400	2 600 000
Tibet	483 200	6 500 000
Chinese Turkestan &c	1 063 340	1 200 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,277 170</b>	<b>483 553 030</b>

In 1904, Mr Rockhill the American Minister at Peking, after a careful inquiry came to the conclusion that the number of the inhabitants of China Proper at the present time is probably less than 270,000,000. The Chinese Imperial Customs in 1911 put the total population at 437 988,000. The figures in the following table are those issued by the Chinese Government as the results of an estimate made for the purpose of the apportionment of the indemnity to the Powers. In the last column the seat of the Viceroy or Governor is named under the heading of Capital —

Provinces	Area English square miles	Population	Pop per sq mi	Capitals
Chihli	116 500	20 087 000	172	Paoitingfu <sup>1</sup>
Shantung	35 070	33 247,900	683	Chi nan
Shensi	81,880	12 200,450	149	T'ai yuan
Honan	67 040	21,816 500	520	K'ai feng
Kiangnan	58,000	19 980,285	367	Soochow <sup>2</sup>
Anhui	54,810	23 670,314	437	Anch ing
Kiangsi	60 490	26,682,125	289	Nan-ch'ang
Chekiang	36,670	11 680,692	310	Haag-chow
Fukien	40,330	22,876,540	494	Fu-chou
Hupeh	71 410	35 230 685	492	Wu-chang (Hankow)
Hsenan	83 280	22,169 072	266	Ch'ang-sha
Shensi	75,270	5 450,182	111	Hsien
Kanun	125 430	10,283,876	82	Lan-chou
Szechwan	218 480	68 724,990	314	Ch'eng tu
Kwangtung	69 970	31 686 961	319	Canton
Kwangsi	77,200	8,142,330	47	Kuail in
Yunnan	67 180	7,650 282	114	Kwai-yang
Yunnan	148,680	12,534,374	84	Yunnan fu
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,582,470</b>	<b>407 253,030</b>	<b>256</b>	

<sup>1</sup> While Paoitingfu is the provincial capital, the Viceroy has since 1870 had his seat at Tientsin.

<sup>2</sup> Hankow is the capital of the Liang-shing Viceroyalty consisting of the Provinces of Kiangnan, Kiangsi, and Anhwei.

On February 27, 1911, the Chinese Government published the results of the second National Census as follows —

Enumeration group	Number of families	Approximate number of inhabitants <sup>1</sup>	Enumeration group	Number of families	Approximate number of inhabitants <sup>1</sup>
Peking	184,570	692,850	Kwangsi	3,489,878	17,199,865
Shantung	692,898	3,461,980	Hupei	4,682,583	24,662,685
Fongtien	799,836	3,999,180	Hunan	4,283,184	21,440,820
Kirin	739,461	3,697,805	Szechwan	3,378,421	16,392,105
Helungkiang	241,011	1,205,055	Kwangtung	5,041,760	25,208,960
Chihli	4,164,229	20,891,145	Kwangai	1,174,544	5,872,730
Kiangning	3,218,488	16,087,415	Yunan	1,548,014	7,740,070
Kiangsu	2,170,128	10,850,640	Kweichau	1,771,638	8,857,665
Anhui	2,141,184	10,706,920	Total	62,083,661	310,168,805
Shantung	1,177,872	5,889,860	Mongolia and Borderlands	125,401	627,255
Shensi	1,140,030	5,690,170	Total	62,159,112	310,795,860
Hunan	1,061,646	5,307,880	Military	321,006	1,605,030
Shensi	1,074,444	5,337,220	Grand Total	62,480,118	312,400,890
Kansu	406,639	2,033,195			
Hainan	444,779	2,243,895			
Fukien	378,450	1,884,270			
Chékiang	3,884,811	19,441,555			

<sup>1</sup> Calculating an average of 5 persons to each family

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki ratified and exchanged at Chéfoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895.

In November, 1897, the Germans seized the Port of Kiao Chan, on the east coast of Shantung, and in March, 1898, obtained from the Chinese a 99 years' lease of the town, harbour, and district. By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia took possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan and their adjacent territories and waters, on lease for the term of 25 years, with option of extension by mutual agreement. In 1900, in consequence of the 'Boxer' uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria. Japan, after long and unsuccessful efforts to induce Russia to withdraw, broke off diplomatic relations, and on February 8, 1904 commenced hostilities. The war, in the course of which Japan proved victorious both on land and at sea, was brought to an end by the Treaty of Portsmouth signed September 5, 1905. Under this Treaty Russia and Japan agreed to evacuate Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of Kwantung (or the Liao tung Peninsula), where Japan succeeds to the leasehold and other rights of Russia. The exclusive administration of Manchuria (with the exception mentioned) was to be restored to China. By treaty of December 22, 1905, China leased to Japan the Liao tung Peninsula, conceded to Japan the control of the railways as far as Chang-chun (Kwanchengtze), and the right to construct a railway from Antung to Mukden, and agreed to open 16 Manchurian ports and cities to foreign commerce. In July, 1910, a convention was signed between Russia and Japan agreeing to co operate to maintain the "status quo" in Manchuria in accordance with the treaties and conventions already made. For such period as Russia should hold Port Arthur, Great Britain was, by agreement with China, April 2, 1898, to hold Wei Hai Wei, in the province of Shantung. For defensive purposes Great Britain has, in addition, obtained a 99 years' lease of territory on the mainland opposite the island of Hong Kong. The Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years



lease of the Bay of Kuang Chau Wan, on the coast of the peninsula, between Hong Kong and the Island of Hainan, and in November, 1899, the possession of the two islands commanding the entrance of the bay. This territory has been placed under the authority of the Governor General of French Indo China.

Peking, the capital of China, according to a census undertaken by the Minister of the Interior (1912) gives the total population as 1,800,000. Tientsin, from 750,000 to 900,000, Canton and Singan, each doubtfully credited with 1,000,000.

The Chinese population of the treaty ports is (1911) estimated as follows, mostly from Imperial maritime customs, partly from Consular returns —

Ports	Population	Ports	Population
Antung	181 000	Hangchow	850 000
Tatungku	5 000	Amoy	460 000
Niuchwang	61 000	Wenchau	100 000
Chiawangtao	5 000	Swatow	8,000
Tientsin	800 000	Poochau	624 000
Chefoo	54 000	Amoy	114 000
Kiauchau	34 000	Swatow	66 000
Chungking	698,000	Canton	900 000
Changsha	250 000	Kongmun	67 000
Yochau	70 000	Samsheu	6 000
Ichang	4 000	Kingchow	43 000
Shasi	90 000	Pakhoi	20 000
Hankau	820,000	Wuchau	59 000
Kiukiang	36 000	Nanning	37 000
Wuhu	125,000	Lungchow	13 000
Nanking	267 000	Mengtze	11 000
Chiakung	184 000	Sze-mao	15 000
Shanghai	651 000	Tengyueh	10 000
Szechau	500 000		

According to an estimate of the Imperial Customs authorities, in 1911 the total number of foreigners resident in China was 153,522, the nationalities most numerously represented being —

Japanese	78 206	American	8,470	French	1 925
Russian	51 221	Portuguese	8 224	Other nationalities	2 362
British	16 256	German	2,754		

### Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

The police authorities of Peking, about the end of 1908, made a census of the temples in Peking and of their inhabitants. The totals are as follows: Temples of all descriptions, 1 049, Buddhist priests, 1,553, Taoist, 133, Nuns, 102, Students (T'u ti), 924, Servants, 795, Lodgers in temples 15,445.

Under the monarchy the Emperor was considered the sole high priest of the Empire, and could alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. The Confucian is the State religion, if the respect paid to the memory of the great teacher can be called religion at all. But distinct and totally separate from the stated periodic observances of respect offered to the memory of Confucius as the Holy Man of old (who was deified by Imperial

decrees of December 30, 1906), and totally unconnected therewith, there is the distinct worship of Heaven (tien), in which the Emperor, as the 'sole high priest,' worshiped and sacrificed to 'Heaven' every year at the time of the winter solstice, at the Altar of Heaven, in Peking. With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist. Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism—originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Probably all Chinese (not Mahometans or Christians) profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with 32 vicariates apostolic besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, and Mongolia. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at about 150,000. Most of the aboriginal hill tribes are still nature worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

### Instruction

For many centuries education of a purely Chinese type was general, and led through an intricate system of public examinations to all classes of employment under the State. Being confined in its scope to the study of Chinese classical literature, this form of education was gradually undermined by the influence of increasing intercourse with other countries, until it was completely swept away by an Imperial Decree of September 3, 1905, abolishing the historic system of examinations.

Since that date an enormous impetus has been given to the new educational movement: schools for the teaching of 'western learning' springing up in every town throughout large portions of the Empire.

The Imperial University at Peking is a Government institution, where the English, French, German, Japanese, and Russian languages, and law, mathematics, chemistry, physiology &c., are taught by European and Japanese professors (6 in 1910), the Chinese education of the pupils (200 in 1910) being entrusted to Chinese teachers (13 in 1910). By the energy of a British medical missionary, an important medical school was founded in Peking in 1906, for the training of Chinese medical students. The expenses of the foundation were met by public subscription among Chinese and foreigners. The Government has undertaken to recognise the diplomas to be issued by this school of medicine, which is known as the Union Medical College, and has given an annual grant towards its expenses. At Tientsin there are a Chinese University with 5 foreign and 7 Chinese professors, an Anglo-Chinese College, an industrial school under Japanese tuition, general medical colleges, and various private and mission schools. In 1911 a scheme was set on foot in London to establish a modern university in Central China (at Hankau Wuchang). The scheme was promoted by committees representative of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London in this country, and of the Universities of Harvard, Columbia, California, and Toronto in Canada and the United States of America. At Chefoo is an imperial college, and in the province are 10 other higher schools with 1,900 students and 73 teachers (53 being

Chinese). There are also private schools and mission schools with medical missionaries and hospitals, all of which are successful. In 15 provincial capitals colleges have been founded, while primary and secondary schools, mechanical, agricultural, police, and military schools are springing up all over China. In the Wuchow prefecture about 60 Government schools have recently been opened, local Buddhist temples having been confiscated and adapted to school purposes. There are numerous Catholic and Protestant mission schools and colleges at Shanghai and other ports, where the French and English languages and lower branches of western science are taught. It is estimated that altogether some 36,600 educational institutions of all grades (military and naval schools included), are to be found in China, with an aggregate enrolment of 880 000 students.

The engagement of America to return to China the surplus of her indemnity of 1860 amounting to some 10 million taels, produced an undertaking from China to spend an equal amount in sending students to the United States. Three such batches of students have already been sent.

Translations of foreign standard works are gradually reaching the most distant parts of the Empire with the effect that the desire for western knowledge becomes year by year more evident among the people. The Chinese Government has of late years established schools with and without foreign instructors in connection with the different arsenals and military establishments at Tientsin, Pao ting fu, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton, and Fuchau, and steps are being taken for the gradual re organisation of military instruction.

Ten Chinese newspapers are published at Shanghai, and some 20 in Peking, while the number of native papers and the influence they wield is growing rapidly. Altogether there must be well over 200 daily, weekly, or monthly journals in China.

### Justice

Under the old system justice was very badly administered, so much so that the Treaty Powers had to claim the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over their own citizens in China. The new régime has brought changes in the judicial system. For the present four kinds of courts are established. (1) The High Court of Justice (*Tu Li Yuan*) which is the Supreme Court of Appeal. (2) Provincial High Courts (*Kao Teng Shen Pan Ting*) in each of the provincial capitals. (3) District Courts, and (4) Courts of First Instance.

Great Britain and the United States have special courts in China, the one, His Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai (established 1865), and the other, the United States District Court for China (established 1906).

The first trial by jury in the annals of China took place on March 28, 1912.

### Finance

No comprehensive statement of the revenue and expenditure of China is published officially, and such estimates as have been formed by Europeans are founded on financial reports of provincial governors published from time to time in the *Peking Gazette*.

According to the Budget for the year 1911 (China's first Budget), published (October, 1910) by the Board of Finance, the total revenue amounts to 297,000,000 taels, while the expenditure is 376,000,000 taels, leaving a

deficit of \$4,000,000 taels. This was however, ruthlessly cut down by the Senate till a deficit of 80,000,000 taels was converted into a surplus of 3,500 000 taels.

Chief Sources of Revenue	Taels	Chief Items of Expenditure	Taels
Land tax estimated to produce	49,000 000	Repayment of loans, &c	56 600 000
Tea and salt taxes "	47,000 000	Army and navy	28 600 000
Government lands "	47,000 000	Communications	87 000 000
Likin "	44,000 000		
Customs "	42,000 000		

The land tax varies in different provinces from 10d. or 1s to 6s 6d or more per acre. The rate of incidence is theoretically fixed but under other names additional taxes are imposed on land. Salt is a Government monopoly all producers being required to sell to Government agents who at a price which covers the duty re sell to merchants provided with salt warrants.

Budget for 1912 — Revenue 268,000,000 taels, expenditure 268,811,000 taels.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Imperial Customs Service which has a large staff of European, American, Japanese and Chinese subordinates, the department being organised somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. By Imperial Decree of May 9, 1906, the customs service, hitherto supervised by the Board of Foreign Affairs, was placed under the control of two Chinese high officials, forming a new department known as the Shui Wu Chu, or Revenue Council. Since November, 1901 the Native Customs at the Treaty Ports hypothecated for the service of the indemnity have been under the Imperial Maritime Customs.

On November 22 1912, an Audit Bureau was established charged with auditing the expenditures and revenues of the Central and Provincial Governments. On Jan 15 1913, an inspectorate general was established for the Salt Gabelle.

The receipts from maritime customs and from opium likin in the last 5 years were (in Haikwan taels) —

Year	Customs	Opium likin	Total	Total	Exchange
	Taels	Taels	Taels	£	Pence
1906	23 080 478	3 871 422	3 901 895	4 388 812	32
1907	31 633 951	3 005 206	3 589 217	4 827 598	31½
1910	32 732 856	2 889,028	35 621 879	4 789 254	32½
1911	32,015 669	2 664 164	36,179 833	4 871 085	32½
1912	—	—	39 930 612	6,090 629	36½

The foreign debt secured on Imperial revenue outstanding December 31, 1911 is shown in the following table —

No.	Nature of Loan	Rate of Interest	Original Amount	Principal outstanding Dec. 1 1911
1	Silver Loan of 1894. (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	7½	10 900,000 Tls	2 160 000 Tls
2	Gold Loan of 1895 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	6½	3,000,000	800 000
3	"Casell Loan of April, 1895 (Chartered Bank)	6½	1,000 000	265,700.
4	"Arnhold Karberg Nanking Loan, 1895 (Barclays Bank)	6½	1 000 000	265,700.

No	Nature of Loan	Rate of Interest	Original Amount	Principal outstanding Dec. 1 1911
5	Russian Loan" of 1895 (French Group)	4%	1,820,000	11,587,478.1
6	Gold Loan of 1896 (Hong Kong, Shanghai, and German Banks)	3%	16,000,000	12,897,435.1
7	Gold Loan of 1898. (Hong Kong, Shanghai, and German Banks)	4½%	16,000,000	14,022,625.1
8	Imperial Railways of N. China Loan 1899 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	5%	2,360,000	1,897,500.1
9	Shensi Railway Loan 1902. (Russo-Chinese Bank)	5%	1,600,000	1,600,000.1
10	Kailash Houan (Pien Lo) Railway Loan, 1903 (Belgian)	5	1,000,000	1,000,000.1
10A	2nd issue of same 1907 (Belgian)	5	640,000	640,000.1
11	Shanghai Nanking Railway Loan 1903 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	"	3,260,000	2,900,000.1
12	Gold Loan, 1904. (Hong Kong and Shanghai and German Banks)	"	1,400,000	200,000.1
13	Hankow Canton Railway Redemption Loan, 1904. (Hong Kong Govt.)	4½	1,100,000	440,000
14	Honan Railway (Pekin Syndicate) Loan of 1905	"	700,000	700,000
15	Canton Kowloon Railway Loan 1907 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	"	1,500,000	1,500,000.1
16	Tientsin Pukou Railway Loan 1905 (Hong Kong and Shanghai, and German Banks)	"	5,000,000	5,000,000.1
17	Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway Loan, 1906 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	5	1,500,000	1,500,000.1
18	Gold Loan of 1908 (Peking Hankow Railway Redemption). (Hong Kong and Shanghai, and French Banks)	"	5,000,000	5,000,000.1
19	Hupeh Provincial Loan of 1909 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	7	400,000 H'kow ts	400,000 H'kow ts
20	Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan, 1909 (Yen 2,180,000)	"	220,000	220,000
21	Helmintun-Mukden Railway Loan 1909 (Yen 830,000)	"	82,834.1	20,186.1
22	Beichai Peking Hankow Railway Redemption Loan, 1910 (London City and Midland Bank for Dunn, Fischer & Co)	7	450,000	450,000
23	Loan to Nanking Viceroy, 1910. (British German French)	7½	8,000,000 lbs.	3,000,000 lbs.
24	Loan to Shanghai Taotai, 1910. (All Foreign Banks)	—	8,500,000 lbs.	8,500,000 lbs.
25	Tientsin Pukou Railway Supplementary Loan 1910 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	"	3,000,000	3,000,000
26	Yokohama Specie Bank Railway Supplementary Loan, 1910. (Yen 10,000,000)	"	1,096,048.1	1,026,048.1
27	Currency Reform Loan 1911 (10,000,000) (American, British German French)	"	10,000,000	400,000
28	Hukwang Railways Loan 1911 (German, British, French American)	6½	6,000,000	8,000,000
29	Hupeh Prov. Silver Loan, 1911 (British German, French, American)	7	2,000,000 H'kow ts	2,000,000 H'kow ts
30	Kwangtung Silver Loan, 1911 (British French, German)	7½	5,000,000 dollars	5,000,000 dollars
31	Various Loans, 1912 (British, Belgian, and Six Power Group)	6½	7,800,000	7,800,000

Total principal outstanding December 31, 1911 72,034,760.1 11,080,000 taels and 5,000,000 dollars, approximately equivalent to 74,440,760.1.

In February, 1912, 'The Chinese Government 6½ per cent. Reorganization Gold Loan of 1912' was floated. The amount was 35 millions sterling.

### Defence.

The task of erecting an army on modern lines was inaugurated by Imperial decree in January, 1905, and in October, 1907, an edict was issued ordering the formation of 36 divisions in the various provinces of the Empire by 1912. Recruitment for this new army, which is called the Lu Chun, is on a principle of modified conscription (which in many provinces amounts to the voluntary principle owing to the dense population and the readiness to serve). The terms of service are 3 years with the colours, 3 in the first reserve and 4 in the second reserve, or 10 years in all. First reservists are called out for 30 days training every year, and men in the second reserve for a like period every other year.

These 36 divisions, of about 10,000 combatants apiece, will eventually be comprised in two armies, a Northern and a Southern. In 1909 recruitment was furthermore commenced for a division of Imperial Guards. Fourteen divisions are understood to be complete and the formation of 16 more has been begun, a "mixed brigade" existing to represent each of them. A division consists of two brigades of infantry, each of 3 battalions, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of artillery of 9 batteries, and one sapper battalion. Although the Guards Division, the 14 other divisions and the 16 mixed brigades ought to number about 250,000 men, it is estimated that the present strength does not exceed 180,000. The northern troops appear to be superior to the others both in training and armament. No organisation is as yet contemplated for the second reserve, which is supposed to form an army in second line. Besides the Lu Chun there are provincial troops still in existence which are the remains of a force which the Lu Chun is superseding; these provincial troops are being reorganised to form a police, they are under the control of the Viceroys of provinces and consist only of mounted troops and infantry.

At the present time the army administration consists of the General Staff and the Ministry of War in Peking and Military Councilors in various provinces. The total force, including provincial troops, patrol troops, &c., is variously estimated as 300,000 to 500,000, and it probably is nearer the latter figure. Pay is considerably in arrears, efforts at disarmament are met with great opposition, and in many districts the army in occupation has turned to its own profit the local sources of revenue.

The Chinese navy consists of the 4,300 ton cruiser *Hai Chi*, (28 in. 10.17 in. guns) of 24 knot original speed, three 3,000 ton cruisers *Hai Yang*, *Hai Shen* and *Hai Shen* (36 in., 8.4 in. guns) and 19.5 knot original speed, a few miscellaneous vessels, some old torpedo boats, and some modern gunboats built in Japan. Two new cruisers of 2,750 tons each (*Yang Swei* and *Chao Ho*) were built in England in 1911, and one (*Fai Hung*) in America. Principal armament of all 28 in. and 4 in. Also 2 gunboats (displacement 780 tons) built in Japan as complement to 12 others constructed there 1906-08. Various more extensive naval programmes have from time to time been mooted but none of them have as yet materialised. The number of the personnel cannot be exactly stated, but it is worthy of mention that both the French and the Japanese who have fought against them, are unanimous in considering the Chinese bluejacket to be a very high asset.

### Production and Industry

China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is all freehold held by families on the payment of an annual tax. The holdings are in general small, the implements used are primitive, irrigation is common. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals, with pease and

beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar, indigo, and cotton are cultivated in the south provinces. The area of cotton production is the basin of the middle and lower Yangtze, but the quantity produced cannot be estimated. At the end of 1916 there were stated to be 33 mills in China, of which half were at Shanghai, with a total of 903,416 spindles and 8 806 looms, and their annual output was given as 372,000,000 lbs. of yarn and 45,000,000 yards of sheetings and drills. Under the restrictive measures introduced in 1906 the cultivation of the opium poppy is being gradually contracted. Other decrees followed with the same purpose, and the anti opium campaign culminated on May 8, 1911 in the signature of an agreement with the British Government whereby the import of Indian opium into China was to be reduced in the same proportion as the diminution of the cultivation of native opium, the importation and cultivation to cease in 1917. A clause was inserted providing that Indian opium shall cease to be conveyed into any province which can show that it has effectively suppressed the cultivation and import of native opium. A further important concession to the desire of the Chinese Government to suppress opium was made by the British Government in the provision for ear marking a restricted number of chests of Indian opium for shipment to China, the number of permits being limited in 1911 to 30,600 and progressively reduced by 5,100 in each successive year during the remaining six years. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu Kien, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiang-si, Cheh Kiang, Nganhwai, Kwangtung, and Szechwen. The exportation of tea (especially black leaf), which fell off owing to the competition of Ceylon and Indian teas, has tended to increase in recent years. In 1911, 1,950 404,000 lbs. (valued at £5,161,800) were exported. The culture of silk is more important than that of tea. Silk culture in China, however, is not in a prosperous condition. Still 27 per cent. of the world's supply of raw silk is from China, the most serious rivals being Japan with 23 per cent. and Italy with 25 per cent. An important feature in the development of the Chinese industries is the erection of cotton and wool mills, and of filatures for winding silk from cocoons in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere. At Shanghai a new cotton spinning and weaving factory with 30,000 spindles, was opened by a Japanese company. It was reported that a total of 34 mills with 932 606 spindles and 4,635 looms were established in China on January 1, 1912. At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice. At Hanyang, near Hankau, are large Chinese iron works, supplied with ore from mines at Ta-yeh, about 60 miles distant. These works were turning out about 800 steel rails a day, but a large amount of machinery was destroyed during the Revolution, and the works are not yet in proper running order.

Many of the 18 provinces and the 3 provinces of Manchuria contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The principal collieries worked by foreign methods are the following — Keping Lanchow mines (joint British and Chinese), 1,453,546 tons in 1911; Fushun mines (Japanese), 830,800, Peking Syndicate mines (British), 417,100, Pinghsiang mines (Chinese), 640,000 Hungshan and Fangtze mines (German), 486,553, Ching Ching mines (Chinese), 150,000, total (1911), 9,897,973 tons. Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is ancient, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. The Ta-yeh mines have (in consideration of a loan of 3,000,000 yen at 8 per cent.) been mortgaged to a Japanese syndicate for 30 years, the Han-yang foundry engaging to buy from 70,000 to 100,000 tons of ore annually during that period at prices already fixed till 1915. On the Upper Yangtze a

foreign syndicate is working for petroleum. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan, where the copper mining industry has long existed, near Kinkiang rich veins of copper ore are now being worked, and near the city of Mengtze tin, lead, and silver are found. Antimony ore is exported from Hunan. In Tam Chua (Hainan) mining for tin and gold has been begun under the Chinese Board of Works, silver, copper, and lead are known to exist in the island. Many mining concessions have been granted, but in the majority of cases, the foreign concessionaires have failed to make any practical use of the concessions granted to them, although the first 3 coal mines named above are all foreign enterprises.

The mineral exports of China in two years are given as follows —

Exports	1910		1911	
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Antimony				
Regulus and refined	6 38	5 003	15 818	8,310
Ore	610	60 114	6,704	35,386
Iron				
Pig and manufactured	64 348	113 997	66 757	114 977
Ore	180 461	11 008	110 521	33,043
Lead	2	3 1	11	155
Ore	1 094	11 008	5 325	16 711
Quicksilver	48	9 007	18	8 916
Tin in slabs	1 407	849 128	1 960	961 4 1
Zinc	206	2,604	699	11 977
Ore	1 631	1,581	4 70	6 982

Tin is the most important mineral export. It is mined in Yunnan, and through Mengtze it reaches Hong Kong, whence it is shipped to foreign countries. Coal exports are increasing rapidly, amounting in 1911 to 326,810 tons, value 256,640/ as against 818,124 tons value 229,602/ in 1910.

### Commerce

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Imports	61,064,250	52,600,731	54,471,650	19,381,477	63,481,180
Exports	42,061,518	86,888,050	44,139,681	11,278,654	50,803,081

Trade by countries in 1911 —

	Imports from	Exports to	Total Trade
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	13,110,791	13,138,460	14,445,250
Hong Kong	19,959,811	18,057,619	38,017,290
India	4,986,068	782,104	5,768,199
Russia and Siberia	2,324,671	6,826,414	9,159,985
France	406,876	1,364,568	1,670,984
Germany	2,023,468	1,807,779	4,221,942
Belgium	1,468,143	811,685	2,574,827
Italy	20,894	1,858,292	1,549,194
United States	5,496,202	4,612,988	10,069,186
Japan	16,704,881	6,353,937	19,063,296

The imports into China from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports from China to that colony are further carried on to Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.



The share of the British Empire in the foreign trade of China in 1911 was 43.47 per cent., Japan coming second with 19.47 per cent., and Germany third with 9.73 per cent.

The chief imports and exports are as follows (1911) —

Imports	£	Exports	£
Opium	6 487 066	Beans and beancake	6 462,491
Cotton goods	19 390 845	Cotton raw and waste	2,905,194
Woolen goods	397 084	Oils, vegetable	1 854 410
Metals	2 853 83	Sesamum seed	1 580 461
Cereals rice	2,517 107	Silk raw & manuf'd	17 477 423
Cigarettes	1 922 050	Cow and buffalo hides	1 175 884
Coal	1 119 905	Skins and furs	1,048 176
Oil kerosene	4 764 911	Straw brand	1 825 868
		Tea	5 161 800

Of the tea in 1911, 15,541,466 lbs were exported to Hong Kong 19 698,933 lbs. to the United Kingdom, 110 245 465 lbs. to Russia and Siberia, and 17 486,000 lbs. to the United States. The total export of tea to foreign countries has been as follows — 1885, 283,833,466, 1895, 248,757,393, 1905, 162,573,064, 1911, 195,040,400 lbs.

China has besides an extensive coasting and river trade, which, by treaty, is largely carried on by British and other foreign as well as Chinese vessels.

The commercial treaty of 1858 provided for most favoured nation treatment in the case of Great Britain that of 1902, in the case of British possessions, and also made provision respecting investments by Chinese in non Chinese companies, and by British in Chinese companies. Dairen is the customs port for all the leased territory and has out stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur. Net Value of Trade at each Port in 1911 —

Port	Net Foreign Imports	Net Native Imports	Total Exports
	Hk Taels	Hk Taels	Hk Taels
Aigun	821 403	118 926	77 042
Bowling	278 841	445 587	1 781 982
Manchouli	9,057 293	1 330 823	1 058 653
Harbin	—	—	9 079 041
Suifu	6 222,586	—	19 468 117
Hunchuan	709 289	104 811	268 271
Longchingtsun	127 290	—	19,491
Astang	4 606 376	1 007,885	4 472,644
Tsingtau	53 505	14 146	837 550
Dairen	26,071,864	2,269 266	32 780,976
Newchwang	21 089 839	10 269 856	26 725,787
Chiaowangtao	8 176 240	2,656 209	8 379,306
Tientsin	52,725 030	24 515 758	59 294,949
Chefoo	6 175,488	8 474,528	18 916,018
Kiaochow	20,894 580	5,393,158	19 638 869
Chungking	12 566 489	6,511 135	10 066,675
Ichang	1 985 672	1 822 223	1,517 692
Rhai	1 116,455	252,392	979,800
Changsha	6 425 501	1,694 119	1,570,785
Yochow	1 195 187	804 458	1 456 825
Hankow	38,866,894	9 916,543	74,074,547
Kiaukiang	12 709 611	2,891,429	19,071,666
Wuhu	8,943,667	2,552,864	10 686,102
Nanking	8,958,048	9 133 907	2,970,528
Chiaukiang	11,741,466	6,493,719	5,342,502
Shanghai	61 119,205	26,086,899	80,115,886
Soochow	2,487 702	863,677	2,539,323
Hangchow	2,636,442	4,489,585	9 682,054

Net Value of Trade at each Port in 1911—*continued*—

Port	Net Foreign Imports	Net Native Imports	Total Exports
	Hk Taels	Hk Taels	Hk Taels
Ningpo	4 102 458	6 255 028	7 668 141
Wenchow	1 177 609	462 024	1 006 850
Santiao	191 440	82,007	2 622,371
Foochow	7 4 3 467	965 074	4 569,07
Ainoy	1 09, 883	4 643,902	3 741 544
Swatow	18 914 107	19 776 894	1 320,190
Canton	2 533 307	19 064 276	54,627 044
Kowloon	2 843 284	4 908 716	14,119 945
Lappa	12 419 24	797 661	5 013 870
Kongmoon	4 191,360	—	1 309 903
Samshui	5,783 127	565 976	1 815 146
Wuhow	5 701 485	1 148 800	8 807 867
Nanning	1 605 748	401 180	2,676,589
Kiungchow	3 078 264	230 237	2 106,679
Pakhoi	1 480 216	14 305	919 187
Lungchow	1,440 078	—	107 288
Mongtsu	4 644 708	—	6 730 904
Sze-mao	802 149	—	92 209
Tengyueh	1,283 411	—	445 902
Grand Total	473,117 385 (63,762,511)	180 744 617 (34 385 978)	540 169 559 (72,774 580)

In recent years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, were —

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs	£		lbs	£
1906	13 176 410	493 001	1909	17 472 011	618,853
1907	16,776 902	761 886	1910	18 914,720	650 463
1908	21 394,900	766 636	1911	24 701 844	880 452

Other important articles of import into and of export from, Great Britain from and to China (according to the Board of Trade returns in 1911) were —

Imports	£	Exports	£
Raw and waste silk	940 231	Cottons	10 104,204
Skins furs & manufactures	140 509	Iron wrought, &c.	702 025
Hristles	258 045	Woolens	669 607
Wool and camels hair	250,450	Machinery	319 605

Total trade between United Kingdom and China for 5 years —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from China into U K	3 185 357	4 870 056	5 529 580	4,892 744	4 952,000
Exports to China from U K	9 216 112	8 445,822	9 171 672	12 132,448	19,739 066

## Shipping and Navigation.

During 1911, 183,398 vessels, of 85,771,973 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 1,373 of 712,181 tons were American, 28,835 of

37,712,440 tons, British, 2,602 of 3,154,157 tons, French, 4,848 of 6,849,660 tons, German, 21,259 of 19,172,727 tons, Japanese, 1,744 of 1,237,027 tons, Russian, and 180,828 of 17,881,543 tons, Chinese. Of vessels engaged in foreign trade only the entrances during the year numbered 36,418 of 12,833,667 tons, and the clearances 35,748 of 12,085,448 tons.

The nationality of the vessels (direct foreign trade) was mainly as follows

Nationality 1911	Entrances		Clearances	
	No	Tons	No	Tons
British	4 637	4,865 672	4 763	5 923,402
American	811	294,833	319	394 669
French	459	55 891	467	560 937
German	748	1 811 433	769	1 400,229
Japanese	2 211	2,888 241	2 143	2,303 194
Norwegian	237	269 183	264	264,894
Russian	480	828 296	683	405,639
Chinese	27 091	1 960 270	26,838	1,957 791

### Internal Communications

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though few are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. In February, 1898, the Chinese Government agreed that all internal waterways should be open both to foreign and native steamers.

In 1911 there were 1,020 vessels registered for inland waters navigation, of these, 169 were foreign and 851 were under the Chinese flag.

In 1911 an Edict was issued commanding that all trunk lines of railway should revert to Government and that provincial control should cease. The construction of the Canton Hankow and Szechuen Hankow lines is now in the hands of the Central Government, and a loan of 6,000 0000 has been raised specially for this purpose. At the end of 1911 there were open to traffic about 5,500 miles of Chinese railway, not including the Russian and Japanese systems on Chinese territory in Manchuria, while more than 2,800 miles of new trunk lines were under construction. The following statement shows the nationality of the companies which have financed various lines, the approximate length of projected railways, and the length of main line open —

	Total projected. Miles	Line open. Miles
Chinese Eastern Railway Co	—	1 180
Manchurian frontier to Dalny (Russ and Jap.)	—	462
Kharbin to Pogranichnaya (Szechuen) (Russian)	—	—
Total	—	1,642
Imperial Ry. of North China. British Engineers. Mortgaged in part to British bondholders	—	800
Peking to Newchwang and Mukden	—	—
Peking to Kalgan and Suiyuan (completed to Kalgan) (Chinese Engineers)	275	235
Peking to Hankow (French and Belgian engineers)	—	754
Total	275	1,594

	Total projected Miles	Line open Miles
Belgian capital and engineers		
Kai-feng to Honan-fu	140	140
Honansu Tung-Kwan Chinese Cap	180	—
Financed by Russo-Chinese Bank		
Cheng-ting to Tai ynan	151	161
Imp Shantung Ry Co German capital and engineers		
Tientsin to Tsinan fu	250	256
Total	677	647
Wuhu Kwangtebehow (Chinese)	100	—
Kinkiang Nanchang (Chinese)	82	20
Anglo-German capital		
Tientsin to Puk ou (Nanking) (N Section) (German)	400	400
(S Section) (British)	7	27
Peking Syndicate Ry Redeemed by China 1905 British engineers	—	—
Taok ou (Honan) to Ching hua (Shansi)	—	90
Brit. and Chinese Corp'n. British capital and engineers		
Shanghai to Wu-sung	—	12
Shanghai to Nanking	—	192
Shanghai to Ningpo (under construction by Chinese Co. a)	218	318
Canton to Kowloon	111	111
Amoy-Changchow	30	19
Chinese		
Canton Hankow Ry (open to Peking from Canton)	760	60
Hankow-Hsueh-an Ry	890	0
Ping-shang to Ssang river (Ping-shang coal mines)	5	58
Swatow to Chau-shau (Japanese engineers)	94	24
Sanning Ry (Chinese capital and engineers)	—	55
French capital and engineers		
Lo-kai to Yunnan-fu	291	291
French		
Lungsoo Lungchow (Open to Nankwan)	48	15
Japanese capital and engineers		
Changshun Kirin Ry	80	60

The imperial Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. They now connect all the principal cities of the Empire, and there are lines to all the neighbouring countries. The telegraph lines (end of 1910) had a length of 45,260 kil, with 80,407 kil of wire, there are 560 offices. The administration is now completely under government control, partly Imperial and partly provincial.

The postal work of the Empire, formerly carried on by the Government Courier service and the native posting agencies, was gradually taken in hand by the Chinese Imperial Post Office, begun in 1897 under the management of the Maritime Customs. By Edict of November 6 1906, the control of the Postal Service was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, and the transfer was actually effected in July 1911. The work of the Post Office extends over the 18 Provinces and Manchuria, which have been divided into postal districts, or sub districts. In 1911 there were 6,201 post offices in the country. The number of letters, cards, &c., was 321,000,000, and parcels 3,037,000, total 324,037,000, as against 358,768,000 in 1909. China has postal conventions with India, France, Japan, Germany, Hong Kong, Natal, and Russia, and through their intermediary has postal communication with postal union countries, the disadvantage of not belonging to the union being thus diminished.

## Money, Weights, and Measures

## MONEY

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China has been hitherto the copper cash, of which about 1,220 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 35 = 1 penny. A coin recently issued in great numbers by the provincial mints is the 'hundredth of a dollar'. This coin of which the issue to the end of 1906 is computed to have been 12,500,000,000 has been readily accepted, but latterly at rates corresponding closely to the intrinsic value of the metal in it. The face value of the coin is about  $\frac{1}{100}$  dollar, the intrinsic worth about  $\frac{1}{100}$  dollar. The use of silver bullion, or sycee, as the medium of exchange, is not now much less common, but the circulation of the dollar is certainly extending. The haikwan (or customs) tael was equal in value in 1911 to 32  $\frac{1}{2}$  dollars.

The dollar (of the same weight and touch as the Mexican dollar) is now current in all the provinces, even in out of the way districts. Notes for cash are also much in vogue.

In the treaty of September 5 1902, China agreed with Great Britain to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage which should be legal tender for all purposes throughout the Empire and an Imperial Decree was issued in October 1908, commanding the introduction of a uniform tael currency, of which the unit must be a silver tael coin of 98 touch weighing 1 Kup'ing or Treasury scale tael or ounce. This decree was cancelled by a further decree of May 25 1910 establishing the silver dollar (yuan) of 90 touch and weighing 72 Treasury weight tael as the unit of currency. The touch and weight of the silver subsidiary coins (50c, 25c, and 10c) was also definitely specified while provision was made for further subsidiary coins (5c nickel, 2c, 1c,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and  $\frac{1}{10}$ c copper) of touch and weight to be laid down later. The minting of these silver coins has begun, but very few are as yet in circulation. By the law of May, 1910, the several mints have been brought under the Central Government and are no longer practically private ventures of local viceroys. All coins are now minted at the Imperial Mint in Tientsin and at branch mints in Hankow, Chengtu and Mukden. The Kup'ing tael weighs 575.642089 grams, somewhat less than the Haikwan tael which weighs 581.47 grams. A decree for uniform weights and measures was issued Oct. 9, 1907, whereby the Kup'ing or Treasury scale was made the standard weight.

## WEIGHT

10 <i>Ser</i>	= 1 <i>Hu</i>
10 <i>Hu</i>	= 1 <i>Hao</i>
10 <i>Hao</i>	= 1 <i>Li</i> (nominal cash)
10 <i>Li</i>	= 1 <i>Pên</i> (Candaren)
10 <i>Pên</i>	= 1 <i>Chien</i> (Maos)
10 <i>Ch'ien</i>	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz avoirdupois by treaty
16 <i>Liang</i>	= 1 <i>Chin</i> (Catty) = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.    "    "
100 <i>Chin</i>	= 1 <i>Tan</i> (Picul) = 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.    "    "

## CAPACITY

10 <i>Ke</i>	= 1 <i>Sheng</i>
10 <i>Sheng</i>	= 1 <i>Pou</i> (holding from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 <i>Kin</i> of rice and measuring from 1.13 to 1.63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by weight.

## LENGTH

10 <i>Fen</i>	= 1 <i>Tsun</i> (inch)
10 <i>Tsun</i>	= 1 <i>Chih</i> (foot) = 14 1 English inches by treaty
10 <i>Chih</i>	= 1 <i>Chang</i> = 2 fathoms
1 <i>Li</i>	= approximately 3 cables

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14 1 English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire the *Chih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches and the *Chang* (= 10 *Chih*) in proportion but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Chih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

## Diplomatic Representatives

## 1 OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister* — Liu Yuk lin  
*Councillor of Legation* — Sir John McLeavy Brown, C M G  
*Secretary* — P K C Tyan  
*Second Secretary* — Yuen kah Shuen  
*Attachés* — Tung Chen lin, Lau Tu ching, Lao Ming vi  
*Commercial Attaché* — Tsung Yu huan

## 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA

*Envoy and Minister* — Sir John Jordan, G C I E, K C B, K C M G  
 Appointed October 26, 1906  
*Councillor of Legation* — Vacant  
*Secretaries* — Hon E S Scott, M V O, T H Lyons and Sir S Head, Bart.  
*Naval Attaché* — Capt the Hon. H G Brand M V O, R N  
*Military Attaché* — Major D S Robertson  
*Chinese Secretary* — S Barton  
*Commercial Attaché* — William P Ker  
*Judge* — Sir H W de Sausmarez (at Shanghai)  
*Assistant Judge* — F S A Bourne, C M G

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C G), Changsha, Chefoo, Chengtu (C G), Chinkiang, Chungking, Foochau, Hangchau, Hankau (C G), Harbin, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kuangchau, Mukden (C G), Newchwang, Nanking, Pakhoi, Shanghai (C G), Swatan, Tengyueh, Thien tsin (C G), Wuchau, Wuhu, Yunnan fu (C G).

## Chinese Dependencies and Frontier Provinces

**Manchuria**, lying between the province of Chihli and the Amur river, and extending from the Hingan mountains eastwards to Korea and the Ussuri river, has an area of about 363,610 square miles and a population probably of about 20,000,000, but variously estimated at from 5,750,000 to 29,400,000. It consists of 8 provinces, Sheng King or Fengtien (area, 56,000 sq miles, pop. 10,312,741), capital Mukden, Kirin (105,000 sq miles, pop. 6,000,000), capital Kirin, and Heilung-chiang or the Amur province (203,000 sq miles pop. 1,500,000) with Tsitsihar for its capital. The population given above for Fengtien province is from an official Chinese statement of November, 1908, which also gives the agricultural population as, 2,520,146, and the cultivated area as 4,332,333 acres.

The chief towns are Mukden, the capital, with about 158,182 inhabitants, Newchwang (50,000) standing about 80 miles up the Liao river, at the mouth of which is the port of Ying-tse (60,000) often called Newchwang. Besides Newchwang, Mukden, An tang, Tatung kau, Tiehling, (23,492) Tungchiangtsu, (7,299) and Fakumen, (19,482) are open to commerce. Other important towns are Hsin min fu (20,000), Liao-yang (40,000), Feng hwang-cheng (25,000). In Kirin province is the town of Chang chun (Kwangchengtze) with 80,000 inhabitants. The chief town in the Heilung chiang province is Tientshar (30,000). In Manchuria, however, there are many other populous towns situated on the old trade routes.

The Manchu population, especially in the south, has been largely absorbed by Chinese immigrants, so that the southern province, being now connected with China by railway as well as by maritime trade, has become closely identified with distinctively Chinese interests. The lease of the southern extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula, containing Port Arthur, Talien wan and other ports with the adjacent waters and islands, was by treaty of December 22, 1905, made over to Japan, and various concessions as to control and construction of railways were granted.

The Manchurian railways extend from Shan hai kwan on the frontier of Chihli northwards to Hsin min tun and Mukden, and round the Liao tung gulf to Port Arthur which is directly connected with Mukden by the South Manchurian Railway (Japanese line) running northwards to Harbin 615 miles from Port Arthur. There is a branch line of 75 miles from Chang-chun to Kirin. A line 16 miles in length of a metre gauge has been laid (1908) by local Chinese capital from near Tientshar to Ang ang ch'i for commercial purposes. A line from Sinsin Fu to Tientshar Fu (630 miles) is in project, to be surveyed in 1910. At Harbin the railway joins the line which runs for a length of 960 miles over Manchurian soil and connects the Siberian frontier with Vladivostock. The new town, Harbin on the Sungari river, at some distance from the old town of the same name is rapidly extending.

Early in 1913 the Chinese Government created two new official posts in Manchuria, that of Commander in Chief of the Chinese troops and that of Government Resident.

Tibet, extending from the Pamir region eastwards between the Himalayan and Kwen lun mountains to the frontiers of China, has an area of 468,200 square miles with a population estimated at 6,500,000. Lhasa, the capital, has from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The country being bleak and mountainous and strangers having been jealously excluded, wide regions are still unexplored.

Chinese authority was in the past represented by two Ambans who had charge, respectively, of foreign and military affairs. There were three Chinese commandants of troops at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri where the permanent military force of about 4,600, provided by China, were mostly quartered. There were a few other Chinese officials, but the civil and religious administration of the country was left almost entirely to Tibetans. The head of the government is the Dalai Lama, who resides at the Po-ta-la (or palace) near Lhasa. He acts through a minister or regent (nomo-khan), appointed for life by the Chinese Government from among the chief Tibetan Lamas, and he is assisted by five ministers. One Tibetan frontier region was transformed into a Chinese province with Batung for its capital, and a Chinese military force having taken and pillaged Lhasa, the Dalai Lama fled to India. He was thereupon deposed by the Chinese, who unsuccessfully attempted to adopt measures for ascertaining and appointing a proper successor to the office.

The prevailing religion is Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism, but along with it there exists the Bon, or Shamanistic, faith. In some places agriculture is carried on, barley and other cereals as well as pulse and vegetables being grown. In some favoured regions fruits, including peaches and even grapes are produced. In other places the pursuits are pastoral, the domestic animals being sheep and yak (often crossed with Indian cattle), while in some regions there are buffaloes, pigs, and camels. Wool spinning, weaving, and knitting are common, and there are many hands skilful in making images and other decorations for religious edifices. The chief minerals worked are gold, borax, and salt. There is a large trade with China and considerable traffic across the Indian frontier.

For the removal of hindrances to the Indian trade a treaty was made with China as suzerain of Tibet) in 1890, supplemented by a second treaty in 1893, but the hindrances still remained. Consequently, in 1904, the Indian Government sent a mission with an escort to arrange matters directly with the Tibetan Government. The mission met with a good deal of armed opposition, but at length, on September 7, a convention was executed at Lhasa. The convention provides for the re-erection of boundary stones (alluding to former pastoral disputes) on the Sikkim frontier, for marts at Yatung, Gyantze and Gartok for Tibetan and British merchants for the demolition of forts on the trade routes, for a Tibetan commissioner to confer with British officials for the alteration of the objectionable features of the treaty of 1893, for the settlement of an equitable customs tariff, for the repair of the passes and the appointment of Tibetan and British officials at the trade marts. The Tibetans have paid an indemnity of 2,500,000 rupees (166,666*l.*), and the evacuation of the Chumbi valley by the British began in February, 1908. Further, no Tibetan territory may be sold, leased or mortgaged to any foreign Power, nor may Tibetan affairs, or Tibetan public works, be subject to foreign management or interference without the consent of the British. The adhesion of China to this convention was secured by an agreement signed at Peking on April 27, 1906. Under the Convention of August 31, 1907 Great Britain and Russia agree not to enter into negotiation with Tibet except through the Chinese Government, nor to send representatives to Lhasa. But this engagement does not affect the provisions of the British Tibetan convention of September 7, 1904, ratified by China in 1906. Negotiations were begun at Simla in Sept. 1907, for the conclusion of Trade Regulations between India and Tibet, and were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in April 1908.

In March and April, 1912, Presidential Orders were issued which claimed to regard Tibet and Mongolia as integral parts of China, and proposed to put them on exactly the same footing as the provinces. H. M. Government demurred to this as far as Tibet was concerned, and insisted on the fact that, as laid down in the Lhasa Convention of 1904, Great Britain recognised only China's suzerainty and not her sovereignty in Tibet.

The Chinese forces in Lhasa having been besieged there by the Tibetans, were eventually allowed to march out without their arms and were sent back to China via India. In March, 1918, all Chinese officials, civil and military had evacuated Tibet.

In the meantime, a treaty between Tibet and Mongolia was signed on January 21, 1912, the principal provisions of which being that each country recognises the independence of the other. They both undertake to promote and spread Buddhism, and to open their frontiers for mutual trade and intercourse.

The province of *Sia-Kiang*, consisting of Chinese Turkestan, Kulja,



Zungaria, and outer Kan su, comprehends all the Chinese dependencies lying between Mongolia on the north and Tibet on the south. It is under the control of a Military Governor, being now regarded as a separate province. Its area is estimated at about 550 840 square miles and population at about 1,200,000. The inhabitants are of various races, mostly mixed Kirghiz, Persian, Kalmuck and Chinese. The chief towns are Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan, Kirya and (towards the north) Aksu. The country is administered under Chinese officials, residing as Urumsai, the subordinates being usually natives of the country. In some regions about the Kashgar and Yarkand rivers the soil is fertile, irrigation is practised and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown. Other productions of the country are wool, cotton, and silk. Jade is worked, and in some districts gold is found.

### Mongolia.

*Ruler* —Djebzoun Damba Khutukhta.

The Cabinet is made up as follows —

*President of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia* —Jain nain Khan Namnan Souroun

*Minister of the Interior* —Tchin Souzouktou Tzin van Lama Tzerin Tchimet.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs* —Daitzin van Hauda dorgi

*Minister of War* —Erdeni Dalai Tzun van Gombo-Souroun

*Minister of Finance* —Touchetou Tzun van Tchakdorgah

*Minister of Justice*. —Erdeni Tzun van Namsarai

The vast and indefinite tract of country called Mongolia stretches from the Kiengh mountains on the east to the Tarbagatai mountains on the west, being intersected towards its western end by the Altai mountains and the Irtysh river. On the north it is bounded by Siberia and on the south by the outer Kan su and other regions which are united into Sin Kiang. The area of Mongolia is about 1,367 600 square miles, and its population about 2,600 000. A wide tract in the heart of this region is occupied by the Desert of Gobi which extends south westwards into Chinese Turkestan. The inhabitants are nomadic Mongols and kalmucks who range the desert with camels, horses, and sheep. Even in fertile districts they are little given to agriculture. The chief town or centre of population is Urga, about 170 miles due south of Maimaichen, which is a frontier emporium for the brisk caravan trade carried on with China across the Gobi Desert, goods being easily transported to the Siberian frontier town of Kiakhta which stands about 100 miles from the south end of Lake Baikal. The imports at Urga in 1908 amounted to about 1,560,000*l.*, and the exports to about 990,000*l.* The chief exports were wool, skins and hides, furs, horns, &c. The commerce between Mongolia and China will no doubt be stimulated by the projected railway from Kalgan to Urga (530 miles) and the Urga Kiakhta railway (170 miles), both being Chinese undertakings.

During the Chinese Revolution an independent Government was set up in Outer Mongolia under the leadership of the Hutukhtu (living Buddha) of Urga. The Chinese Government having despatched forces to reduce Outer Mongolia, in defiance of the frequent representations of the Russian Government, the latter in October despatched to Urga an envoy, who has recognised on behalf of his Government the independence of Outer Mongolia. On Nov 3rd, 1912, a Russo-Mongolian Agreement was concluded, by which the Russian Govern-

ment undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous régime she has established, to support her right to have a national army, and to admit neither the presence of Chinese troops on her soil nor the colonization by the Chinese of her territory. The Mongolian Sovereign and Government will assure to Russian subjects and Russian commerce as in the past the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges as enumerated in the Protocol, and it is clearly understood that no other foreign subjects in Mongolia shall be granted fuller rights than those accorded to Russian subjects. Early in February 1913, Russian officers were sent to Mongolia as military instructors, to raise a native mounted brigade on the Cossack model.

Mongolia is to all intents an independent state, though China has not as yet recognised it.

Buddhist Lamaism is the prevalent form of religion, the Lamas having their residence at Urga and other centres.

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## COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA)

### Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. It split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1883, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the States was abolished, and they became simple departments with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they have retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances. In 1909, a new territorial division of the country was adopted: 15 departments and 4 "Intendencias" being formed.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate contains 34 Senators elected indirectly by electors specially chosen for the purpose. The House of Representatives consists of 92 members elected by the people in 24 electoral circumscriptions (one for every 50,000 of population), but in each of the 4 intendencias appointed by the Intendente his secretary and 3 inhabitants chosen by the municipal council of the capital of the intendency. Senators are elected for 4 years, Representatives for 2 years.

The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of 4 years and his salary is 9,600 gold dollars per annum. Congress elects, for a term of one year two substitutes one of whom, filling the president during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

*President of the Republic*—Señor Carlos E. Restrepo, appointed July 15th, 1910.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Treasury, War, Public Instruction and Public Works.

### Area and Population

The area of the Republic is estimated at about 461,606 square miles. According to a census taken in 1870, the population, including that of Panama, at that date was 2,951,323. The area and population of the 15 departments and 4 intendencias was, according to the census of 1912, as follows:—

	Area sq miles	Popula- tion (1912)	Per sq mile		Area sq miles	Popula- tion (1912)	Per sq mile
Antioquia	22,762	740,927	32	Quibdó with			
Atlántico	1,008	114,857	114	Cocorinas	—	99,576	—
Bolívar	22,820	425,875	19	Chocó	—	40,663	—
Boyacá	16,480	596,490	36	Cocuyá	—	53,018	—
Caldas	7,380	341,498	46	Meta	—	29,299	—
Cañón	20,403	211,753	10	Total			
Cundinamarca	8,048	715,618	88	Intendencias	336,840	242,546	0.7
Huila	8,100	158,191	19				
Magdalena	19,060	140,106	7				
Panamá	29,769	400,990	13				
Nariño	8,860	303,915	31				
Santander	17,855	400,084	22				
Norte Santander	6,253	264,391	42				
Tolima	10,080	282,426	28				
Valle	8,847	217,147	24				
Total Departments	262,766	5,232,415	25	Grand Total	461,606	4,475,261	11

This excludes about 30,000 uncivilized Indians. On December 4, 1903, Panama asserted its independence and was formed into a separate Republic, but Colombia has not yet recognised the independence of Panama.

The capital, Bogotá (pop. 121,257), lies 8,600 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (48,807), connected with the coast by 17 miles of railway, Cartagena (34,889), Medellín (70,547) a mining centre, Cali, 26,425, Bucaramanga (19,735), Cúcuta (20,384), the last two being coffee centres.

The boundary line with Brazil is still undefined, and there are difficulties with Peru and Ecuador which have been submitted to the decision of the King of Spain under the convention of September 12, 1905.

## Religion and Instruction

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism. There are 4 Catholic archbishops, viz. of Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellín, and Popayán, the first having 4 suffragans and the other three 2 a-piece. One of the suffragan sees is Panamá, belonging to ecclesiastical province of Cartagena, and now also to the Republic of Panamá. Other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law. There is a Ministry of Public Instruction which has the supreme direction of education throughout the Republic, and is divided into 5 sections: primary, secondary, professional, artistic and industrial. Education is stated to be in a satisfactory condition, there being 4,371 schools with 272,873 pupils in 1912. Nearly all the schools for secondary education, maintained or assisted by the nation, are entrusted to religious corporations of the Catholic Church. There are in the capital Faculties of letters and philosophy, of jurisprudence and political sciences, of medicine and natural sciences, and of mathematics and engineering. For the working class there are many schools of arts and trades directed by the Salomon Fathers. There are other schools or colleges open, under religious orders, and the school of fine arts has been reopened. 21 normal schools have been established in 13 departments, and schools of mining at Medellín and Pasto. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. Total spent on education (1912), \$41,460. The Republic possesses a national library, museum, and observatory.

## Finance

Revenue and expenditure for 4 years in gold pesos —

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure
1910	10,821,600	10,821,600
1911	12,445,119	12,682,119
1912	12,048,145	12,500,000
1913	14,070,852	14,060,294

The internal debt consists of the consolidated internal, amounting on July 1st, 1912, to 5,476,838 silver pesos, and the floating, amounting to 2,766,545 pesos gold. This is exclusive of the paper money in circulation, amounting in 1912 to more or less the value of 10,000,000 pesos gold.

The external debt, mostly due to British creditors, in 1898 amounted, with arrears, to 8,514,421; the nominal value of the debt being 2,700,000. A settlement was arrived at in that year whereby new bonds were issued for 2,687,800. Under arrangement of 1905 unpaid coupons were exchanged for non interest-bearing certificates. Of 351,000, the amount of these, 70 per cent. has been paid off, and payment of the remaining 30 per cent. is contingent on Colombia receiving compensation from the United States in respect of the secession of Panama. On March 30th 1910 the total outstanding was 2,660,400, and from April, 1911, to January, 1912 it was reduced to 2,480,800. In addition to the external debt of 1906, there are guarantee railway debts amounting to 1,469,400.

## Defence

The strength of the national army is determined by Act of Congress. The peace footing was fixed at 7,000 in 1910. After the war the actual strength was reduced to 10,000 men, and in 1905 to 5,000, many of these being engaged in making or repairing highways. There are now 6,000 men. Every able bodied Colombian is liable to military service.

The Colombian navy consists of the following vessels —On the Atlantic 3 cruisers, on the Pacific, 2 cruisers, 2 gunboats, 1 torpedo-boat, 2 tugs, on the river Magdalena, 1 gunboat. The ships are all old, and of little or no fighting value. It is very doubtful if they could ever get to sea.

## Production

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. Gold was produced in 1907 to the value of 668,501, and silver to the value of 142,184. In 1911, gold was exported to the value of 3,751,828 gold pesos (bullion, 2,454,834, and gold-dust, 1,296,999). In 1911 the total value of export of mineral products amounted to 4,507,762 do lars gold. The mines are in Antioquia, Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, and Magdalena. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, platinum, lead, mercury, cinnabar (14 mines), manganese (7 mines), emeralds (52 mines). The emerald mines of Muso and Cosquez belong to the Government. No statistics of their output are published, but they are said to yield 1,000,000 pesos worth of stones per annum. Nearly all the emeralds mined to-day come from Colombia. The Pradera iron works north-east of Bogotá have a capacity of 20 tons of pig iron daily, and manufacture wrought iron, rails, sugar mills, castings, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood of the works are coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and fireclay deposits, which



render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The salt mines at Zipaquirá, north of Bogotá, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying most of the interior departments. The maritime departments use sea salt evaporated at the numerous natural salt pans along the coast. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum. The Government has undertaken the working of the coal mines at San Jorge which had been abandoned. On the coasts there are valuable pearl fisheries which the Government desires to concede for a term of years.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee is the staple product, but transport is difficult. In 1910-11 12,641,156 kilograms of coffee were exported, and in 1911-12 12,237,875 kilograms. Tobacco is grown and shipped to Germany. Cotton is produced in Magdalena, Bolívar, Antioquia and Santander, and is beginning to be cultivated in Boyacá and Cundinamarca. Cocoa, sugar, vegetable, ivory, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. Banana cultivation is extending, and near Santa Marta a large amount of capital is being invested in this industry. The rubber tree grows wild, and its cultivation has begun. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped but are not cultivated. Dye and cedar woods are abundant on the Magdalena river, but little or no wood of any sort is exported. The Panama hat industry is making great strides, some 86 per cent. of the hats manufactured are sent to the United States. The greatest industrial development was at Barranquilla, where several new factories were opened, including two match factories, a glass factory for the production of all kinds of glassware (no flat glass), a shoe factory, a nail factory, a cotton goods factory, a cotton gin and an ice factory. There is a considerable export trade in cattle.

In 1905, concessions of land embracing about 145,000 square miles in the rubber region were granted for 25 years. The concessionaires are to pay 1 gold dollar on every 100 lbs. of rubber gathered, they are to establish agricultural colonies, to provide a steamboat service on the rivers and to construct mountain roads.

## Commerce

In 1911 the imports amounted to 18,108,868 pesos gold, and the exports to 22,876,899. In 1910 the imports amounted to 17,885,039 pesos gold, and the exports to 17,786,806. The principal articles of export (1911), coffee, 9,475,468 gold pesos; cocoa 139,324, bananas 2,172,582, rubber, 900,886.

About 67 per cent. of the coffee exported from Colombia goes to the United States; most of the tobacco to Germany, cotton to Liverpool or Havre. The chief imports are flour, lard, petroleum, and cotton goods from the United States, rice from Germany, and cotton goods from Great Britain.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
—	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Colombia into U.K.	698,118	690,833	704,802	1,843,181	1,045,216
Exports to Colombia from U.K.	1,618,733	993,009	885,155	1,196,780	1,086,959

### Shipping and Communications

In 1911 the merchant shipping of Colombia consisted of 1 steamer of 457 tons and 4 sailing vessels of 1,121 tons. At Cartagena in 1910 there entered 257 vessels of 585,709 tons, and at Puerto Colombia 327 vessels of 737,639 tons. The ports of Colombia are in regular communication with those of European and American countries by means of 7 lines of mail steamers, 3 of which are British and the others German, French, Spanish, and Italian.

The total length of railways open in Colombia in 1911 was 621 miles belonging to 9 companies and 2 States. Of the total, 466 miles have a gauge of 3 ft., the rest a metre gauge. Number of passengers carried (1911), 1,350,548, tons of freight, 383,980. The roads of Colombia are simple mule tracks, but the Government is employing soldiers to improve the main roads. Much of the inland traffic is by river and the work of clearing and canalising the lower and upper Magdalena is being carried on. That river is navigable for 900 miles, steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. Tributaries supply 215 miles more of navigable water and on these rivers 42 steamers, with a total tonnage of 7,331 regularly ply.

Postal facilities between Barranquilla and foreign countries are stated to be excellent, but as to internal services there are no recent statistics. In 1911, in the internal service there were 3,200,000 letters and post-cards transmitted, and 2,438,190 packets of printed matter, samples, and business papers. Number of offices, 608. A British river transport company has contracted with the Government to convey mails and passengers to and from the interior every three days. Other companies, British, German and native ply on the rivers.

There were 11,248 miles of Government telegraph lines in 1912, 1,462,328 telegrams were despatched in 1911, and 11,294 cablegrams were sent.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

By decree of March 6, 1905, the Central Bank was constituted with a capital of 1,600,000*l.* and to it was entrusted the redemption of the paper currency and the restoration of metallic money, but this is now taken in hand by the Government. The sovereign is received by the Government and the Commerce in all transactions as the equivalent of 5 gold pesos. By a special law the exchange between the paper currency and the gold currency has been fixed at 10,000 per cent., so that the value of the paper peso is 1 cent gold.

Under the Law of June 12, 1907, the monetary unit is a gold dollar equal to one-fifth of a pound sterling and of proportionate weight, the fineness being the same. Gold coins are 1, 2½, and 5 dollars. Silver coins are (900 fine) the dollar, the half dollar, the pesos, and the real, the silver coinage being legal tender for amounts not exceeding 10 dollars gold. Nickel coins for 1, 2, and 5 dollars paper are legal tender up to 2 dollars gold, each paper dollar being reckoned as worth 1 centavo gold (as stated above). Colombia has no gold coinage beyond the British £1 and 10*s.* pieces.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 Colombian pounds, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 100 Colombian pounds, or 50 kilos, and the carga, of 250 Colombian pounds, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1.102 pound avoirdupois. The Colombian vara, or 80 cm., is still in some cases the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

## Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

### 1 OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Minister and Envoy.*—Vacant

*Secretary of Legation.*—Saturino Bestropo (in charge).

*Attaché.*—Samuel Montana.

*Consul-General in London.*—Luis Martinez Silva

There are consuls or vice-consuls at Grimsby, Liverpool, Nottingham, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dover, Dundee, Glasgow, & Manchester

### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA

*Envoy Excl., Min. Plen and Consul-General.*—Percy C. Wyndham. Appointed May, 1911

*Attaché.*—Ronald Parker

Consul at Barranquilla, and vice-consuls at Bogotá, Cartagena, Honda, Medellin, and Santa Marta, and consular agents at Tamaco and Buenaventura.

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# COSTA RICA.

(*REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.*)

## Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1829 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution promulgated on December 7, 1871, and modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives called the Constitutional Congress, and made up of 48 deputies, being one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to support themselves. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a president, elected, in the same manner as the Congress, for the term of four years. A Standing Committee of 5 deputies represents Congress during its recess and advises the President on all matters which would ordinarily come before the Chamber.

*President of the Republic.*—Ricardo Jimenez. (elected for four years from May 8, 1910.)

The administration normally is carried on by five Secretaries of State, who are appointed by, and responsible to, the President. They are the Secretaries respectively of the Interior and Police, of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Worship, of Public Instruction, and War and Marine, of Finance and Commerce, and a Sub-Secretary of Public Works under the control of Secretary of Finance and Commerce.

On December 20, 1907, the 5 Central American States, by their representatives at a conference at Washington, signed (among other treaties) a treaty of peace by which all the States agree to submit disputed matters to a Court of Arbitration, the judges of which will be appointed by the Congress of each country, the decisions of this Court to be binding on all parties.

## Area and Population

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles divided into seven provinces: San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Guanacaste, Puntarenas and Limón. According to the estimate for December 31, 1911, the population was 388,266, made up as follows—

Province	Population	Province	Population
San José	121,162	Guanacaste	32,810
Alajuela	91,707	Puntarenas	20,064
Heredia	42,645	Limón	16,930
Cartago	79,668	Total	388,266

There are about 2,000 aborigines (Indians).

The official returns of births and deaths for 1910 showed 15,647 births, and 9,783 deaths, increase 6,124; for 1911, 16,820 births, and 9,688 deaths, increase, 7,356.

The immigration in 1911 amounted to 9,587, and the emigration to

8,170 The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (81,668), and in the towns of Alajuela (6,061), Cartago (5,927), Heredia (7,761) Liberia (2,373), Puntarenas (4,709) and Limón (8,237). The government encourages immigration by the sale of land on easy terms. There are some 25,000 coloured British West Indians, mostly in Limón Province, on the banana farms.

For the purpose of public health the country has been divided into 26 districts, superintended by medical men paid by the national Treasury.

### Religion and Instruction

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution. The Bishop of San José is a suffragan of the Archbishop of Guatemala. Elementary instruction is compulsory and free. Elementary schools are provided and maintained by local school councils, while the national government pays the teachers, besides making subventions in aid of local funds. In 1911, there were open 356 elementary schools, the teachers numbered 1,044, and the enrolled pupils 29,904 the average attendance being 25,921. For secondary instruction there are at San José a lyceum for boys with 315 pupils in 1911, and a college for girls with 206 pupils (including a normal section). The towns of Cartago, Alajuela, and Heredia, have each a college. For professional instruction there is a Medical Faculty, and also schools of Law, Pharmacy, and Dentistry.

### Justice

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted. In 1911 there were 11,760 convictions of misdemeanour, and 1,509 of crime.

### Finance

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been in gold colones worth about 22-9d. (£1 = Colones 10-45) as follows:—

	From April 1st to March 31st		From April 1st to Dec 31st		From January 1st to December 31st	
	1906-7	1907-8	1908	1909	1910	1911
Revenues	£ 662,019	£ 737,507	£ 498,480	£ 694,860	£ 777,200	£ 931,494
Expenditure	£ 675,762	£ 879,564	£ 79,380	£ 187,400	£ 847,710	£ 962,050

The revenue is chiefly derived from customs, liquors, and railways, posts, and telegraphs. The largest items of expenditure are finance, public instruction, and internal development.

The Budget estimates for 1913 are as follows:—Revenue, 8,900,000 colones (£51,874), and expenditure, 8,874,610 colones (£49,245).

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding on December 31, 1910 was 1,617,000. To pay off this total the Government borrowed 2,000,000 (through Mr M. C. Keith, an American financier), retaining 382,600 for their own needs. The bonds are payable in 1958. In November, 1911, a

further loan of 35,000,000 francs was issued to pay off the bonds of the Pacific railway and the internal debt. The internal debt on December 31, 1911, was 11 879,441 colones (1,186,789½)

### Defence

Costa Rica has an army, including reserve and national guard, of 50 877 officers and men. The active army numbers 36,952, the reserve 3,491, and the national guard 4 634. The active army consists of 3 brigades, 1 battalion, 3 companies, and 135 unclassified soldiers. The peace strength is 1,000 men, and the war strength is estimated at 50,000 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve. The Republic has also 2 motor launches on the Atlantic side for Revenue purposes.

### Industry and Commerce

Almost anything can be grown in Costa Rica, but the principal agricultural products are coffee and bananas, in 1911, 74 600 acres were devoted to the cultivation of coffee, 60,000 acres to bananas. 9 309,586 bunches of bananas were exported in 1911, and 206 609 bags (weight 12,841 metric tons) of coffee. There is a brisk banana trade with New Orleans, Mobile, New York, and Boston, and also between Limon and Bristol and Manchester. Other exports of produce were gold and silver bullion and concentrates, cocoa, tortoiseshell, hides, rubber besides cedar, mahogany, fustic and other woods. New rubber plantations are proving productive. Maize, sugar, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated. The distillation of spirits, a government monopoly, proceeds actively. The live stock consists of 361 045 cattle, 59,173 horses, 111,540 pigs besides mules, sheep and goats. Several districts are auriferous, and mining is carried on in the Abangarez, Barranca, and Aguacate districts, at about 6 mines.

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows (in sterling 1 colon = 22 9d.) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1 611 627	1 186,563	1 162 68	1 635 399	1,525 830
Exports	1 870 870	1 502,482	1 582 508	1 723 586	1 836 646

For 1911 the value of the chief imports and exports was as follows —

Imports	£	Exports	£
Cotton goods	251 787	Bananas	890 870
Flour	80 439	Coffee	584 645
Railway material	54 619	Gold silver (bullion) and concentrates	248,381
Constructional iron	52,606	Timber	18,609
Machinery	51,759	Cocoa	17 730
Lard	40,970	Rubber	17 800
Coal	40 123	Hides and skins	18,942
		Raw Sugar	19 191

Of the import value in 1911, 845,597½ (46.29 per cent) was from the United States, 316,213½ (17.34 per cent) from the United Kingdom, 347,083½ (19.03 per cent) from Germany, 90,400½ (4.96 per cent) from

France, and 118,240L. from Spanish America. Of the value exported, 1,012,612L. (55.14 per cent.) went to the United States, 730,312L. (39.78 per cent.) to the United Kingdom, 61,921L. (3.27 per cent.) to Germany, and 12,860L. (0.67 per cent.) to France.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Costa Rica into U. K.	1,898,008	1,803,655	875,573	826,890	1,162,745
Exports to Costa Rica from U. K.	282,509	30,883	150,262	217,066	270,897

### Shipping and Communications

There are no official figures available as regards shipping. On the Atlantic coast there are several small sailing vessels and power launches, and on the Pacific coast some motor launches.

In 1911 there entered the ports of the Republic 604 vessels of 1,159,873 tons, and cleared 602 vessels of 1,164,372 tons. Limon is visited regularly by steamers of 7 shipping companies (2 British, 1 German, 1 Spanish, 1 French, 1 Italian, and 1 American) connecting it with ports of Europe and America. Two lines visit the Pacific port of Punta Arenas.

The railway system connects San José with the Atlantic ports, and has been extended to connect the capital with the Pacific ports, there are branch lines connecting towns to the north and south. The length of railway is about 450 miles; the system is being extended into the banana lands. At San José there is an electric tramway of 5½ miles.

In 1911 there were 200 post offices. The number of postal packets dispatched and received was 6 991 898.

There are (1911) telegraph wires of a total length of 1,580 English miles, with 130 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1911 was 563 000. The telephone lines had a length of about 460 miles. Wireless telegraphy is working from Limon to Bocas del Toro (Panama) 60 miles, and from Blue fields and Colon to Jamaica. Limon has a radius of 300 miles.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

There are 5 banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank (founded 1863) and the Bank of Costa Rica (1877), with a capital of 1,200,000 and 2,000,000 colones respectively the Commercial Bank of Costa Rica (1905) with a capital of 1,500,000 colones, and the Mercantile Bank of Costa Rica (1908) with a capital of 1,200,000 colones. On September 12, 1912, a fifth bank was incorporated, the International Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 485,000 colones. Banks of issue must keep a reserve in gold equal to half their note circulation. The total notes in circulation on December 31, 1911, were 4,097,405 colones. The 6 banks had a reserve (December 31, 1912) of 2,678,469 colones.

On October 24, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, the monetary unit to be the gold colon, weighing 778 grammes, 900 fine (value about 28 sh.). The U.S. gold dollar is worth 2 15 colones. The new silver coinage consists of fractions of the colon, viz., 50, 25, 10, and 5-cent pieces. 400 fine silver, which are legal tender up to 20 colones, copper being legal tender up to 1 colon. Foreign gold is legal, but not foreign silver.

The metric system is now in use, the following are the old weights and measures --

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1.014 lb avoirdupois
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101.40 lbs „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25.35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 11 bushels (imperial bushel)

The old weights and measures of Spain are in use in the country districts, but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established and in general use

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

### 1 OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Charge d'Affaires in London.*—W de la Guardia.

*Secretaries*—Victor M. and Guillermo de la Guardia.

*Consul-General*—W J LeLecheur

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea.

### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA

*Minister and Consul General*—Sir C C Mallet, C.M.G., resident at Panama

*Consul*—F N Cox

There is a Vice Consul at Port Limon

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## CUBA

### Constitution and Government

Cuba, after having been continuously in Spanish possession from its discovery, was by the peace preliminaries and by the definitive treaty signed by the Peace Commissioners at Paris, December 10, 1898, relinquished by Spain, and thus has the position of an independent nation. The direct armed interposition of the United States in the struggle against Spanish domination has, however, brought the island into close association with the United States Government. On November 5, 1900, a convention met to decide on a constitution, and on February 21, 1901, a constitution was adopted, under which the island has a republican form of government, with a president, a vice president, a senate, and a House of Representatives. The United States legislature passed a law authorising the President of the United States to make over the government of the island to the Cuban people as soon as Cuba should undertake to make no treaty with any foreign power endangering its independence, to contract no debts for which the current revenue would not suffice, to concede to the United States Government a right of intervention, and also to grant to it the use of naval stations. On June 12, 1901, these conditions were accepted by Cuba, on February 24, 1902, the President and Vice President of the Republic were elected, and on May 20 the control of the island was formally transferred to the new Cuban Government. Under treaties signed July 2, 1903 the United States has coaling stations in the Bay of Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, for which they pay 2,000 dollars annually. The connection between Cuba and the United States was rendered still closer by the reciprocal commercial convention which came into operation on December 27, 1903.

In August, 1906 an insurrection broke out, and a United States Commission undertook the provisional government. On January 24, 1909, the provisional government came to an end, and the new president assumed office.

*President.*—General Mario G. Menocal (Nov., 1912)

There is a Cabinet consisting of the Secretaries of State, of Justice, of the Interior, of Finance, of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour, of Public Instruction, of Public Works, and of Sanitation and Charity.

The National Congress is made up of a Senate (24 members, 4 for each province) and a House of Representatives (83 members, 1 for every 25,000 of the inhabitants).

### Area and Population.

Cuba has an area of 44,164 square miles with a population, according to the census enumeration of 1910, of 2,220,278. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces according to the census of 1910 were as follows —

Province	Area	Population in 1910	Pop per sq mile
	Square miles		
Havana	2 772	576 266	194 1
Pinar del Rio	5 600	264,030	48 1
Matanzas	3 700	290 097	64 8
Santa Clara	9 540	514 825	47 6
Camagney	10 600	188 340	11 2
Oriente	12 488	480 607	36 5
Tal	44 000	2,220 278	46 5

The population in 1910, was made as to 52 5 per cent of males, and 47 5 per cent. of females and as to 70 3 per cent of whites and 29 7 per cent of coloured people

The movement of population in 1910 was as follows —Marriages, 12,846, births 74 286 deaths, 33,194 surplus of births over deaths 41 092

In 1911 there were 38,053 immigrants (31 055 men and 6,998 women) of whom 32,104 were Spanish

The chief towns are Havana 319 984 Santiago de Cuba, 58 614, Matanzas, 64,385, Cienfuegos 70,416 Camagney 66,460, Cárdenas, 28,576

### Instruction

According to the census returns for 1899, 64 per cent of the population could not read, 2 per cent. could read but not write 33 per cent. could write, but were without superior education 1 per cent. had received higher education Education was made obligatory in 1880, but the law was not enforced Under United States rule the elementary and secondary school systems were re organised, each municipality was required to have a school board and every town to have schools at which the attendance of children should be compulsory On Feb 3, 1911 there were 3,774 schools, with 3,856 teachers, and 152,658 enrolled pupils (79,762 boys and 72,896 girls), the average attendance was 105 774 For secondary instruction there are in the Island many institutes and colleges. The highest instruction in Cuba is given at the University of Havana, which has faculties of letters and sciences, of medicine and pharmacy, and of law The number of students is about 600 In 1912 the first military academy in Cuba was established at Cabanas Fortres

### Finance, Defence.

The receipts from customs during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912 amounted to 28,218 624 dollars.

The Budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913, shows estimated receipts 87 940,200 dollars, expenses 33,974,147 dollars, leaving a surplus of 8,966,052.

The principal items of estimated income were —Customs Revenue, 26 424 000 dollars and Consular Fees, 500 000 dollars The principal items of estimated expenditure were — Home Affairs, 10,117,394 dollars, Finance Department, 2,909 722 dollars Instruction, 4 783,638 dollars and Public Works, 8,704,625 dollars

Congress did not approve of a budget for 1911-12 and therefore that of the previous year was in operation.

The debts of the Republic of Cuba (August 1, 1911) were (according to the President's message) as follows:—

Revolutionary 6 per cent. bonds, 1898	dollars 2,198,585	
Redeemed	1,464,585	
In circulation		732,000
Interior debt, 5 per cent.	10,871,100	
"          1908, 4½ per cent	16 500 000	
Total		27,371 100
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	35,000,000	
Amortisation	1 020,000	
Total		33,980,000
Total debt		62,083,100

During the year 1910 the public debt was decreased by 3,645,827 dollars.

For the preservation of order there is a Rural Guard horse and foot, of 5,298 men and a regular army of 4,311 enlisted men, and 212 officers. The navy consists of 13 steam launches and revenue cutters.

### Production and Industry

The staple products of Cuba are tobacco and sugar, but coffee, cocoa, cereals, and potatoes are grown, and a considerable trade is done in fruits and minerals. In 1911 the sugar crop was 1,450 630 tons, that for 1912 was 1,898,000, the largest ever raised in Cuba. In 1910 there were 175 sugar mills. The production of tobacco in 1911 was 308,497 bales (of 130 lbs each). In 1911, 183,129,188 cigars were exported. The principal fruits exported were pineapples (25,775 tons in 1911) and bananas (38,000 tons in 1910), also 3,000,000 coconuts were exported.

On June 30, 1909, the live stock in the island consisted of 2,935,549 head of cattle, 533,792 horses, 67,316 mules, and 3 202 asses.

Cuba has forest lands, many of which are in private ownership, but the forests belonging to the State have an area of about 1,250,000 acres. These forests contain valuable cabinet woods, such as mahogany and cedar, besides dye-woods, fibres, gums, resins, and oils. Cedar is used locally for cigar-boxes, and mahogany exported. Many other hard woods are used for railway sleepers, carts, ploughs and other local purposes.

In the district of Santiago de Cuba, copper, manganese, and iron mines are worked. The iron mines employ over 4,000 workmen, and supply on an average 50,000 tons of ore per month to the United States. Gold is found but little worked. There are rich beds of asphalt which are not largely worked.

### Commerce

The value of the imports and exports for 3 years (ending June 30) were as follows:—

	1908	1909	1911
	dollars	dollars	dollars
Imports	91,447,561	103,875,581	113,266,997
Exports	234,700,804	156,928,080	158,134,979

Value of specie imported in 1910, \$282,417 dollars, exported 861,538 dollars. The imports and exports were distributed as follows (in United States dollars) —

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
United States	54,859,898	60,015,005	129,329,507	106,832,848
Other Countries of America	8,219,929	—	8,891,216	—
Germany	3,542,760	7,254,657	3,648,298	8,641,565
Spain	8,680,258	9,204,791	727,297	459,703
France	5,674,999	6,204,125	1,549,690	1,907,417
United Kingdom	12,202,219	12,600,000	10,896,239	4,697,314
Other Countries of Europe	5,682,257	—	915,175	—
All Other Countries	2,231,728	10,010,359	655,052	5,178,947
Totals	106,675,681	113,200,997	124,745,304	129,186,879

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1911-12, 12,172 vessels entered and 12,806 cleared. British vessels, 268 of 508,050 tons entered the Port of Havana and 266 of 510,639 tons cleared. In Cuba there were in 1912, 1,690 miles of railway. The four lines are—the United Railways of Havana 672 miles, Cuba Railroad, 602 miles, Cuban Central Railway, 269 miles and Western Railway of Havana, 147 miles. The lines now connect the principal towns and seaports from Pinar del Rio in the west to Santiago de Cuba in the east. The larger sugar estates have private lines connecting them with the main lines. Several important railway extensions are projected. There are 1,033 miles of cart roads open to traffic. There are 487 post offices, 171 telegraph offices, and nine wireless stations operated by the Government. There are 5,065 miles of government telegraph line.

The National Bank has a paid up capital of 5,000,000 dollars. On June 29th, 1912, its assets amounted to 33,127,307 dollars. There is no Cuban currency and no paper money. The Spanish gold dollar is worth 45½¢, the silver dollar about 40¢, and the American dollar 49½¢. The principal coins used are the peso, worth 84 cents, the peseta, worth 17 cents, the real, worth 8 cents. The French 'Louis' is worth 3.85 dollars.

The metrical system of weights and measures is in use.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF CUBA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister*—General Carlos Garcia Veller

*Secretary*—Gabriel Zondogni

*Chancellor*—Carlos Antrán y Batista.

*Attache*—Antonio F. Saavedra.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CUBA

*Envoy and Minister*—Stephen Leech

*British Vice-Consuls at Havana*—H. D. R. Cowan and G. F. Plant

There is a British Consul at Santiago, and Vice-Consuls at Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, and Guantánamo.

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## DENMARK

(KONGERIGET DANMARK)

### Reigning King

**Christian X**, born September 26, 1870, son of King Frederik VIII and Queen Louise, married April 26 1898 to Princess *Alexandrine*, of Mecklenburg, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, May 14, 1912

### Children of the King

- I Prince Christian *Frederik*, born March 11, 1899
- II Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900

### Brothers and sisters of the King

I Prince *Aar*, born August 8 1871, elected King of Norway under the title of Haakon VII November 1906, married July 23 1896 to Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain, offspring Prince Alexander (now Crown Prince Olaf of Norway) born July 9 1903

II Prince *Harald* born October 9 1869, married April 18 1904 to Princess Helena of Sonderburg-Glücksburg, offspring Princess Feodora, born July 1 1910.

III Princess *Ingeborg* born August 1888, married August 27 1897 to Prince Charles of Sweden

IV Princess *Thyra* born March 14 1880

V Prince *Gustav*, born March 4 1887

VI Princess *Dagmar* born May 28 1890

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448 after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII, on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace, signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Frederik VIII. has a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner. The heir apparent to the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 120,000 kroner.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I of Oldenburg —

*House of Oldenburg*

	A D		A D
Christian I	1448	Christian V	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV	1699
Christian II	1518	Christian VI	1730
Frederik I	1523	Frederik V	1746
Christian III	1583	Christian VII	1766
Frederik II	1559	Frederik VI	1808
Christian IV	1589	Christian VIII	1839
Frederik III	1648	Frederik VII	1848

*House of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderburg Glücksburg*

Christian IX, 1863  
 Frederik VIII, 1906  
 Christian X, 1912

### Constitution and Government

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1853 and 1863 but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws is in the Rigsdag, or Diet acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for the terms of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 114 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 15,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their

services at the rate of 10 kroner (11s 1d.) per day, including Sundays and holidays, during the first 6 months of the session, and 6 kroner (8s 8d.) for each additional day of the session. Members must accept payment. They also receive second class free passes on the railways and may charge travelling expenses to and from Copenhagen at the beginning and end of the session.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years judges who, together with the ordinary members of the Højesteret, form the Rigsret, a tribunal who can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive (appointed July 5, 1910), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—*Statensraadet*—consists of the following ten departments —

1 and 2 *The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Defence* —  
Klaus Berntsen

3 *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*—C W G Ahlefeldt Laurvig

4 *Ministry of the Interior*—J Jensen Søndrup

5 *Ministry of Justice*.—F T Bülow

6 *Ministry of Finance*—Niels Neergaard

7 *Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs*—Jacob Appel

8 *Ministry of Agriculture*—Anders Nielsen

9 *Ministry of Public Works*—Thomas Larsen

10 *Ministry of Commerce and Navigation*.—O H V B Muus

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

Landsting, elected 1910 —28 Right, 23 Left, 5 Free Conservatives, 4 Socialists, 4 Radicals, and 2 Independents.

Folkething, elected 1910 —67 Left, 20 Radical Left, 24 Socialists, 13 Right.

Denmark is divided into 18 counties (*Amt*), each of which is administered by a Governor (*Amtmand*), and the counties into Hundreds (*Herred*), each with a portion of the Peace (*Herredsfoged* or *Birkedommer*). In the towns there is a Mayor, appointed by the government, with or without aldermen. The Hundreds are divided into parishes of which there are, in all, about 1,100. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, modified by two laws of October 8, 1908, the legislative power is vested in the *Althing*, consisting of 40 members, 34 elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the king.



A minister for Iceland (Bjorn Jonsson) nominated by the king, and residing at Reikjavik is the responsible head of the administration. The offices of the governor and the two Amtmænd have been abolished.

### Area and Population

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark in 1911 —

Divisions	Area 1911 English sq. m.	Population 1911	Population 1911 per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) } without suburbs	27	462,161	16,800
Islands in the Baltic	5,117	1,096,458	214
Peninsula of Jutland	9,898	1,198,457	121
Færoe Islands	540	18,000	33
Total	15,582	2,775,076	178

The population (excluding the Færoes) consisted of 1,337,900 males and 1,419,176 females in 1911. The total population at the census of 1906 was 2,757,076 showing an increase during 1906—11 of 1.27 per cent. per annum. In Denmark proper the town population has increased from 1,023,334 in 1906 to 1,104,726 in 1911, while the rural population has increased from 1,565,585 in 1906 to 1,647,350 in 1911. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian, in 1901, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96.66 per cent. were born in Denmark, 0.07 per cent. were born in the Colonies, 0.15 per cent. in Norway, 1.45 per cent. in Sweden, 0.97 per cent. in Sleswig, 0.47 per cent. in other parts of Germany, and 0.23 per cent. in other foreign countries. The foreign born population was thus 3.27 per cent. of the whole.

According to the occupation the population of Denmark in 1906 was classified thus —

Immaterial Production	146,284	Commerce, circulation & hotel keeping	24,130
Agriculture and Forestry	977,906	Capitalists and rural pensioners	108,723
Dairy work	13,113	Public assistance (including the aged)	88,908
Fishing	57,164	Profession not indicated	43,761
Business and industry	401,916		
Railways, posts, telegraphs, telephones, land transports, and navigation	142,067	Total	2,568,819

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1911 was 462,161, or with suburbs, 559,598, Aarhus, 61,765, Odense, 42,237, Aalborg, 33,449, Horsens, 23,843, Randers, 22,970.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years —

Years	Total Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1907	74,324	1,823	20,103	37,275	37,049
1908	76,222	1,845	19,956	36,072	37,160
1909	76,391	1,815	19,944	35,897	40,494
1910	75,997	1,768	19,986	35,187	40,110
1911	78,958	1,761	19,879	37,222	38,766

Of the births in 1910, 11.1 per cent. were illegitimate. In 1907 there were 682 divorces, in 1908, 651, in 1909, 734, in 1910, 749, in 1911 736.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States, 7,890 in 1907, 4,558 in 1908, 6,782 in 1909, 8,890 in 1910 and 8,808 in 1911.

### Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the university and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops, the Bishop of Roskilde being metropolitan. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1901 there were 2,436,084 Protestants, 5,373 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident in Copenhagen), 106 Greek Catholics, 3,476 Jews, 4,501 other or of no confession.

### Instruction

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of the last century and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14. The public schools maintained by communal rates, are with exception of a few middle class schools, free. Of public elementary schools there are about 3,422 (40 in the capital, 147 in other towns, and 3,225 in rural districts) with 376,696 pupils in the year 1911 (5 of these communal schools are grammar schools, and 71 Møllemakoler). For higher instruction there are furthermore a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 31 professors and teachers and about 500 pupils, 19 agricultural or horticultural schools, 80 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools with about 8,000 pupils), 41 grammar schools (14 Government, 27 private), a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 7 teachers and 72 students, a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 13 teachers and 350 pupils, a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 41 professors and teachers and about 800 students, 110 Møllemakoler or middle-class schools, and 41 grammar schools. The higher schools for children (grammar schools and Møllemakoler), together with other non-municipal schools in 1911, had an attendance of 48,300 pupils. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the state annually makes a grant of about 28,000*l*. To the Møllemakoler grants are made amounting annually to about 25,000*l*. The University of Copenhagen founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which women are admitted on equal terms with men. It has 101 professors and teachers and about 3,000 students.

### Pauperism and Old Age Pensions

Ordinary poor relief is regulated by the law of April 9, 1891, under which in 1901, 101,915 (4.16 per cent of the population) were relieved at a cost of 398,490*l*.

Another law of 1891 concerning *Old Age Pensions* has been extended by enactments of 1902 and 1908 so as to provide for, and to regulate assistance granted to the aged poor. Recipients must be over 60 years of age, of good character and must have, for the preceding 5 years, had their domicile in the country without receiving public charity. The assistance granted may be in money, or in kind, or by abode in an hospital. It must be sufficient for maintenance and for attendance in case of illness. The estimate of the poverty of the recipient does not include private assistance unless amounting to over 100 kroner (about \$1.13) a year. The subvention is paid by the commune of domicile and half of it is refunded by the State. For the year ending March 31, 1911 79,289 persons were relieved, of whom 59,271 were principals and 20,018 dependents. The total expenditure was 644,072 $\frac{1}{2}$ , of which 326,172 $\frac{1}{2}$  was expended by the State.

### Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogder* and *birkedommere*) and town judges (*byfogder*). From these courts an appeal lies to the superior court (*Ostret*), or court of second instance, in Viborg with 9 judges, and in Copenhagen with 20 judges. The Copenhagen superior court, however, is identical with that of the civic magistrates. The supreme court (*Højesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, 12 puisne judges, and 11 special judges sits in Copenhagen. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1910, 3,378 men and 509 women were convicted of crimes and delicts 47,001 persons were convicted of minor offences. On March 31, 1911, 797 men and 66 women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark.

### Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget called the 'Finanslovsforlag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the five years ending March 31 (18 kroner = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1907	7,064,800	4,854,080	1910	7,512,820	7,200,850
1908	5,472,210	4,222,860	1911	7,204,000	7,721,900
1909	5,100,000	5,009,720	1912	9,200,000	9,100,000

The estimated revenue for 1912-13 was 5,705,884<sup>1</sup>, and expenditure 6,351,150<sup>1</sup>. The following is an abstract of the budget for 1913 14:—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain revenues	1 037 416	Civil list and appanages	1 174 000
Interest on State assets	6 087 980	Rigsdag and Council of State	800 000
Direct taxes	35,091 000	Interest and expenses on State debt	12,237 162
Indirect taxes, mainly customs and excise	60 145 900	Pensions including military invalids	4 422,660
Posts and telegraphs	2 060 279	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	969 913
Balance of lotteries	1 517 228	Ministry of Agriculture	4 268,418
Separate revenues	6 083 794	Ministry of Interior	13,897 726
Revenue from employment of property and funding of debt	4,829 800	Ministry of Public Works	2 859 018
		Ministry of Justice	4,450 441
		Ministry of Commerce and Navigation	532,958
		Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction	1,396 921
		Ministry of War	19 462,470
		Ministry of Marine	9 785 993
		Ministry of Finance	8 019 263
		Iceland	237 900
		Improvement of State property and reduction of debt	12,769,812
Total revenue	117 184 651 (16 445 175 <sup>1</sup> )	Total expenditure	116 551,869 (16 365,200 <sup>1</sup> )

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. In 1867 it was 8,458 110<sup>1</sup>, in 1887 990,050<sup>1</sup>, in 1907, 994 210<sup>1</sup>, on March 31, 1910, 994 342<sup>1</sup>, 1911, 994,345<sup>1</sup> 1912 985,789<sup>1</sup>. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities from 1907 to 1912 —

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	£		£
1907	14,529 540	1910	16 704 121
1908	14 218,500	1911	18,658,859
1909	14 198 010	1912	18,346,000

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1912 to 14,304,000<sup>1</sup>. The debt is at 3 and  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

The interest of the debt for 1911 12 was set down as 622,903<sup>1</sup>. The investments of the State on March 31, 1912, including the reserve fund, but excluding the State railways (valued at 14,904,000<sup>1</sup>) and the domains, amounted to 2,727,000<sup>1</sup>.

The revenue and expenditure, and the property and debt of Copenhagen

and of the provincial towns and places and rural communes, were as follows —

	Revenue	Expenditure	Property	Debt
Copenhagen (April 1, 1911–March 31, 1912)	£ 2,226 407	£ 2,705,717	£ 13 188 548	£ 11,046,200
Provincial Towns and Places (April 1, 1910–March 31, 1911)	2,780,659	2 797,504	8,717 319	6,224,882
Rural Communes (April 1, 1910–March 31, 1911)	1,852,873	1,839 982	4 355,163	2 298,373

### Defence

The Danish army is a national militia, resembling in some respects the Swiss army. Every able bodied Danish subject is obliged to serve in the army or navy, except the inhabitants of Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and the Danish Antilles. Exemptions in Denmark are few even clergymen having to serve for 5 years.

Service commences at the age of 21 and lasts for 16 years. For the first 8 the men belong to the active army and for the second 8 years to the extra or territorial reserve. At the time of joining, the recruits are continuously trained for 166 days in the infantry, 280 days in the field artillery, 1 year in the garrison artillery and 200 days in the cavalry. The engineers have 7 months, and the train 2 months continuous training. In the case of about, one fourth of the men, their initial training is prolonged by periods ranging from 2½ to 8½ months, according to the arm of the service to which they belong. Subsequent training for all arms only takes place once or twice in the remaining six or seven years of army service, and then only for 25 or 30 days on each occasion. The peace strength of the active army is about 820 officers and 12,900 men.

The country is divided into two territorial commands: one including Copenhagen and the first and second Zealand brigades, the other comprising the Funen brigade, and first and second Jutland brigades. There are 11 regiments of infantry each of 3 or 4 battalions making 53 battalions altogether, also 4 regiments of cavalry, 2 regiments of field artillery each of 3 four gun batteries, 5 garrison artillery battalions, and 3 battalions of engineers. The field army would apparently consist of 5 mixed brigades, with a fighting strength of about 50,000 men.

There are two special corps of infantry and garrison artillery, formed from reservists, for the defence of Copenhagen and the island of Bornholm.

The Danish infantry is armed with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle, calibre 8 mm. Mounted troops have the Remington carbane. The field artillery has been rearmed with a Krupp gun, firing a 14 88 pound shell.

The permanent staff of the Danish army (officers and non commissioned officers) is about 2,450 strong, and about 8,000 recruits are trained yearly. The military budget for 1912 amounted to 1,097,900L, of which 166,000L was for extraordinary expenditure on fortifications.

The Danish fleet is maintained for purposes of coast-defence. It consists of three monitors, *Peder Skram*, *Olufert Fischer*, and *Herluf Trolle*, carrying a pair of 9 4 inch and 4 6-inch guns; a smaller monitor, *Skjold* (launched 1898), with one 9 4 and three 4 7 inch guns; three torpedo gun boats and 20 torpedo boats, 3 submarines. This is the effective fleet.

It is reinforced by the old battleship *Jær Hvitfeld*, and a small cruiser, the *Falktyrren*.

A new coast defence battleship is under construction.

## Production and Industry

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive, about one sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one half is arable and the remainder pasture and meadows. The area under the chief crops in 1912, and the production in 1910-1912, were as follows:—

Crops	Area	Production		
	1912	1910	1911	1912
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	101,280	4 408,414	4 378 265	4 328 203
Barley	584 285	21 128 259	18 047,266	20 366 640
Oats	1,007 347	35,328,314	26 290 587	39 914,039
Rye	690 022	18 967 614	18 026 204	18,696 564
Mixed grain	—	16 645 267	—	16,593,308
Potatoes	—	29 582,710	—	28 020 323
Beetroot, &c	75 750	502,831 842	—	413,743,000

On July 15, 1910 there were in Denmark proper 535,018 horses, 2,258,982 head of cattle, 726 829 sheep 40 267 goats and 1 467,822 swine. In 1881 there were 1 470,078 cattle and in 1871, 1 236,898.

In 1911 there were exported 23,494 horses 153,512 head of cattle 497 sheep and goats.

In 1911 there were in Denmark 27 distilleries (Copenhagen 8), whose output of brandy reduced to 100° amounted to 3 421,547 gallons (16,552,488 litres). In 1911 there were produced 24 494,734 gallons of excisable beer and 34,394,566 gallons (small) beer, not excisable.

In the same year 116,156 tons of beet sugar were produced at 8 sugar factories, and 25,402 tons of margarine and oleomargarine were manufactured at 22 factories.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was in 1909, 692,667l., in 1910, 769,126l. 1911, 838,697l.

## Canneries.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and general exports (excluding precious metal) for six years (16 kroner = 1l) —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1906	40,813 500	31 083 700	1909	40 279 839	33 782,378
1907	43,825 800	35 006 700	1910	35 244 900	30 448,000
1908	39 523,500	34 274 600	1911	35 605 000	34,517 000

1 In 1910 and 1911 all goods transhipped are excluded from the figures.

The exports of home produce in five years were, in sterling — 1907, 23 189,000l 1908, 24,417,600l 1909, 24,656,778l , 1910, 26,965,200l , 1911 29,552 000l

In 1911 the general imports and exports, and the special imports and exports (imports for consumption and exports of Danish produce or manufacture) were as follows —

1911	Imports, (General)	Imports, (Special)	Exports, (General)	Exports (Special)
	1 000 kroner	1 000 kroner	1 000 kroner	1 000 kroner
Food substances	238 690	156 196	515 582	471 108
Personal and domestic	6 412	98 108	9 495	1,851
Fuel	49 321	45 321	5 407	0
Fodder manure seeds	2,849	69,888	10 284	7,096
Raw products	280 233	293 651	85 993	67 081
Total	705 500	623,314	626 761	536 847
	(32,506 000l)	(34 525 000l)	(34 514 000l)	(29 552,000l)

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows —

	Imports, 1910 (General)	Exports, 1910 (General)	Imports, 1911 (General)	Imports, 1911 (special)	Exports, 1911 (General)	Exports, 1911 (special)
	1 000 Kroner	1 000 Kroner	1 000 Kroner	1 000 Kroner	1 000 Kroner	1 000 Kroner
Colonial goods	38 278	4,583	45 021	34 094	9 370	2,467
Beverages	14,823	17 877	5,063	5 966	1,834	1,465
Textile manufactures	51,161	5,211	55 175	48,418	8,259	700
Metals and hardware	52,464	6,321	67,162	58,969	8,025	5 237
Wood & manufacture	34 187	3 184	37,989	37,015	948	2,923
Coal	45,098	—	49 374	46,276	5 407	—
Animals	8,492	54,033	12,099	11,625	62,191	61,912
Provisions, eggs, &c	58,344	301,344	55,125	25 340	422,037	233,247
Cereals, &c.	38,569	12,498	64 890	92 088	16,243	12,835

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade —

Countries	Imports, 1910 (General)	Imports, 1911 (General)	Exports, 1910 (General)	Exports, 1911 (General)
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	241,564,000	205,802,000	134,511,000	180,003,000
United Kingdom	117,232,000	115,341,000	241,418,000	358,447,000
Sweden	56,304,000	67,234,000	23,129,000	30,875,000
Norway	7,407,000	7,820,000	10,883,000	16,452,000
United States	51,892,000	58,440,000	4,844,000	7,605,000
Rest of America	18,756,000	12,749,000	3,830,000	3,790,000
Russia	49,212,000	53,508,000	7,992,000	15,631,000
Holland	14,502,000	17,189,000	8,291,000	8,622,000
Belgium	8,800,000	9,992,000	2,100,000	2,836,000
France	15,848,000	17,248,000	2,389,000	2,478,000
Danish Colonies	8,085,000	8,726,000	5,797,000	7,198,000

The treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Denmark, made in 1661 and 1670 and confirmed in 1814 provide for the 'most favoured nation' treatment.

The values of imports whether subject to duty or duty-free and of exports always duty free, are determined by the Statistical Bureau in communication with commercial firms who state the average values of the various articles of merchandise. The quantities are verified by the Customs authorities. The prime origin and ultimate destination of goods are not recorded. The general trade comprehends all imports and exports, the special trade only imports for consumption and exports of home produce. Usually the Customs authorities easily ascertain whether imports and exports belong to the general or the special trade but sometimes the amount of imports for home consumption is determined merely by the excess of imports over exports.

The chief imports into and domestic exports from the United Kingdom from and to Denmark in two years (Board of Trade Returns) were —

Imports into U K	1910	1911	Exports to Denmark	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Butter	10,298,192	10,509,137	Coal	1,516,151	1,540,237
Eggs	1,732,107	2,030,607	Cottons	481,714	346,239
Bacon	6,241,720	6,600,937	Iron-ware	401,112	380,408

### Shipping and Navigation

On December 31, 1911, Denmark and colonies possessed 4,252 vessels (of 4 tons and upwards) of 538,863 registered tons in her merchant marine, of which 691 of 414,863 tons were steamers. In 1911, 85,873 vessels of 4,015,804 tons cargo entered the Danish ports, and 36,238 vessels of 1,513,632 tons cargo cleared.

### Internal Communications

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has (end of 1911) 4,344 miles of road, besides 22,382 miles of by ways. There are (1911) railways of a total length of 2,292 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total about 1,216 English miles belong to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1912, was 270,649,217 kroner. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ inches, except 109 miles of which the gauge is 3 ft. 3½ inches.

The Post Office in the year 1911-12 carried 185,435,522 letters and post cards, and 160,492,918 samples and printed matter. There are 1,125 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1911-12 carried 3,526,527 messages, of which 992,364 were internal, 2,533,163 international, exclusive of 127,752 official telegrams. The length of State telegraph wires (March 31, 1912) was 8,048 English miles, number of offices 172. At the same date the railway



and private telegraphs had 392 offices. On March 31, 1912, the length of telephonic wires of the State and the private companies was 276,000 English miles. In the year 1911-12 there were 207,719,000 telephonic conversations.

### Money and Credit

On July 31, 1912, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 11,465 465<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. The assets included 4 454,487<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 8,525,000<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> note issue 1 486 836<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of capital, and 454,916<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> reserve fund. In Denmark there are about 185 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On March 31, 1911, there were 521 savings banks, with 1 353,384 depositors, and deposits amounting to 44,219 999<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> or about 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to each account.

The nominal value of the coin minted (including recoupage of worn pieces) in Denmark since 1875 is given as follows —

Years ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Brass	Total
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1875-1906	82 309 180	22 071 894	1 851,797	62 782,866
1906-1905	4 040 560	1 232 708	199 618	5 472 886
1906	—	587 037	40 041	627,078
1907	—	301 348	80 792	382,140
1908	5 026 970	808 916	129 967	6 965 853
1909	0 801 630	—	189 406	9 441,005
1910	585 270	252,066	—	5,786,236
1911	3 657 240	250 000	20 948	8,987 188
1912	8,680,560	311,694	102 765	4 085 919
<b>Total</b>	<b>71 461 480</b>	<b>25 817 362</b>	<b>7 083 313</b>	<b>99 452,155</b>

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 *öre*, is of the value of 1s 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces. The 20 kroner piece weighs 8 870 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 8 0645 grammes of fine gold.

The 2 kroner silver piece weighs 15 grammes .800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

The use of the metric system of weights and measures, under the law of May 4, 1907, became obligatory in Denmark in public offices on April 1, 1910, and generally on April 1, 1912.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1 OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister* — H. Grevenkop Castenskiöld (1912)

*Secretary of Legation* — Mogens de Sehested

*Honorary Attaché* — Paul Baron Bertouch Lehn

*Consul-General in London* — J. W. Faber

There are Consuls at Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh (C.G.), Hull (C.G.), Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea, Yarmouth.

## 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

*Envoy and Minister*—Sir Henry C Lowther, K.C.M.G. (1912)

*Secretary*—Richard S Seymour, M.V.O.

*Naval Attaché*—Captain H.D.R. Watson, R.N.

*Military Attaché*—Lieut. Col. T.M. Bridges, D.S.O.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Reykjavik (Iceland), St. Thomas (West Indies), Thorshavn (Faroe Islands), Elsinore (V.C.)

## Colonies

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of territories in Europe and America. Iceland has a local legislature and, under the constitutional law of 1903 a minister appointed by the King and residing at Reykjavik. The area and population of the colonies and the value of their imports into and exports from Denmark alone in 1911 according to Danish returns, were—

Colonies	Area English sq. m.	Population 1911	Import to Denmark 1911	Export from Denmark, 1911
			£	£
Iceland	39,756	85,188	31,350	269,890
Greenland	46,740	13,517	107,710	33,210
West Indies	138	27,086	7,600	25,610
Total	86,634	125,791	146,660	328,710

The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly.

The West Indian Islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, are inhabited mostly by free negroes engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane, but the trade with Denmark, formerly considerable, has fallen off in recent years.

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## ECUADOR

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR)

### Constitution and Government

The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. Under the present constitution, promulgated December 23 1906, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses: the first consisting of thirty-two senators, two for each province (chosen for four years) and the second of 48 deputies on the basis of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years, both elected by adults who can read and write. The Congress meets on the 10th of August of every year at Quito, the capital without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people. Under the present constitution there is no election for Vice President. In case of death, or other cause of vacancy in the office of President, he is replaced (1) by the President of the Senate of the Last Congress, and (2) if he should also fail, by the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

*President of the Republic*—General Leonidas Plaza (elected April 1, 1912)

The President, who receives a salary of 24,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers (Interior, Foreign affairs, public instruction, finance and war) who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress and who, with seven other members, form a Council of State. Each minister receives a salary of 2,880 sucres a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings. By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic, but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage. By an edict of 1898, the Indians are exempted from paying tribute, and are admitted to citizenship.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government, their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs, and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under a local administrator.

### Area and Population

The area of Ecuador is about 116,000 square miles, divided into sixteen provinces and one territory, with about 1,205,600 inhabitants, or if uncivilised Indians be included, about 1,400,000. The bulk of the population is Indian, inhabitants of pure European blood are few, those of mixed blood are estimated at about 400,000. Included in the above statement are the

Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 400 Ecuador and Colombia, under treaty of November 5, 1904, are to submit their boundary dispute to the German Emperor as arbiter. The dispute between Ecuador and Peru was referred to the King of Spain, but he has declined to interfere. (See under Peru.)

The population of the Republic is distributed as follows —

Provinces	Pop	Provinces	Pop	Provinces	Pop
Carchi	36,000	Armay	132,400	Manabi	64,100
Imbabura	68,600	Loja	66,000	Esmeraldas	14,800
Pichincha	205,000	Bolivar	43,000	Oriente	80,000
Leon	109,600	Rioa	32,800	Galapagos	400
Tungurahua	108,000	Oro	32,600		
Chimborazo	122,000	Guayas	98,100		1,272,000
Cañar	64,000				

Estimated population 1910 1,500,000

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (70,000), Guayaquil (80,000) Cuenca (80,000), Riobamba (18,000), Ambato, Loja and Latacunga (each about 10,000), Bahia (8,000), Esmeraldas (4,000)

### Religion and Instruction.

The Church of the Republic, according to the Constitution, is the Roman Catholic, which has one archbishop (Quito) and six suffragan bishops. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates. In 1904 a law was passed and promulgated placing the Church and its property under the control of the State, and forbidding the foundation of new orders or the entrance of foreign religious communities into the country. All members of the Episcopate are required to be Ecuadorian citizens. Civil marriages are obligatory in accordance with regulations prescribed by law of December, 1902. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. There is a University in Quito with 32 professors and University bodies in Cuenca and Guayaquil. There are 9 schools for higher education, 35 secondary, and (1912) 1,590 primary schools, with 98,413 pupils and 2,826 teachers. There are commercial and technical schools in Quito and Guayaquil, and in 1900 English began to be taught in the normal schools, about a dozen American teachers being employed.

### Justice and Crime

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, which is the highest tribunal and consists of 5 justices elected by Congress for a term of 6 years. The six superior courts are located at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Loja and Portoviejo. The first two are composed of 6 judges, the remainder of 3 judges each, all elected by Congress for 6 years. The Court of Accounts is empowered to audit and investigate all public accounts. In the Republic there are 88 cantonal and 359 parochial justices, and 85 solicitors admitted to practice.

### Finance

Of the total revenue about 70 per cent. is derived from customs duties, 15 per cent. from taxes on cocoa, real estate, white rum, and tobacco, 6 per cent. from salt and gunpowder monopolies, and the remainder mostly from excise, rents of State property, and the postal department. The revenue and

expenditure for recent years are given as follows in sterling (1 sucre = 34½), but the figures are not to be taken as representing the exact state of affairs —

	1909	1910	1911	1912 <sup>1</sup>	1913 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1 637,960	1 511,720	1,526 419	1 897,183	2 038,658
Expenditure	1 556 468	1 547 948	1 588 613	1,897 132	2 038,658

<sup>1</sup> Estimates

The principal items of revenue are Import and export duties, alcohol duties, and salt monopoly. The chief items of expenditure are Government, army and navy education.

On the 3rd of January, 1911, a new foreign loan of 8,000,000 sucres (300,000 £), was contracted with the house of Speyer & Co., of New York. The issue was at 85 for 100 and the guarantee was, 50 per cent. of the export dues and 500 000 sucres out of the liquor dues, in dividends of 21,000 sucres per month.

No other details as to Foreign debt nor as to the Internal debt, have been made public, as owing to the violent change of Presidents and Ministers, the report of the Finance Minister has not been presented to the 1911 Congress. Up to 31st Dec., 1911, the foreign debt was stated to be 3,338,399 £ and the internal debt, 1,180,130 £.

### Defence

The Ecuadorian army in 1910 numbered 7,310 officers and men. This force is composed of 3 brigades of artillery, 9 battalions of infantry, and a regiment of cavalry. The national guard is said to consist of 100,000 men. A mining and torpedo section, a sanitary section and a telegraph and telephone corps were created in 1910. Military service is obligatory from 18 to 32 years of age in the army, and from 32 to 45 in the national guard.

The Navy consists of three vessels, the ex-Chilian cruiser *Ministro Zenteno*, 3,600 tons, eight 6 inch guns, the *Libertador Bolívar* a torpedo gunboat of 800 tons, and an old sloop which was formerly the French *Papin*.

### Production and Commerce

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, which is grown in Los Rios and other provinces near the coast. The total exports of cocoa in 1911 were valued at 1,602,459 £. The largest cocoa estate in the country has been taken over by an English company. Coffee is also grown, the exports were valued in 1910 at 223,911 £. The rubber industry is also important as the accessible supply from wild trees is being rapidly exhausted, attention is now turned to the planting of trees. Other products are tagua (ivory nuts), exports 1911, 178 793 £, tobacco, the annual yield of which is from 30,000 to 40,000 quintals, and sugar. Cotton cultivation has almost ceased, and all that is now produced is sent to the mills in the interior to be manufactured into rough calicoes and other goods. Peruvian bark exports have fallen to 60 or 70 tons a year. Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins, and kapok (silk cotton tree fibre *Bombax ceiba*) are exported in small quantities. Ecuador is auriferous, but mining companies have had little success. The Esmeraldas mines have absorbed much foreign capital with no practical result. At Zaruma, in the province of Oro, there are quartz crushings worked by an American company which in 1910 produced gold to the value (approximate) of 25,000 £, and cyanide lime (containing gold,

silver, copper, zinc and iron) to the value of 28,000*l*, total, 51,000*l*. At Pillahum in Cañan rich silver ore is found, but is not now worked. Petroleum is found—the oil fields of Santa Elena are being worked by two British Companies. The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead and coal, and sulphur exists in great quantities in the Pichincha district and in the Galapagos Islands.

Panama hats are made almost exclusively in Ecuador, and the demand for them is greater than the makers can meet. To protect the industry a duty is charged on the straw exported. The value of exports of hats in 1910, 258 34*l*. There are flour mills, sugar works, breweries, and chocolate factories.

The value of imports and exports for five years is given as follows in sterling (10 sucres = £1) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,969,967	2,045,473	1,870,444	1,647,660	—
Exports	2,290,695	3,089,429	3,000,623	3,427,100	2,560,046

In 1910 the chief imports were textiles, foodstuffs, iron work, clothing, and gold and silver. The chief exports were cocoa 2,105,701*l*, tagua, or ivory nuts, 476,086*l*, rubber, 206,590*l*. Of the imports in 1910, the value of 482 895*l* was from the United States, 512,400*l* from Great Britain, 323,321*l* from Germany, 108,134*l* from France. Of the exports, in 1911, the value of 932,649*l* went to France, 641 896*l* to the United States, 439,405*l* to Germany, 204,397*l* to Great Britain and colonies. Of the large quantities of cocoa shipped to Havre, the greater part is ultimately distributed among other countries.

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain in 1911 consisted of cocoa of the value of 844,386*l*, coffee 2,828*l*, straw hats, 183,513*l*. The chief exports of British produce to Ecuador in 1911 were cotton goods, to the value of 375 754*l*, woollens, 55,739*l*, iron, wrought and unwrought, 28,384*l*.

### Shipping and Internal Communications

In 1910 there entered at Guayaquil 213 vessels of 896,262 tons (190,390 tons British), and cleared 215 vessels of 401,258 tons (195,388 tons British). Guayaquil is visited by the steamers of three European lines passing through Magellan's Straits, as well as by steamers plying only on the Pacific coast.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof. Navigation of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian-built side-wheel and screw steamers, 30 steam yachts or tow ferry boats, many small steam launches, and a large fleet of gasoline launches, canoes, and other small craft.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Latacunga (and

now Chimbacella) at only 15 minutes distance in coach from Quito. Length of line about 370 (1912) miles. This line was transferred by the Government to the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad Company, and is extended to Quito. Railways for the development of local trade have been undertaken by several local authorities. That from Puerto Bolívar (Machala) to the cocoa districts is being worked and extended, that from Ambato to the Araymo River is not yet begun. There is a project for a railway from Bahía de Caracaz to Quito undertaken by a French company. This has been partially built and is running for about 40 to 50 miles to the important cocoa district of Chone, in Manabí, with various stations at Calcota. Another line from Manta to Santa Ana, in the ivory, nut and coffee districts of Manabí, is also in course of construction and will shortly arrive at the capital of the Province Porto Viejo.

The total length of telegraphs is about 2,602 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republics of Colombia and Peru, and by cable with the rest of the world. There are about 60 telegraph stations. Two telephonic systems with 400 subscribers each are established at Guayaquil, and a system is also in operation in Quito.

The inland correspondence amounts to about 820,000 letters yearly, and the foreign correspondence to 1,800,000 letters and 6,347,000 newspapers and packets.

### Money and Credit

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England, the United States, and Peru.

There are two banks authorized to issue notes for circulation, viz., the Banco del Ecuador, capital 3,000,000 sucres, and the Banco Comercial y Agrícola capital 5,000,000 sucres. On December 31, 1909, the Government owed 279,187½ to the former bank, and 252,181½ to the latter. By the banking law of 1897 the banks are required to hold at least half their metallic reserve in gold (12 = 10 sucres). In 1909 their united gold reserve was 427,383½, and their circulation 6,651,897 sucres.

Other banks are the Banco Hipotecario with a capital of 2,000,000 sucres and the Banco Territorial. These are only mortgage loan banks.

On December 31, 1910 the gold and notes in circulation were as follows: gold 5,086,925 and two (508,692½) silver, 2,782,954 (278,295½) and note \$ 834,885 (983,488½).

### Money, Weights and Measures

A law passed in 1898 provided for a gold standard, which was established on June 4, 1900. The new coinage consists of the gold *condor* of 10 sucres weighing 8.136 grams and containing 7.3224 grams of fine gold (equivalent to the English sovereign), the silver *sucre* and its sub-divisions, and nickel and copper pieces. The *sucre*, so called from the likeness of Marshal Sucre (a former President) imprinted on the coin, is legal tender only up to 10 sucres.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic but is not adopted by commerce. The quintal is equivalent to about 101 pounds.



## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

### 1 OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Minister* — Vacant.

*Consul General* — C. Nevares (London)

There are Consular Representatives at Burnungham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C G), Manchester, Southampton and Falmouth

### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR

*Minister* — C. L. des Grae (who is also Minister at Lima, Peru)

*Consul at Guayaquil* — A. Cartwright

*Consul at Quito* — G. W. E. Griffith (also Chargé d'Affaires)

*Vice Consul at Guayaquil* — George Powell

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ecuador

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## FRANCE.

### Constitution and Government

#### I CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and July 16, 1875 by a constitutional law, which has been partially modified in June 1879 August 1884, June 1885, and July 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by an absolute majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the two Chambers, but may, and sometimes does, choose ministers who are not members of either Chamber (e.g. a general as Minister for War, an admiral as Minister of Marine, a civilian as Minister for Foreign Affairs) he appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but treaties which affect the area of France or of French colonies must be approved by the Legislature, and he cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

*President of the Republic.*—M. Raymond Poincaré, born 1858, elected President, January 17, 1913.

The Ministers or Secretaries of State the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The Ministry consists of the following members, March 21, 1913 —

*Prime Minister and Minister of Public Instruction.*—M. Barthou.

*Minister of Justice.*—M. Rostier.

*Minister of the Interior.*—M. Klotz.

*Minister of War.*—M. Bonnaud.

*Minister of Marine.*—M. Baudin.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—M. Stephen Pichon.

*Minister of Finance.*—M. Desvieux.

*Minister of Colonies.*—M. Jean Morel.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—M. Clémentel.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—M. Massé.

Minister of Public Works — M. Thierry

Minister of Labour — M. Chéron

*Under Secretaries of State*

For Interior — M. Paul Moral.

For Finance — M. Bourelly

For Marine. — M. Monzie.

For Fine Arts — M. Leon Bérard

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon —

<i>House of Bourbon</i>		<i>Second Republic</i>	
Henri IV	1589-1610	Provisional Government	
Louis XIII le Juste	1610-1643	Feb-Dec	1848
Louis XIV le Grand	1643-1715	Louis Napoleon	1848-1852
Louis XV	1715-1774	<i>Second Empire.</i>	
Louis XVI (+ 1793)	1774-1792	Napoléon III (died 1873)	1852-1870
<i>First Republic</i>		<i>Third Republic</i>	
Convention	1792-1793	Government of National	
Directory	1793-1799	Defence	1870-1871
Consulate	1799-1804	Adolphe Thiers, President	1871-1873
<i>First Empire.</i>		Marshal MacMahon	1873-1879
Napoléon I (+ 1815)	1804-1814	F J P Jules Grevy,	1879-1887
<i>House of Bourbon restored.</i>		F Badi Carnot	1887-1894
Louis XVIII	1814-1824	Casimir Perier	
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830	(June-Jan.)	1894-1895
<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans</i>		Felix Faure	1895-1899
Louis-Philippe (+ 1830)	1830-1848	Emile Loubet	1899-1906
		Armand Fallières	1906-1913
		Raymond Poincaré	1913

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years by universal suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only, in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, in 1889 the *uniformal vote* was reintroduced and in 1912 the previous practice was again resorted to. In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. Multiple elections and elections of persons previously condemned by the law courts are thus rendered impossible. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors General appointed by the prefect of the department. The Chamber is now composed of 597 Deputies, each *arrondissement* elects one Deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, it is divided

into two or more constituencies. In 1901 there were 10,868,421 inscribed electors, in 1898 there were 10,281,532, and 7,657,429 voted.

Chamber of Deputies, elected May, 1910 —Radicals, 118, Radical Socialists, 150, Democratic Left, 72 Organized Socialists, 75, Progressivists, 76, Independent Socialists, 34, Action Liberales, 32, Right, 21, Independent, 24.

The Senate is composed of 300 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population, and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1871, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers, but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine years Senators the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureau for examination, in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Senate, constituted as a High Court of Justice, tries cases of attempt against the safety of the State or of plotting to change the form of government.

Senators and Deputies are paid 15 000 francs (600*l.*) a year from January 1 1907 and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive, in addition, 72,000 francs (2 840*l.*) for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs (24,000*l.*), with a further allowance of 600 000 francs for his expenses. On January 1, 1905, a fund was instituted for pensions to ex Deputies, or their widows and orphans. It is supported by contributions from Deputies (deducted from their pay) as well as by gifts and legacies.

France has besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'Etat*, which was introduced by Napoleon I, and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice or (in his absence) by a vice president, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maîtres des Requêtes*), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

## II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes France is divided into 86 departments, or 87 if the 'territory of Belfort (remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin) be considered as a separate department. Since 1891 the three departments of Algeria are also treated, for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefecture Council, an administrative body, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the department, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub-Prefect in every *arrondissement* except in those containing the capitals of departments and the department of the Seine.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There were in 1906, 36,222 communes, but the territorial land survey of 1909 had the effect of increasing their number by 7. Most of them (31 690) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 18,471 have even less than 500, while 124 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste* for 4 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence, but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members, each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part, by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,911 in France), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace (*juge de paix*) but is not an administrative unit.

The district, or *arrondissement* (362 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there are cantons, its chief function being to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-Prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years (one Councillor for each canton). These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

## Area and Population.

## I. PROCESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The legal population at the date of the last two enumerations was 1—

Departments	Area Engl. sq miles	Population		Population per square mile 1911
		March 1908	March, 1911	
Ain	2,248	845,856	842,482	158.8
Aisne	2,886	534,495	530,226	186.5
Alber	2,848	417,961	406,291	146.7
Alpes (Basses)	2,697	118,126	107,231	41.9
Alpes (Hautes)	2,178	107,498	105,088	49.3
Alpes Maritimes	1,443	344,007	356,388	231.4
Ardèche	2,144	347,140	321,801	161.9
Ardennes	2,027	317,565	318,896	156.6
Ariège	1,892	205,684	198,725	108.7
Aube	2,326	243,670	240,755	104.7
Aude	2,448	308,927	300,587	126.0
Aveyron	3,485	277,299	369,448	111.4
Bouches-du Rhône	2,025	763,918	805,532	378.2
Calvados	2,197	403,431	396,318	183.6
Cantal	2,229	228,690	223,361	102.6
Charente	2,305	351,733	346,424	152.6
Charente-Inférieure	2,791	453,793	450,871	162.6
Cher	2,519	343,484	337,810	121.5
Corrèze	2,272	317,430	309,646	139.7
Corse	3,367	291,160	288,820	86.4
Côte-d'Or	3,991	357,959	360,041	105.5
Côtes-du Nord	2,786	611,506	605,523	219.3
Creuse	2,163	274,094	266,188	126.7
Dordogne	3,550	447,052	437,432	126.0
Doubs	2,052	298,438	299,935	145.4
Drôme	2,532	297,270	290,894	117.4
Eure	2,830	330,140	323,651	143.4
Eure-et-Loir	2,291	273,823	272,255	119.5
Finistère	2,729	725,103	809,771	291.4
Gard	2,270	421,166	413,458	185.5
Garonne (Haute)	2,457	442,063	432,126	179.1
Gers	2,428	231,088	221,994	95.0
Gironde	4,140	823,925	829,095	199.0
Hérault	2,402	492,779	480,484	201.0
Ille et Vilaine	2,697	611,805	608,098	226.8
Indre	2,664	290,216	287,673	109.0
Indre-et-Loire	2,877	337,916	341,205	142.1
Isère	3,178	562,315	555,911	176.9
Jura	1,951	257,725	252,713	132.1
Landes	3,604	293,897	288,902	81.4
Loir-et-Cher	2,478	276,019	271,231	111.4
Loire	1,852	643,943	640,549	347.5
Loire (Haute)	1,930	314,770	303,838	163.1
Loire Inférieure	2,693	666,748	669,920	247.6
Loiret	2,429	364,999	364,061	138.8
Lot	2,017	216,611	205,769	107.3
Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	274,610	268,088	132.1
Lozère	1,996	123,016	122,738	61.1
Maine-et-Loire	2,811	513,490	608,149	182.6
Manche	2,475	487,443	476,119	196.9

Departments	Area English sq miles	Population		Population per sq. mile 1911.
		March, 1904	March, 1911	
Marne	3 167	434,157	436,310	137 1
Marne (Haute )	2 420	221 724	214,765	91 6
Mayenne	1,986	305,457	297,732	153 8
Meurthe-et Moselle	2 036	517 508	564,780	254 1
Meuse	2,408	280,220	277,955	116 3
Morbihan	2 738	573,152	578,400	209 8
Nièvre	2 658	313 971	299 312	118 1
Nord	2 223	1,895,861	1,961 780	850 1
Oise	2,272	410 049	411,028	180 4
Orne	2 371	315 993	307 433	133 2
Pas-de-Calais	2,606	1,012,466	1,068,155	388 5
Puy-de-Dôme	3,090	535,419	525,916	173 3
Pyrenées (Basses-)	2,977	423 817	433 318	143 0
Pyrenées (Hautes-)	1 750	209,397	206,105	119 6
Pyrenées-Orientales	1 598	213 171	212 986	133 4
Belfort(Territoire de)	235	95,421	101 386	406 0
Rhône	1,104	378,907	915 531	778 0
Saône (Haute )	2,074	263,890	257 606	127 2
Saône-et Loire	3,330	613 377	604 448	184 2
Sarthe	2,410	421,470	419 370	174 0
Savoie	2,388	253,297	247,890	106 1
Savoie (Haute )	1,774	260,617	255,137	148 0
Seine	185	9,848,618	4 154,042	20 303 3
Seine Inferieure	2 448	863 879	877,383	352 9
Seine-et-Marne	2,275	361 939	363 561	159 1
Seine-et-Oise	2 184	749,753	817 617	338 7
Sèvres (Deux)	2,337	339 466	337 627	145 2
Somme	2,443	532,567	520,161	217 4
Tarn	2,231	330 533	324,090	148 1
Tarn-et-Arnonne	1 440	188 553	182 537	130 9
Var	2 313	324 638	330 755	139 1
Vaucluse	1 381	239,178	238,056	173 2
Vendée	2,690	442,777	438,520	164 6
Vienne	2 711	333 643	332 276	121 0
Vienne(Haute )	2,119	385 732	384,736	182 0
Vosges	2 303	429,812	433 914	186 6
Yonne	2 892	315 199	303,889	109 0
Total	207,054	39,252,267	39 601,509	189 5

Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5.7 per thousand of population, between 1851 and 1860 it was 3.4, and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1.6. The average number of births per marriage was (1851-85) about 3, in 1891 it was 2.)

In the following table, the third, fourth, and fifth columns give in brackets for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase on the present territory of France, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

# AREA AND POPULATION

952

Dates	Area sq miles	Densified Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual increase per 10,000 inhabitants
1801	207 763	27 340 683 [26,330 756]	131 (130)	—
1821	—	36 461,876 (29 871 176)	166 (144)	57 (50)
1841	—	34,230,178 (33 406,864)	164 (161)	63 (54)
1861	12,609	37 356 313 (36 844 002)	176 (173)	37 (36)
1880	—	38,697,064 (36,495 489)	178 (176)	40 (36)
1892	207 654	38 102,921	174	—60 <sup>1</sup> (—17) <sup>1</sup>
1870	—	36 905 788	178	—4
1881	—	37 672,048	182	41
1886	—	36 218 903	184	93
1891	—	38 342 948	187	60
1896	—	38,517 83	186	40
1901	—	38,661 946	188	—
1906	—	39 252 207	189	—
1911	—	39 601 007	191	—

<sup>1</sup> Decrease

In 1906, the foreign nationalities most numerous represented were English, 35,990, Belgians and Luxembourgeois 310 433, Germans, 87,836 Austrians, 18,001, Swiss, 68 892 Italians, 377 638 Spaniards, 80,914, Russians 25,606 others, 46,576, total, 1 046,885 In 1911 the total was 1,132,696

The active population of 1906 was returned under the following occupations Fisheries, 78 000, agriculture and forestry, 8,777 053, mines and quarries, 281 027, manufacturing industries 5,979,216, transport, &c, 887,837 commerce, 2,002 681, liberal professions 423,179 domestic service, &c 1 012,232, public service (including the army), 1,220,154, total, 20,720 879, of whom 7,693 412 were of the female sex

## II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

### Births, Deaths, and Marriages

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Illegitimate living Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still born
1906	806,487	806,847	71,466	780,196	26,651	37,326
1907	814,061	772,681	71,076	791 752	—19,071	36,765
1908	815,641	792,178	70 413	744,135	+48,043	37,536
1909	807,687	769,565	67,505	754,957	+14,608	36,076
1910	807,710	774,890	66,978	702,972	+71,418	36,009
1911	807,788	742,114	—	776,983	—84,869	33,840

In 1911 the average birth rate for all France (living births) was 1 87 per cent. of population The départements in which the rate was highest were Finistère, 2 69 per 100, Pas-de-Calais, 2 62 per 100, Morbihan, 2 56 per 100 It was lowest in Gers, 1 26, and Lot-et-Garonne 1 34. The marriage rate in 1911 was 1 55 per cent., and the death rate 1 96 In 1910 the living



births comprised 395,669 male and 378,721 female births, or 1,046 male to 1,000 female.

The number of divorces was 10,818 in 1907, 11,461 in 1908, 12,770 in 1909, 12,975 in 1910, and 13,058 in 1911, the number having steadily increased since 1900

### III PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The following towns, according to the census of 1911 have each a total population over 85,000 —

Paris	2,888,110	Rennes	79,372	Lorient	49,039
Marseille	550,619	Grenoble	77,488	Caen	46,984
Lyon	523,796	Dijon	76,847	Cluchy	46,676
Bordeaux	261,678	Tours	73,398	Bourges	45,735
Lille	217,807	Calais	72,322	Neuilly sur	
Nantes	170,535	Orléans	72,096	Seine	44,616
Toulon	149,578	St Denis	71,759	Cherbourg	43,731
St. Étienne	148,656	Le Mans	69,361	Montreuil	43,217
Nice	142,940	Levallois Perret	68,703	Asnières	42,583
Le Havre	136,159	Clermont Ferrand	67,386	St Ouen	41,904
Bouen	124,987	Versailles	60,478	Poitiers	41,242
Roubaix	122,723	Besançon	57,976	Perpignan	39,510
Nancy	119,949	Boulogne sur		Belfort	39,371
Reims	115,178	Seine	57,027	Dunkirk	38,891
Toulon	104,582	St Quentin	55,571	St. Nazaire	38,267
Amiens	93,207	Troyes	55,486	Angoulême	38,211
Lunéville	92,181	Boulogne sur Mer	53,128	Pau	37,149
Brest	90,540	Beziers	51,042	Roanne	36,397
Angers	83,786	Avignon	49,304	La Rochelle	36,871
Tourcoing	82,644			Douai	36,314
Nîmes	80,437			Rocheport	35,019
Montpellier	80,230				

On March 4, 1906 the urban population was 16,537,284, and rural 22,715,011

In 1906 the resident population of the communes, and in 1911 the number of communes was as follows —

Communes with Population	Number 1911	Number 1906	Population 1906
Not over 500	19,270	18,716	5,077,781
501- 1,000	9,409	9,716	6,740,687
1,001- 2,000	4,845	5,043	6,985,251
2,001- 3,000	1,280	1,289	3,180,116
3,001- 4,000	512	522	1,790,287
4,001- 5,000	276	268	1,196,264
5,001- 10,000	371	341	2,469,932
10,001- 20,000	164	153	2,130,576
20,001- 30,000	184	57	1,413,798
30,001- 50,000		34	1,263,889
50,001-100,000		23	1,583,544
Over 100,000		15	5,470,143
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,241</b>	<b>86,222</b>	<b>39,262,245</b>

For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each commune is divided into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated (complet à part)*, the first two constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population. Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being urban where the agglomerated population is over 2,000, and rural where under 2,000.

## Religion

No religion is now recognised by the State

Under the law promulgated on December 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship (*associations cultuelles*), and the State, the Departments and the Communes were relieved from payment of salaries. As transitory measures, ecclesiastics over 45 years of age and of over 25 years of service remunerated by the State were entitled to a pension and all other ecclesiastics were to receive a grant during a period of from four to eight years. All buildings actually used for public worship and as dwellings in that connection were to be made over after an inventory was taken, to the associations for public worship the places of worship for the total period of the existence of these associations, the ecclesiastical dwellings for a time.

The law of January 2, 1907, provides (among other things) that, failing *associations cultuelles*, the buildings for public worship, together with their furniture, will continue at the disposition of the ministers of religion and the worshippers for the exercise of their religion, but, in each case, there is required an administrative act drawn up by the *préfet* as regards buildings belonging to the State or the Departments, and by the *maire* as regards buildings belonging to the Communes. Forms of the documents necessary under the new law have been supplied by the Government, but the arrangement has not been accepted by the clergy, and the religious difficulty (April, 1909) still continues.

The grants paid by the State in the last year of the old régime amounted to 37,528,800 francs (1 501,150 l.), those paid by Departments and Communes to 7,555,042 francs (302,200 l.). The question of pensions and allowances to be paid under the law of December 9, 1905, is not settled, the clergy having refused to submit to that law.

There are 17 archbishops and 67 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in France, not including Algeria or the colonies. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the Reformed Church is under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris.

The Associations law, passed July 1, 1901, requires religious communities to be authorised by the State, and no monastic association can be authorised without a special law in each particular case. Before the passing of that law there were 610 recognised associations, and 753 not recognised, the establishments, mostly not recognised, numbered 19,514, and their members 159,623 (30,186 men and 129,437 women). After the passing of the law, of the 753 associations not recognised, 305 dissolved themselves and 448 asked for authorisation, which was refused by the Chambers to the majority of them.

### Instruction.

The Minister of Instruction, seconded by the Government educational bureaux and inspectors general, directs public and controls private schools. The Superior Council of 58 members has deliberative, administrative and judiciary functions, and a Consultative Committee advises respecting the working of the school system, but the inspectors general are in direct communication with the Minister. For local educational administration France is divided into 17 circumscriptions, called Academies, each of which has an Academic Council whose members comprise a certain number elected by the professors or teachers. The Academic Councils deal with all grades of instruction. Each is under a Rector, and each is provided with academy inspectors, one for each department except Nord which has two (one being for primary instruction), and Seine which has eight (one being director of primary instruction), besides primary inspectors of schools, usually one for each *arrondissement*, 20 inspectors (male or female) for the department of the Seine. Each department has a council for primary educational matters, the *prefet* being president, and this body has large powers with respect to the inspection, management and maintenance of schools and the opening of free schools.

Since 1878 primary instruction has been entirely reorganised and great progress has been made. The law of August 9, 1879, rendered obligatory for each department the maintenance of two primary normal schools: one for school masters, the other for school mistresses: there are two higher normal schools of primary instruction: one at Fontenay aux Roses for professors for normal schools for school mistresses, the other at St. Cloud for professors for normal schools for school masters. The law of June 16, 1881 made instruction absolutely free in all primary public schools: that of March 28, 1882, rendered it obligatory for all children from 6 completed to 13 years of age. The law of October 30, 1886, is the organic law of primary instruction now in force; it established that teachers should be lay: for infant schools it substituted *écoles maternelles* instead of *salles d'asile*; it fixed the programmes of instruction and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities. The laws of July 19, 1889, and July 26, 1889, March 1 and Dec. 30, 1903 and April 22, 1905 determined the payment of the teachers, who are nominated by the *prefet* on the recommendation of the Academy inspector under the authority of the minister and who (except in towns of more than 150,000 inhabitants) are paid directly by the State which itself receives the eight additional centimes for primary instruction, formerly collected on behalf of the communes and departments.

The application of the law of July 1, 1901 as regards the teaching congregations, resulted in 1902-03 in the refusal of authorisation to the congregations applying for it and the closing of many private establishments. A law of July 7, 1904, decided on the suppression of all congregational teaching within a period of 10 years.

The following table shows the condition of primary instruction at various dates (in the figures of 1876-77 Algeria is not included, it has been included since 1887-88) —

Description of Schools	France	France and Algeria.			
	1876-77	1904-05	1910-11		
	Pupils	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Enrolled Pupils
<i>Infant Schools</i>					
Public (Lay)	80 676	112 145	2 891	6 859	518,908
Public (Cleric)	339 434	0 447	10	16	1 765
Private (Lay)	15 065	74,897	1,156	1 587	90,444
Private (Cleric)	96 914	74,698	110	208	15 410
Total	392 077	670 187	3 967	8,615	620,922
<i>Primary and Higher schools</i>					
Public (Boys and Mixed)	2,191 652	2 449 538	45 678	57,896 1	2 482,067 3
Public (Girls)	1 625 096	2,070 011	28 684	52,858 2	2 121,688 4
Private (Boys and Mixed)	208 220	360 001	3,418	8 816 1	359 364 1
Private (Girls)	680 267	894 815	9 783	28 411 2	680 885 3
Total	4 716 935	5 668 639	82,488	146,961	5 654,794
Lay (Public)	2 337 138	4 446 008	68 193	120 041	4 592,634
Lay (Private)	811 269	710 141	12,676	34,687	980 868
Cleric (Public)	1 625 289	29 521	119	218	11 961
Cleric (Private)	440 084	841 611	500	1 642	68 831

1 Masters

Mistresses

3 Boys.

4 Girls

The number of pupils enrolled in the schools, public or private, is greater than the number attending them, since children changing their schools in the course of the year are enrolled several times.

Since 1903-04 the number of pupils in public schools increased, and that of the pupils in private clerical schools decreased as much the cause being, of course, the closing of congregationist schools. From 1901-02 to 1906-07 3 107 public clerical primary schools and 13,327 private clerical schools were closed by order of the Government, while 3,840 public lay and 9,015 private lay schools were opened to take the place of the schools closed. Many of the clerical schools have been transformed into lay schools, retaining their confessional character. From 1907-08 to 1908-09 there was an increase of 25 876 pupils in the lay public schools, and a diminution of 7,810 in the clerical public schools.

In the infant schools the number of pupils was 753,708 in 1901-02, and 690,922 in 1910-11 owing to the closing of many clerical private infant schools.

The pupils of superior public primary schools and of supplementary courses (which are comprised in the total of pupils of primary instruction) were (public and private schools) in 1901-02 88,611 (40,644 boys and 27,967 girls), and in 1910-11 102,063 (51,659 boys and 50,404 girls).

Courses of instruction for adults are conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools, and the number of adult pupils was estimated in 1910-11 at 51,925, and for 1911-12, 52,797. Besides, there are many popular lectures.

Besides the courses for adults in the primary schools, there are many courses provided by private associations, subventioned or not by the communes.

Pupils on leaving primary schools can obtain a certificate; in 1911

194,405 pupils (103,580 boys and 90,825 girls) obtained the certificate of primary instruction, and 6,185 pupils (3,558 boys and 2,627 girls) that of higher primary instruction. In 1911, 3.0 per cent. of the conscripts could neither read nor write, as compared with 3.0 per cent. in 1910 and 3.2 per cent. in 1909. In 1906 8 per cent. of the men married and 4 per cent. of the women signed the register with a cross.

In 1911 there were granted 5,810 elementary licences (brevets élémentaires) to school masters and 14,812 to school mistresses, 1,688 higher licences to masters, and 4,496 to mistresses (brevets supérieurs), 2,261 certificates of pedagogic efficiency to masters, and 3,915 to mistresses.

The number of primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St. Cloud) is 84 for school masters, and 82 for school mistresses (France and Algeria). The number of pupil teachers in primary normal schools in 1911-12 was 4,468 men and 4,892 women.

The cost of public primary instruction was in 1877 for France, 89½ million francs (over 3½ millions sterling) of which 22 millions (or 880,000 £) from the State, in 1897 for France and Algeria, 200 millions (8 millions sterling) of which 180 millions (or 5½ millions sterling) from the State. In 1912 the cost to the State was about 216 million francs, or 10½ millions sterling, exclusive of 10 millions for the cost of school building.

*Secondary Instruction. Boys.*—Secondary instruction is supplied by the State in the lycées, and by the communes in the colleges, by associations and by private individuals in free establishments. The course of study extends over 7 years, 4 in the first cycle, and 3 in the second, with four different courses of study, 1, Latin, Greek 2, Latin, sciences, 3, Latin living languages, 4, sciences, living languages.

Teachers must not belong to any congregation must have the diploma of licence, and a diploma proving aptitude in teaching, and free secondary schools must be open to State inspectors.

The number of public secondary schools for boys and the number of pupils in 1905, 1910 and 1911 were as follows —

Public institutions France and Algeria	1905		1910		1911	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
Lycées	110	60,211	111	60,418	112	61,194
Communal colleges	228	34,254	231	36,178	233	36,818

In the lycées 74.2 per cent. of the boys received secondary instruction, 26.8 per cent. were in the elementary or primary classes. In the colleges there were 13,191 boarders and 23,127 day pupils, the proportions were 59.4 per cent. in the secondary classes properly so-called, 27.8 per cent. in the elementary, preparatory and infant classes, and 12.8 per cent. in the agricultural, commercial and industrial classes.

Private institutions	1876		1906		1908	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
Lay	464	51,268	196	18,813	356	13,835
Clerical	809	66,816	845	48,928	871	64,428

From 1869 to 1876 the number of free lay establishments decreased by

165, that of clerical establishments increased by 31. From 1876 to 1909 the number of lay establishments still further decreased, and that of ecclesiastical establishments increased.

Besides, there were in 1906, 182 small seminaries under the authority of bishops, intended primarily for the preparation of pupils for the ecclesiastical career. They contained 13,966 pupils, but since the separation of the Church from the State they have been changed into free establishments, and are included without distinction in the total number of free clerical institutions.

*Girls*—The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls—

Institutions	1907		1910		1911	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i> (France)	42	14,777	43	18,003	51	19,251
Colleges (France and Algeria)	50	8,673	74	11,923	78	11,521
Secondary courses (France and Algeria)	61	1,370	67	5,756	66	5,503
Total	161	30,820	184	35,441	195	36,274

In 1910 the expenditure of the *lycées* for boys amounted to 44.5 million francs, that of the *lycées* for girls to 5 millions, nearly 5 millions was devoted to scholarships and prizes to *lycées* for boys and girls. In Paris and a number of provincial towns there are courses of secondary instruction for girls, either private or organised by the communes. Secondary instruction is also given to girls in a great number of day schools and boarding schools, lay and clerical. Many of the clerical institutions for girls as well as for boys have been transformed into lay institutions.

*Higher Instruction* is supplied by the State in the universities and in special schools, and by private individuals in the private faculties and schools. The freedom of higher instruction was established by the law of July 12, 1875, modified by that of March 18, 1880, which reserved to the State faculties the exclusive right to confer degrees. A decree of December 28, 1885, created a general council of the faculties, and the creation of universities, each consisting of several faculties, was accomplished in 1897 in virtue of the law of July 10, 1896.

The faculties are of four kinds: 14 faculties of Law (Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, and Algiers, which had (Jan. 15, 1912), from 7,507 (Paris) to 851 (Grenoble) matriculated students, 8 faculties of Medicine (Paris, 4,360; Montpellier, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Toulouse, Nancy, 829); 16 faculties of Sciences (Paris, 1,752; Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, 100; Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, and Algiers), 16 faculties of letters (at the towns last named) having from 3,011 (Paris) to 75 students, 8 higher schools and mixed faculties, 15 schools with full faculties and preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy, with from 691 to 8 students. The following statement shows the number of students by faculties or schools in January, 1904, 1911, and 1912:—

Students of	1904	1911	1912
	State Institutions	State Institutions	State Institutions
Protestant Theology	117	—	—
Law	11,084	17,292	17,027
Medicine	7,459	8,282	8,265
Sciences	4,662	6,096	6,468
Letters	4,069	6,237	6,809
Pharmacy	3,014	1,339	1,858
Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy	—	1,944 <sup>1</sup>	1,772
Total	30,405	41,190	41,194

<sup>1</sup> 1 651 medicine, 293 pharmacy<sup>2</sup> 1 022 medicine 260 pharmacy

In 1912 the total number of students in the public establishments was 41 194, of whom 35,625 were French, and 5,569 foreigners, 3,910 were women (2,114 French and 1,796 foreign). The numbers comprise not only matriculated students (among whom are students by correspondence) but also non matriculated students.

There are free faculties at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising the law and advanced scientific and literary studies), Angers (theology, law, sciences, letters, agriculture), Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, sciences, letters, social sciences and politics), Lyon (theology, law, sciences, letters), Marseille (law), Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary, and scientific instruction). There is, besides, in Paris a large institution for free higher instruction, the *École libre des Sciences Politiques* (43 courses).

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor. Admission to degrees (agregation) is by special competition, which lead to the title of *professeur* in secondary and in higher instruction.

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the Collège de France (founded by Francis I in 1530), which has 50 courses of highest study bearing on various subjects, literature and language, archaeology, mathematical, natural, mental and social science (political economy, &c.), the Museum of Natural History giving instruction in the sciences and nature, the *École Pratique des Hautes Études* (history and philology, mathematical and physico-chemical sciences, and the sciences of nature and of religion), having its seat at the Sorbonne (18 courses), the *École Normale Supérieure*, which prepares teachers for secondary instruction, and since 1904, follows the curricula of the Sorbonne without special teachers of its own, the *École des Chartes*, which trains the archivist paleographers (8 courses), the *École des Langues Orientales vivantes* (16 courses), the *École du Louvre*, devoted to art and archaeology, the *École des Beaux Arts*, and the Bureau des Longitudes, the Central Meteorological Bureau, the Observatory of Paris, and the French Schools at Athens, Rome, Cairo and Indo-China, besides a school for Morocco.

Outside Paris there are eight observatories (Moulon, Besançon, Bordeaux, &c.). The observatory at Nice is dependent on the Academy of Sciences.

**Professional and Technical Instruction**—The principal institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are: the Com

servatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris (with 20 evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 12 higher schools of commerce with about 600 pupils, dependent on the Ministry of Commerce the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the Veterinary school at Alfort a school of forestry at Nancy, national agricultural schools at Grignon Rennes, Montpellier, 48 practical schools of Agriculture &c, dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture, the École Polytechnique, the École Supérieure de Guerre, the military school at St Cyr, the École de Cavalerie at Saumur, and other schools dependent on the Ministry of War the Naval School at Brest dependent on the Ministry of Marine, the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Bridges and Roads at Paris, with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works, the School of Mines at St Etienne, and the Schools of Miners at Alais and Donvi the École Coloniale at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. The École des Beaux Arts, the École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation depend on the department of the Under Secretary for the Fine Arts which is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. In the provinces there are National schools of fine arts and schools of music and also several municipal schools as well as free subventioned schools, etc.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade (dependent on the Ministry of Commerce) are very numerous, comprising six national schools of arts and trades (Aix Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris) two schools of horology, four national professional schools, 88 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which seven are for girls), 20 practical schools of industry there are also 35 schools of industries, with 5,550 pupils 13 municipal professional schools in Paris, with 1 385 pupils, and about 370 private schools, with 92,000 pupils

### Justice and Crime.

The Courts of lowest jurisdiction in France are those of the Justices of Peace (*Juges de paix* one in each *canton*) who try small civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts where all petty offences (*contraventions*) are disposed of. The Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver offences (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals of first instance. In all cases of a *délit* or a *crime* the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may either dismiss the case or send it for trial before a court where a public prosecutor (*Procureur*) endeavours to prove the charge. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to offences amounting to crimes. The highest courts are the 28 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and a variable number of members, for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury, and one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, for all criminal cases tried by jury so far as regards matters of law.

For civil cases, wherein the amount in dispute is between 200 and 1,500 francs, there is, in each *arrondissement*, a tribunal of first instance, above these are the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation. For commercial cases there are, in 238 towns, Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts (*prud'hommes*). In the towns are police courts. Throughout France there were 2,890 justices of the peace in 1908, 23 being in Paris.

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They can



be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy

The agencies for the prosecution of misdemeanours and crimes in 1906 appeared as follows—Gendarmes, 21,167, commissaires de police, 914, agents de police, 17,741 gardes champêtres, 81,864, private sworn gardes, 45,441, forest gardes, 7,430, fishery police, 2,400, railway police, 275

The following table shows the number of persons convicted (exclusive of convicts under 16 and certain others) before the various courts in five years—

Year	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals	Police Courts
1905	2,285	196,846	484,928
1906	2,107	188,906	408,173
1907	2,351	202,572	491,021
1908	2,379	206,825	505,738
1909	1,975	198,837	512,825

The French penal institutions consist, first of Houses of Arrest (3,276 *chambres de sécrés* and 70 *dépôts de sécrés* in 1910). Next come Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to reformatories. The reformatories are 16 for boys and 9 for girls, 10 for boys and 4 for girls being public and 5 for boys and 5 for girls being private. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 9 for men and 2 for women.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*), the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin de Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts. Of 785 prisoners detained in this *dépôt* in 1910, 746 were sent to Guiana (430 to hard labour and 316 to relegation).

### Pauperism and Relief of Old Age

In France the poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1910 16,623 bureaux expended 47,564,536 francs and assisted 1,182,360 persons excluding 100,822 persons in Paris. Public assistance is rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1910 the institutions for this purpose contained 226,204 children, the expenditure during the year amounted to 4,061,000 francs. In 1910 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 1,878, they contained 191,761 beds, and at the end of the year had 62,897 patients, besides 72,738 aged and infirm inmates, their expenditure for 1910 amounted to 188,818,090 francs. In the same year 969,334 persons received gratuitous medical assistance at home and 141,821 in hospitals, the expenditure for such purposes amounting to 24,794,486 francs. At the end of 1910 the asylums for imbeciles national, departmental, and private, had 75,006 patients.

An Act was passed in 1905 for the relief of the aged poor, the infirm, and the permanently incurable, age limit, 70 but by the amendment of the Act, April 5, 1910 this was reduced to 65. It provided that the cost of the scheme should be borne by the communes, the departments, and the State. The number of persons registered for relief at their homes, has risen from 515,430 on December 31, 1908, to 607,501 on December 31, 1911. The cost to the State alone for 1910 was 48,000,000 francs, for 1911, 50,000,000 francs, and for 1912 (voted) 51,200,000 francs. In addition, contributions of the departments and communes totalled 48,800,000 francs in 1909, and 45,700,000 francs in 1910, but it has to be remembered that the increased expenditure under this law is in part balanced by the diminished activities of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' in assisting invalids under 60 years of age. The Old Age Pensions Law of April 5 1910, as amended on February 27, 1912, provides for all wage-earners old age pensions towards which both employers and workers contribute. Contributions are to be paid up to the 60th year of the worker's life, and the pension then will be 100 francs. This sum will be increased by one tenth for every insured worker who has brought up 3 children of the age of 16. On October 1, 1912, 7,698,856 persons were registered under the scheme.

### Finance

#### I STATE FINANCE.

The following tables show the budget estimates of the revenue and expenditure proposed for 1913 as compared with those voted for 1912 —

Sources of revenue	1913	1912
	Francs	Francs
Direct contributions	563,112,861	561,929,788
Taxes assimilated to direct contributions	52,187,864	64,242,262
<b>Total direct and assimilated</b>	<b>605,250,225</b>	<b>616,172,050</b>
Registration	762,171,100	777,608,000
Stamps	940,575,808	974,189,500
Tax on bourse operations	14,994,700	17,464,500
Tax on income from personality	111,856,000	119,599,000
Customs	990,859,000	924,185,000
Indirect contributions	644,484,900	678,968,400
Sugar	167,874,200	185,677,600
<b>Total indirect</b>	<b>2,531,745,200</b>	<b>2,677,556,000</b>
Tobacco monopoly	568,064,400	568,000,800
Matches, gunpowder	62,904,200	64,419,100
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	278,107,700	283,995,100
Various (mint, railways, &c)	12,149,485	7,830,447
<b>Total monopolies</b>	<b>918,225,785</b>	<b>924,245,447</b>
Domains and forests	68,218,800	68,106,000
Various receipts	69,441,485	68,178,933
Exceptional receipts (including loans)	158,000,000	161,000,000
Receipts d'ordres	114,987,691	94,568,000
Revenue collected in Algeria	2,480,900	2,530,520
<b>Total sundries</b>	<b>466,106,266</b>	<b>494,416,033</b>
<b>Total budget</b>	<b>4,605,230,491</b> (179,902,312.)	<b>4,621,108,000</b> (180,404,551.)

Branches of expenditure	1912	1913
	France	France
Finance — Public debt	1,286,084,002	1,290,418,422
President Chamber Senate	19,973,948	19,978,484
Finance	848,488,072	856,655,068
Justice	57,881,407	59,854,857
Foreign Affairs	19,811,855	19,851,876
Interior	141,431,046	141,689,626
War	980,498,088	957,187,901
Marine	428,278,024	461,288,219
Instruction	297,742,074	304,404,834
Fine Arts	21,214,093	21,846,011
Commerce and Industry	55,556,677	54,081,457
Labour &c.	88,160,048	118,406,888
Posts and Telegraphs	542,331,106	550,721,561
Colonies	103,387,820	104,864,100
Agriculture	4,190,281	56,652,078
Public Works	311,111,400	347,709,471
Total	4,897,963,189 (179,618,524)	4,664,640,880 (186,585,616)

The following figures do not include the *budget sur ressources spéciales*, and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 10 years —

Years	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
	France	France	France	France
1902	3,582,492,120	3,699,327,593	—	116,835,473
1903	3,667,558,780	3,597,228,320	70,330,460	—
1904	3,799,049,691	3,638,527,481	100,522,210	—
1905	3,766,846,808	3,706,835,858	59,507,955	—
1906	3,837,000,187	3,852,009,439	—	15,009,252
1907	3,988,867,131	3,880,240,263	88,126,868	—
1908	3,966,405,129	4,020,549,697	—	54,144,569
1909	4,140,912,961	4,186,090,463	—	45,177,502
1910	4,278,890,789	4,321,918,609	—	48,027,820
1911	4,689,046,846	4,547,915,740	—	141,130,106

The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government officials are examined by a special administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*), instituted in 1807.

The French National debt has grown from 28.5 millions sterling in 1800 to 50.9 millions in 1815, 236.5 millions in 1848, 498 millions in 1871, 1,802 millions in 1912, (32,557,899,787 francs) and the interest from 1.5 millions in 1800 to 51.4 millions in 1912.

On January 1, 1911, the capital of the debt of France stood provisionally as follows —

	Capital Francs
Ministry of Finance —	
Rentes, 5 per cent., not redeemable	21,922,317,444
Rentes, 5 per cent., redeemable by annuities	3,438,174,060
Treasury debt	469,200,000
Annuities to railways	1,180,254,569
Bonds and school buildings	24,619,088
Short-dated Treasury bills	291,230,000

Repurchase of canal concessions	3 887 900
Annuity for redemption of Rentes of 1901	251 532 420
Annuity July, 1900)	4,807,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,583,075 802</b>
<b>Ministry of Instruction</b>	
Debt for school buildings—	
For higher instruction	1 899 854
For secondary instruction	3,920 977
For primary instruction	8 736 164
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 056 981</b>
<b>Ministry of Public Works &amp;c --</b>	
Annuities to railways	947 845 000
Purchase annuity of Western Railway Company	—,001 600 000
Social Insurance	5.8 600
<b>Total general debt</b>	<b>31 169,001 887</b>
Planting debt (April 1 1912)	1 895 898 400
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33,557 899 787</b> (1 302,315 9917 )

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt according to the budget estimates for 1913 —

	<b>France</b>
Consolidated debt	650 389 276
Redeemable debt interest and amortisation	307 552 977
Annuities	894 478 270
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 290 418 422</b> ( 1 616 364.)

The general debt amounts to 1,257,287 023*l* sterling and its charge to 38,642,225*l* or the capital is about 32*l* per head and the charge about 19*s*. 8*d* per head of population

## II LOCAL FINANCE.

For 1903 the revenue of the departments of France, excluding a balance of 126,810 612 francs, from 1907, amounted to 516 096 408 francs (20,643,856*l*), and the expenditure to 507 728,667 francs (20,309,146*l*). The departmental debt stood at 914,873,064 francs (36,594 922*l*). For 1911 the ordinary revenue of the communes amounted to 1,000,414,814 francs (including 80,929,325 francs for Paris) and expenditure to 985,518,896 francs (including 380,929,325 for Paris), while the debt on December 31, 1910, amounted to 4,254,290,902 francs (including 2,601,548,434 francs, the debt of Paris). For the year 1912, the revenue of the City of Paris was estimated at 447,879,992 francs (17 915,199*l*), and the expenditure at the same amount.

The capitalised value of private property has been the subject of many calculations, which, however, differ too greatly to be considered as reliable. The estimates by M de Foville put the aggregate private fortunes at land, 3,000,000,000*l*, buildings, 2,000,000,000*l*, specie, 200,000,000*l*, convertible securities, 2,800,000,000*l*, agricultural implements and live stock, 400,000,000*l*, other personal property, 680,000,000*l*, total private wealth, 8,080,000,000*l*. M Leroy Beaulieu estimates that the total yearly income of the nation reaches about 1,000 000 000*l*, of which three fifths is the product of personal labour. M Yves Guyot from fiscal data (which he shows provide an insufficient basis for a trustworthy estimate) suggests that the private wealth of France (movable and immovable) is under 2,520 millions sterling, and the revenue therefrom (exclusive of income from agricultural profits and personal work) about 320 millions sterling.

The results of the decennial valuation of buildings in France show that in the fiscal year 1909-10 there were, outside of public buildings, monuments, &c., 9,475,786 houses and 187,676 workshops and factories in the Republic.

The rental value of these 9,613,462 structures is given in the returns as 3,672,142,128 francs. The rental value in the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris, is 1,206,861,218 francs, practically one third of the total rental value of the whole of France.

The real value of all structures in the Republic, exclusive of public buildings, monuments, &c., is given as 84,798,641,000 francs.

## Defence

### I LAND DEFENCES

France has a coast line of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications.' Paris, which is considered as the centre of defence, is surrounded by a wall which has 97 bastions, 17 old forts, and 38 new advance forts or batteries, the whole forming two entrenched camps at St. Denis and Versailles.

The strong places of first class, each of them with numerous forts, are—On the German frontier, Verdun, Toul, Epinal, Belfort, forming an advanced line, Mauberge, La Fère, Reims, Langres, Dijon, Besançon in a second line. On the Italian frontier Briançon and Grenoble are the chief places, with Lyon in the rear. There are also a few isolated 'forts détachés' near Nancy, Lunéville, Remisefont, Nice, &c. On the coast Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg are naval harbours surrounded by forts. In recent years, most second class and third class fortresses have been dismantled or at least 'déclassées.'

### II ARMY

The French Army consists of the national army, styled the 'Metropolitan' Army, and the Colonial Army. Both are under the War Minister, but the estimates for colonial troops abroad are included in the budget of the Minister for the Colonies. The considerable forces maintained in Algeria and Tunis, however, are all regarded as belonging to the Metropolitan Army, and their cost is included in the War Minister's budget.

Military service in France is compulsory, and it is universal in the fullest sense of the term, no exemptions being allowed except for physical disability. Liability to service extends from the age of 20 to the age of 45, but reservists do not join till they are 21, or nearly so. According to the law promulgated on the 21st March, 1905, the term of service in the ranks of the first line, or 'active' army, is now 2 years, as in Germany. The soldier then belongs to the reserve for 11 years, after which he passes to the territorial army for 6 years; finally completing his service with 6 years in the territorial reserve. Men of the reserve of the active army are called up for training and manoeuvres twice in their period of reserve service, for 4 weeks on each occasion. The men of the territorial army have only 1 training of 2 weeks and those of the territorial reserve no periodical training.

There are no "one year volunteers" in France, but voluntary engagements for 2, 4, or 5 years are encouraged, especially for the colonial army.

Owing to the length of the reserve service, also to a number of the men being released after only one year in the ranks, the number of reservists per battalion is very large (2,000 or more). On mobilisation, therefore, the reserve not only brings its unit to war strength, but every battalion and regiment forms a corresponding reserve unit, and there is still a certain surplus left for the dépôt.

Two infantry regiments make a brigade (usually 6, but sometimes 7 or 8, battalions), 2 brigades a division, and 2 divisions an army corps. French batteries have only 4 guns each. Each division has a field artillery regiment of 9 batteries (36 guns), while the corps artillery consists of 9 field and 3 howitzer batteries altogether 30 batteries to the corps. In addition there are 6 'reinforcing' batteries to each corps, which only exist as a cadre till mobilisation, if they can be placed rapidly on their war footing it gives a total of 144 guns to the corps. To an army corps in the field are also attached a cavalry brigade of 2 regiments, 1 chasseur battalion, some companies of engineers, &c. There are also 42 heavy batteries, of 2 guns each, to be distributed amongst the army corps.

A cavalry division is nominally composed of 3 brigades of 2 regiments each, with a division of horse artillery of 2 batteries, in all 24 squadrons, and 12 guns. There are 8 permanent cavalry divisions, and 2 more will be formed on mobilisation. Those now in existence are mostly stationed on the eastern frontier, but half of them have only 4 regiments.

The mobilised strength of a normal army corps would be nearly 33,000 combatants. The strength of a cavalry division of 6 regiments would be about 4,700 combatants.

The French army is localised and territorialised. There are 20 army corps 'regions' including Algeria (the 19th), the division in occupation of Tunis is furnished by Algerian troops. Each region, Algeria excepted, furnishes a complete army corps, also a variable number of units of cavalry, garrison artillery, &c. Each of the 8 infantry regiments of an army corps is recruited from its regimental district, but there is also an additional regiment (the 'regional' regiment) which is recruited, like the chasseur battalions, the cavalry, &c., from the region at large. The regional regiments and also the chasseur battalions, are usually stationed out of their own regions, in the neighbourhood of the eastern frontier. The 6th army corps (Châlons) and the 7th (Besançon) are by this means augmented to 3 divisions, and there is a brigade of 3 regional regiments and 2 chasseur battalions at Lyons. This is the general arrangement, there are certain variations which need not be detailed. Information regarding the distribution of the troops in N. Africa is given under *Algeria*.

The *Reserve Troops* form divisions corresponding to those of the first line. Therefore usually two in each region. There are in all 38 reserve divisions of approximately the same composition and strength, on mobilisation, as the first line divisions. The reserve formations of the regional regiments, of the foot artillery, and of the engineers, are available for garrisoning the fortresses.

The *Territorial Army* similarly consists of 38 divisions, and garrison troops. The Algerian troops have their own reserve formations, and also territorial reserve cadres for 10 battalions of Zouaves, 6 squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique, 9 field batteries, &c.

The surplus men of the reserve and territorial army would be called to the dépôts, as required, after mobilisation has taken place, and would be drafted to make good the losses of the army in the field.

The military *Ouvriers Corps* of 38 battalions, and a large number of *Chasseurs Forestiers* are recruited from men who have been passed

into the territorial army. They could be employed as garrison troops, if necessary.

The *Gendarmes* is a force of military police, recruited from the army but performing civil duties in time of peace. There is a legion in each army corps region, and some regions have more than one legion. The total strength is about 21,700 men, of whom about half are mounted. It is proposed to create a mobile gendarmerie, to deal with strikes and riots, so as to avoid the necessity for calling out troops on such occasions.

The *Garde Républicaine* is also a police force, and performs duties in Paris similar to those performed by the gendarmes in the departments. Its strength is nearly 3,000, of whom about 800 are mounted.

The *Colonial Army* is entirely distinct from the Metropolitan and consists partly of white troops and partly of native troops. The colonial troops are recruited for the most part, by voluntary enlistment, or by voluntary transfers from the Metropolitan Army, but compulsion can be used for native corps in West Africa if sufficient volunteers do not come forward. The colonial troops at home consist of 12 regiments of infantry, each of 3 battalions, and 3 regiments of artillery, each of 12 batteries (6 field and 6 garrison). These are all *permanently* stationed in France in peace time.

The troops in the Colonies according to the Budget estimate for 1912 consist of 3 battalions of the Foreign Legion (in Indo China),<sup>1</sup> 13 battalions and 4 companies of colonial infantry, 32 batteries of artillery (field, mountain, and garrison), 1 squadron of native cavalry, 3 companies of native sappers, and 49 battalions of native infantry (12 Senegal Tirailleurs, 3 squadrons Confin Sahariens, 12 Tonkinese, 9 Malagasy, and 4 Annamite Tirailleurs, 3 battalions of West African natives, and 6 battalions in French Congo). The batteries of artillery are of 'mixed' type, half to two thirds of the rank and file being natives. In the native corps the officers, and most of the non-commissioned officers are French.

The following table shows in round numbers the distribution of both Metropolitan and Colonial troops between (1) France, (2) Algeria and Tunis, and (3) the French colonies (excluding administrative corps).

	Metropolitan Army		Colonial Army		Total
	Europeans	Natives	Europeans	Natives	
France	541,000 <sup>2</sup>	—	28,000	—	571,000
Algeria and Tunis	46,000	30,000	—	—	76,000
French Colonies	—	—	12,000	40,000	52,000
Total	587,000 <sup>2</sup>	30,000	47,000	40,000	704,000
	+ 12,000 <sup>2</sup>		87,000		

The total number of troops maintained by France in overseas garrisons is about 124,000, of whom 75,000 are Europeans.

The *field army* of France may be reckoned at 19 army corps (two of 8 divisions), the Lyons brigade of 14 battalions, and 10 cavalry divisions. Total about 740,000 combatants. There are also 36 complete divisions of reserve troops and some reserve cavalry, amounting to about 490,000 men. Total strength about 1,230,000 combatants. It is, of course, uncertain how the reserve divisions may be employed, but it is conceivable that all the two division army corps would be raised to three-divisional strength by the

<sup>1</sup> The Foreign Legion consists of 2 regiments, each of 4 battalions. The headquarters of both regiments are in Algeria (*q.v.*)

<sup>2</sup> Including 24,800 men of the gendarmerie and of the garde républicaine.

incorporation of reserve divisions. It would also appear that in a war requiring France to put forward her whole strength, two additional army corps, each of two divisions, could be provided by the Algerian troops and the troops of the Colonial Army in France. These corps, with an Algerian cavalry division, would add about 70,000 men, making a grand total of about 1,800,000 combatants.

The depôts of the field army, when augmented by the surplus men of the reserve and territorial army who would be first called up (all fully trained soldiers) would amount, it is said, to about 626,000 men, besides which, 600,000 to 700,000 additional men are supposed to be available to make good losses in the field.

The organised territorial troops are said to muster 596,000 men. The military customs corps, numbering about 40,000, and the Chasseurs Forestiers, about 10,000, would also be available for local defence.

The administration of the French army consists of a general staff and a number of departments, all under the War Minister. In the consideration of general questions the War Minister is assisted by a council, called the Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre, consisting of himself as president, and 12 generals of rank, including the Chief of the General Staff (the Generalissimo of the Army in case of war) and the Chief of the Staff of the Army.

The following table shows the peace establishments of the Metropolitan Army and of the Colonial Army in France according to the budget estimate for 1913.

	France	Algeria	Tunis	Total
Staffs and Services, &c.	7,774	1,76	26	8,622
Military Schools	2,428	—	—	2,428
Infantry	312,429	36,446	1,378	501,948
Cavalry	64,061	7,485	1,842	73,388
Artillery	12,237	3,32	1,802	16,571
Engineers	16,564	1,807	469	18,833
Train	8,020	1,850	613	10,483
Administrative Corps	14,530	3,750	700	19,000
Gendarmes and garde républicaine	24,847	—	143	24,990
Sabaran Companies	—	1,00	—	1,00
Total Metropolitan Army	511,810	60,886	18,904	617,700
Colonial Troops in France	31,344	—	—	31,344
Total	543,154	60,886	18,904	645,644

The military budget of France for 1913 shows an estimated expenditure of 812,819,198 francs (32,512,767 l.) for the Metropolitan Army, 48,287,334 francs (1,731,493 l.) for the Colonial troops in France, 101,051,374 francs (4,042,054 l.) for armament, works and buildings, and stores. Total 957,157,901 francs (38,288,316 l.). The military expenditure charged in the budget of the Minister of the Colonies for 1913 amounts to 87,183,766 francs (3,485,350 l.).

The arm of the French infantry is the Lebel magazine rifle (calibre .315). The cavalry carry the Lebel carbine. The present French field gun is the 7.5 cm (2.95 in.) Q.F., shielded, gun, model '97. The howitzer batteries are armed with 12 cm (4 in.), or 15.5 cm (6.2 in.) pieces.

#### NAVY

The Navy Estimates for 1913 amount to 481,288,219 francs (18,451,528 l.), in 1912, 423,278,924 francs (16,931,157 l.).

The French navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, who is assisted by a Chief of the Staff. The functions of the last-named officer,



who is a vice-admiral, were enlarged in 1898. Under the Minister he has charge of all the work of the department having reference to the building, maintenance, commissioning, and mobilization of the fleet, and particularly of all that concerns preparations for war. He is chief of the Military Cabinet, while the Civil Cabinet, devoted to administrative work, is directly under the Minister. There are two sub-chiefs of the staff, of whom one is in charge of various sections, and the other of the work of the Military Cabinet. The central administration also embraces the directorates of *personnel*, *matériel*, and artillery, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and other special branches. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the Navy, and the committee of inspectors-general with a series of particular inspectorates, the council of works, and a number of special and permanent technical and professional committees. For purposes of administration the French coast is divided into five maritime *arrondissements*, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, at each of which the Government has important shipbuilding establishments. At the head of each *arrondissement* is a vice-admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect, who is responsible for the port administration and the coast defences, mobile and fixed. The chief torpedo stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta, Oran, Algiers, and Bona. The naval forces afloat are the Mediterranean squadron, the northern squadron in the Channel, and the divisions of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Far East, Cochin China, and the Indian Ocean, and there are ships on local stations. In 1898 the principal squadrons were reorganised, the most modern battle ships being collected in the Mediterranean, while the older battleships were sent into the Channel with the recent coast defence ships.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime, which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age—France is provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 are serving with the fleet. The time of service in the navy for the 'Inscrits is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the naval service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription Maritime. The 'Inscription' will furnish at least 50,000 men more than the navy would require upon mobilization.

A summary of French ships is as follows:—

	Complete at end of		
	1912	1913	1914
Dreadnoughts	2	4	—
Pre-Dreadnought battleships <sup>1</sup>	28	32	33(7)
armoured cruisers	30	19(7)	19(7)
Protected cruisers	12	12	7
Torpedo gunboats, etc.	7	7	7
Destroyers	27	26	7
Torpedo boats	187	7	7
Submarines	78	80	7

<sup>1</sup> Six of these, the *Danton* class, are 'semi-Dreadnoughts'. Three are 'coast defenders'.

The tables which follow of the French armour clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, like the similar tables for the British navy. The ships named in italics will not be ready for sea by end of the present year.

## BATTLE FLEET

Built under programme for	Name	Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed
			Belt	Guns				

*Super Dreadnoughts*

1912	<i>Bretagne</i> <i>Lorraine</i> <i>Provence</i>	{	25,000	10½	17	10 18 4in., 2 5 5in.	4	20,000	Knots 21
1913	<i>VIII</i> <i>IX</i>								

*Dreadnoughts*

1910	<i>Jean Bart</i> <i>Courbet</i>	23,400	10½	12	12 12in., 2 5 5in.	4	20,000	
1911	<i>France</i> <i>Paris</i>							

*Prior Dreadnoughts*

1890	Jauréguiberry	11 324	18	14½	{ 2 12in 2 10 8in 8 5 5in }	6	14,000	16
1890 to 1902	Charles Martel Carnot Macedonia Bonvet	{ about 12 000 }	15	16	{ 2 12in 2 10 8in 8 5 5in }	4	{ about 15 000 }	18
1893	Charlemagne Saint Louis Gaulois	11,260					14	
1898	Suffren	12,726	12	12	4 19in 10 6 4in	4	16 000	18
1901-1905	Republique Patrie	14 665	11	11	4 12in 10 6 4in	5	18,000	18
1901 to 1905	Democratique Verte Justice Diderot	14 806	11	11	4 12in, 10 7 6in	6	18,000	18
1906	Danton Condorcet Vergniaud Voltaire Mirabeau	18 000	11	12	4 12in 12 8 4in	5	22 500	19

*Coast Defence Ships*

1884	Bouvines Trépanart	6,500	18	14½	2 12in. 8 4in.	2	3,500	8
1897	Henri IV	8,960	11	10	2 10 4in. 7 5 5in.	2	11,500	

## Armoured Cruisers

Built under programme for	Name	Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max speed
			Belt	Gun				
1882	Pothuau	5 360	2½	7	2 7.6in 10 6.4in	4	16 000	19
1895	Jeanne d Arc	11 270	6	6	2 7.6in 14 5.5in	2	28 600	21
1897	Montcalm Dupetit Thouars Gueydon	9 610	6	8	2 7.6in 6 6.4in 4 4in	2	19 600	21
1898	Desaix Duplex Kléber	7 700	4	4	8 6.4in 4 4in	2	17 100	21
1899	Comde Gloire Amiral Aubé Marsillat	10 060	6½	5	2 7.6in 6 6.4in 6 4in	4	20 500	21
1900 to 1904	L. Gambetta J. Ferry Victor Hugo J. Micholet Ernest Renan	12,416 13,644	6½ 6½	8 8	4 7.6in 16 6.4in 4 7.6in 12 6.4in	3 5	27,500 (20 000) (20 000)	22 23.0
1905	Edgar Quinet W. Roussieu	14 800	12	8	16 7.6in	5	40 000	24

## Principal Protected Cruisers

1893	D'Entrecasteaux	8 014	—	2	2 9.4in 12 5.5in	6	14 600	18
1895	(united) (Châteaurenault)	8,200	—	1½	2 6.4in 6 6.4in	0	24 000	23
1897	J. de la Gravière	5 500	—	—	8 6.4in	1	17 000	23

Minor cruisers include the aerial depot ship *Foudre*, the *Descartes*, 3,988 tons (designed 1892), 4 6.4in, 6 5.5in guns, present speed about 15 knots, 3 *Prima* type, 4,000 tons (designed 1891), 6 5.4in, 4 4in guns, speeds about 17 knots, *Lavoisier* and *D'Estrees* 2,300 tons (designed 1892) 4 5.5in, 2 4in. guns, speeds about 20 knots, also 2 old cruisers of *Jean Bart* class, and a few gunboats etc.

## Production and Industry

## I AGRICULTURE

Of the total area of France (130,799,000 acres) 23,043,107 acres were under forests in 1910, and 9,656,415 acres were returned as moor and uncultivated land, and 90,814,246 acres, of which 58,829,598 acres were arable, were returned as under crops, fallow and grass. The following tables show the area (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) under the leading crops and the production (1 hectolitre of cereals = 2.75 bushels, of liquid = 22 gallons; 1 quintal = 220.4 lbs.) for four years —

Crops	1900	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<b>Corn Crops</b>	<b>1000 acres</b>	<b>1000 acres</b>	<b>1000 acres</b>	<b>1000 acres</b>	<b>1000 acres</b>	<b>1000 acres</b>	<b>1000 acres</b>	<b>1000 bushels</b>	<b>1000 bushels</b>	<b>1000 bushels</b>	<b>1000 bushels</b>	<b>1000 bushels</b>
Wheat	16 258	18 875	16 080	16 882	16 882	16 882	16 882	345 165	351 701	351 701	351 701	351 701
Barley	1 814	1 870	1 500	1 877	1 877	1 877	1 877	44 16	43 136	43 136	43 136	43 136
Oats	9 690	9 877	9 777	9 777	9 777	9 777	9 777	120 04	105 808	105 808	105 808	105 808
Rye	3 081	3 030	3 030	3 030	3 030	3 030	3 030	58 708	47 700	47 700	47 700	47 700
Buckwheat	1 736	1 254	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111	2 640	2 840	2 840	2 840	2 840
Melae	1 272	1 201	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	1 041	20 110	23 776	23 776	23 776	23 776
Mixed Corn	350	340	61	32	32	32	32	6 813	5 227	5 227	5 227	5 227
<b>Green and other Crops</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>	<b>1000 cwt</b>
Potatoes	3 822	3 867	3 817	3 817	3 817	3 817	3 817	328 876	170 474	170 474	170 474	170 474
Beetroot, sugar	587	611	607	612	612	612	612	127 071	101 786	101 786	101 786	101 786
Mangold	1 682	1 682	1 682	1 682	1 682	1 682	1 682	43 742	213 790	213 790	213 790	213 790
Celery	81	81	76	76	76	76	76	1 065	850	850	850	850
Flax	51	51	40	40	40	40	40	218	312	312	312	312
Hemp	37	37	35	35	35	35	35	312	300	300	300	300
Vineyards, bearing	4 015	4 043	4 015	4 015	4 015	4 015	4 015	1040 gallons	1000 gallons	1000 gallons	1000 gallons	1000 gallons
Tobacco	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	1 107 810	437 860	437 860	437 860	437 860
Clover	7733	2773	2 887	2 887	2 887	2 887	2 887	1 000 cwt	1000 cwt	1000 cwt	1000 cwt	1000 cwt
Meadows, Pastures and Rough Grazing	24 804	24 804	24 804	24 804	24 804	24 804	24 804	70 780	67 700	67 700	67 700	67 700
								447 882	194 020	194 020	194 020	194 020

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows —

Year	Under Vines acres	Wine produced thousands of gallons	Wine Import thousands of gallons	Wine Export thousands of gallons	Cider produced 1,000 u of gallons
1895	4 916 790	628,886	170 640	1 259	459 610
1895	4,816 050	622 106	189 852	37 280	896 910
1900	5 974,970	1,441 880	114,768	41,016	647 000
1909	4 018 490	1 197 810	138 048	56 190	214 610
1910	4 644,14	686 806	176 967	50,996	271 828
1911	4 824 702	590 678	207 098	24,507	468 678
1912	5 877 890	1 846 768	—	—	342 850

In 1911 there were 1 522 192 vine growers returned and the vintage was valued at 1 331 785 144 francs (53 271 405<sup>l</sup>).

The value of the crop of chestnuts, walnuts, olives, cider apples, plums, and mulberry leaves was estimated in 1910 at 187,419,040 francs (7,486 761<sup>l</sup>).

On December 31, 1911, the numbers of farm animals were Horses, 3,236,110, mules, 194 040, asses, 360 950, cattle, 14,552 430, sheep and lambs, 16 425,380, pigs 8 719,670, goats, 1,424 180.

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in 24 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, and Vaucluse.

Silk production for 3 years —

Year	Number of producers	Quantities of e-ge put into incubation	Total production	Average yield in fresh cocoons from 25 grams of eggs
		25 grams	kilogs.	Kilogs.
1909	114 283	178 719	4 209 769	23.69
1911	102,607	141 724	5,190 428	36.650
1912	99 300	182 34	6 238,940	47 090

## II MINING AND METALS.

In France there were in 1910, 557 mines (out of 1,483 conceded mines) in work with 223,969 workers, including women and children. The annual yield of all the conceded mines was valued at 675,198,405 francs (26,507 936<sup>l</sup>), as against 13,884,630<sup>l</sup> in 1894. The output of non conceded mines in 1910 was valued at 7,670,907 francs (306,856<sup>l</sup>).

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products of conceded mines in metric tons —

Year	Coal and lignite	Iron Ore	Pig Iron	Finished Iron and Steel	Worked Steel
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Ton
1908	87,884,384	9,428,591	3,400,771	560,200	1,852,000
1909	87,840,086	11,381,485	3 578,848	558,000	2 040,000
1910	88,849,942	14,046,982	4,038,497	526,000	2,328,500
1911	39,289,591	16,000,000	4,426,469	—	3,837,052
1912 <sup>1</sup>	41,808,580	—	4,826,553	—	4,408,688

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

In 1910 there were 47 smelting works in activity, with 117 blast furnaces.

In 1910, the production of ores was lead and silver, 14,536 metric tons, zinc, 50,624 tons, copper, 222 tons, antimony, 26,130 tons, arsenic, 8,045 tons, manganese, 7,926 tons, and salt, 1,061,427 tons. In 1910 the output of quarries (for building stone, slate, cement, phosphates, &c) amounted to the value of 261,151,200 francs (10,446,0487).

### III MANUFACTURES.

In 1906 the numbers of persons employed in the more important industries (apart from agriculture, mining, commerce, and transport) were —

Nature of Industry	Persons employed	Nature of Industry	Persons employed
Cotton (textile)	117 200	Metallurgy	69 849
Wool	171 840	Iron work tool making &c	231 240
Silk	123 401	Foundry work	76 600
Flax, Hemp Jute (textile)	47 518	Copper and bronze	60 796
Hosiery	56 682	Tinned ware	42 511
Lace &c	156 204	Musical and scientific instru-	
Rubbings, &c.	43 871	ments, clocks &c.	81 164
Clothing of all kinds	938 905	Pottery	166 861
Linens garments	212 710	Building earthwork &c	500 180
Hats &c.	80 233	Flour milling &c	101 668
Leather work	334 208	Baking pastry &c	206 838
Wood-work	04 691		

Total number of women workers in France (1906 census) was 4 150 000 employed as follows: Agriculture, 949,000, factories (out-workers), 1,385,000, home workers, 549,000, business, public services liberal professions, 604,000, servants 772,000.

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in million francs are seen from the subjoined table —

Years	Woollens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports	Exports
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Tissues	Tissues
1900	9 486	42 014	64 983	212 092	59 539	316 860
1910	8 940	44 717	71 944	205 733	57 217	338 155
1911	6 770	44 796	75 178	190 875	50 713	291 955

**Sugar** — In 1911-12 there were 220 sugar works, employing 31,135 men, 1,646 women, and 1,010 children. The yield of sugar during the last 12 years (expressed in metric tons of refined sugar) was —

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1900-01	1,040 284	1903-04	127 268	1906-07	662,851	1909-10	733,963
1901-02	1,071 930	1904-05	62,736	1907-08	660 832	1910-11	650 488
1902-03	776,153	1905-06	84 672	1908-09	723,961	1911-12	493,377

**Alcohol** — In 1906, 59,616 thousands of gallons of alcohol were produced in 1908, 55,886, in 1909, 53,868; in 1910 52,602, in 1911, 53,130 gallons.

### IV FISHERIES.

In the French Fisheries, including those of Algeria, the following are statistics for 8 years —

Year	No. of persons employed	Sailing boats	Tonnage	Steamers	Tonnage	Value of products
1907	152,144	88,429	195,807	241	82,578	Francs 123,801,807
1908	166,784	29,719	199,722	356	88,323	120,046,083
1909	159,899	29,598	190,707	369	35,807	184,863,725

Statistics of the French cod fisheries at Iceland in the North Sea, and at Newfoundland are given as follows for 1909 —

Cod fishery	Boats		Fishers	Produce		Value of produce
	No	Tons		Cod	Oil	
Iceland	124	13,800	2,859	11,775	4,006	7,230
North Sea	49	865	848	201	27	206
Newfoundland	944	41,265	6,155	5,220	1,937	18,007
Totals	847	56,290	9,863	64,786	6,970	25,443

The chief produce of the inshore fisheries in weight and value, in 1909 was as follows —

	Tons	1000 Francs		Tons	1000 Francs
Herring	31,888	7,451	Tunny fish	6,458	4,208
Mackerel	9,630	8,379	Lobsters	1,731	3,092
Sardines	31,580	18,540	Oysters <sup>1</sup>	72,480,051	807
Anchovies and Sprats	3,275	1,171	Mussels	2,807	2,000
				(1000 pairs)	

<sup>1</sup> Pices

## Commerce

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin.

The *Commission Permanente des Valeurs* annually determines the values (called actual values) which represent the average prices of the different articles in the Customs list during the year. The values fixed at the end of one year and applied to that year retroactively are applied also during the following year at the end of which the provisional results thus obtained are revised according to new values definitely fixed by the Commission. Thus each year there are published first the provisional and later the definitive commercial statistics. The customs entries show the country of origin of imports and that of ultimate destination of exports. For five years (provisional for 1912) the values were —

Years	General Commerce		Special Commerce <sup>1</sup>	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1 000L	1 000L	1 000L	1 000L
1903	287,216	264,812	225,620	202,028
1909	314,260	299,292	249,844	228,724
1910	364,000	324,000	286,938	249,852
1911	392,896	320,488	322,633	243,094
1912	—	—	318,034	265,454

<sup>1</sup> Excluding postal packets.

The chief subdivisions of the special trade were —

	Imports (1 000 000)			Exports (1 000 000)		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
Food products	61	81	68	84	29	6
Raw materials	174	161	180	78	73	77
Manufactured goods	60	61	64	187	140	154
Total	284	303	312	249	242	266

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs (25 fr = £) —

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
Wine	204	301	Textiles woollen	212	180
Wool	655.4	626.2	silk	332.8	202.0
Cereals	901.9	71.1	cotton	826.2	834.2
Raw silk	340.3	417.4	Wine	243.5	187.7
Raw cotton	449.9	551.1	Raw silk and yarn	188.6	189.4
Timber and wood	165.0	170.0	Raw wool and yarn	341.4	423.7
Hides and furs	403.0	408.4	Paris goods &c, &c	179.1	163.4
Oil seeds	400.7	451.1	Leather	23.6	140.0
Coffee	184	147.4	Linen and clothes	173.1	197.7
Coal and coke	370.7	371.7	Metal goods and tools	201.7	230.0
Ores	107.1	113.4	Cheese and butter	110.3	119.5
Cattle	78.7	93.1	Modes and artificial		
Machinery	94	90	flowers	94.3	87.2
Raw Caoutchouc &			Automobiles	151.9	162.4
Gutta percha	830.1	287.8	Skins and furs	24.0	288.9
Copper	128.5	149.3	Chemical products	149.2	160.6
Flax	62.4	56.0			

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in millions of francs —

Imports from	1912	1911	Exports to	1912	1911
United Kingdom	1 019.7	693.0	United Kingdom	1 350.9	1 218.3
Belgium	624.9	542.0	Belgium	1 119.0	1 024.0
Spain	330.2	290.0	Germany	814.0	794.1
United States	874.0	626.8	United States	424.1	370.7
Germany	981.2	89.7	Switzerland	401.7	394.0
Austria-Hungary	101.7	87.7	Italy	803.1	777.0
Italy	307.2	190.0	Spain	137.4	15.6
Argentina	332.7	339.8	Algeria	24.0	489.1
Russia	411.2	443.1	Argentina	181.7	170.4
Algeria	408.8	493.6	Russia	61.3	58.9
Australia	228.4	339.0	Turkey	86.4	81.2

The value of general commerce imported and exported through the various channels was as follows, in millions of francs (25 fr = £1) —



	1908	1909	1910	1911
<b>Imports —</b>				
By sea	2073.9	2209.1	2602.8	2788.4
French ships	2816.4	3120.4	3507.8	3931.7
Foreign				
Total by sea	4889.3	5329.5	6110.6	6720.1
land	2291.1	2498.0	2708.0	3189.8
Total	7180.4	7827.5	8818.6	9909.9
<b>Exports —</b>				
By sea	2271.6	2607.4	2741.1	2682.8
French ships	1817.8	2100.0	2077.3	1908.8
Foreign				
Total by sea	4094.4	4612.4	4818.4	4591.6
land	527.0	2865.0	3162.3	3181.1
Total	4621.4	7477.4	7980.7	7772.7

The share of the principal French ports in the general trade (1911) was as follows—imports and exports combined—in millions of francs —

Marseille	8858.8	Bordeaux	950.6	Tourcoing	465.9
Havre	2714.5	Boulogne	502.9	Belfort, P.C.	388.7
Paris	1535.2	Rouen	497.7	Leumont	346.0
Dunkirk	1104.1	Dieppe	468.2	Calais	326.7

The imports and exports (special trade) of gold and silver coin and bullion and of bronze coin were as follows in 1911 —

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Imports	10,481,316	7,909,754	6,122	18,400,806
Exports	1,577,846	5,781,777	41,750	11,400,678

The value of goods in transit in 1907 was 35 million sterling, in 1909, 40 million sterling, in 1910 44 million and in 1911, 46 million.

The import duties including shipping and other dues, amounted in 1908 to 21,428,190l. in 1909, to 22,025,680l., in 1910, to 24,540,320l., in 1911, to 32,247,225l.

The treaty of 1926 provides for 'the most favoured nation treatment' between the United Kingdom and France in matters of navigation, and that of 1882 (which includes Algeria), in matters of commerce, customs duties, &c. in 1897 the treaties in force between the United Kingdom and France were extended to include Tunis.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the staple articles consigned to the United Kingdom from France in four years —

Staple Imports into U.K.	1908	1909	1910	1911
Apparel, &c.	1,498,977	2,064,988	1,988,660	1,830,601
Silk manufactures	3,978,918	4,017,060	4,087,030	3,900,742
Woolen	4,186,830	2,935,009	2,601,851	2,432,432
Cotton	1,602,430	1,981,030	1,678,244	1,418,075
Butter	2,964,339	2,818,897	2,118,072	1,666,793
Wine	1,774,796	1,933,641	2,133,197	2,331,469
Sugar	1,106,070	1,179,661	1,012,160	96,014
Leather and manufactures	1,123,550	1,300,741	1,223,506	1,333,116
Carriages, &c.	1,726,611	2,644,644	2,686,614	2,604,230

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1911 was 8,458,049 gallons

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of British produce consigned from the United Kingdom to France in four years —

Staple Exports from U K	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Woolen manufactures & yarn	1 710,298	1 712 774	1,932,008	1,714,229
Iron and steel	1 157,810	1 001,504	1 021,849	1 886,908
Coal	0 418 227	715 09	0 846 284	5 686 762
Cotton manufactures and yarn	1 975 245	1 350 610	1 387 481	1 823,832
Machinery	2 071 71	1 568 012	1 870 864	2,078 59

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds) —

	1905	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from France into U K	41 842	44 205	44 208	41 686	45 490
Exports to France from U K	22 165	21 438	22 500	24 321	12 740

### Shipping and Navigation

On December 31, 1910, the French mercantile navy consisted of 15,895 sailing vessels, of 638,081 tons net, with crews 71,966, and 1,726 steamers of 815,567 tons, and crews numbering 16,610, plus 10,625

Of the sailing vessels 168 of 15,213 tons were engaged in the European seas, and 253 of 370,723 tons in ocean navigation of the steamers 261 of 255,891 tons were engaged in European seas, and 229 of 506,748 tons net in ocean navigation. The rest were employed in the coasting trade in port service, or in the fisheries

In 1909 and 1910 the navigation at the French ports was as follows —

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1909						
French —						
Coasting trade	55,111	6,718,747	17 984	1 315,167	73,100	7 031,944
Foreign trade 1	7,572	8,652,291	457	152,251	8,029	8,704 045
Total French	62 683	15,369 038	18,449	1 367,354	81 190	14 699,590
Foreign vessels	19 629	21,048 547	9,240	458,631	21,869	21 507,178
Total	82,312	34,317 585	20 688	1,826 88	102 998	36 145,970
1910						
French —						
Coasting trade	58,227	6,810 707	17 788	1 620 848	71,015	7,940,055
Foreign trade 1	7,520	6 758 520	494	166 481	8,014	6 910 981
Total French	65 746	13,569,227	18,282	1 495 909	79 063	14 800 096
Foreign vessels	20,167	21,928,042	2 048	451,272	22,315	22,380,214
Total	85,913	35,497,269	20,330	1,947,181	101,268	37,340,260

1 Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

Cleared	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1909						
French —						
Coasting trade	55 111	6 716 47	17,989	1,21 197	78,100	7,931 944
Foreign trade <sup>1</sup>	1 008	6,061 796	1 125	785 179	8 223	6,796 974
Total French	62 209	12 778 48	19 114	1 996 774	81 333	14,783 918
Foreign vessels	18 924	15 098 316	8 085	6,645 814	22,009	21 739 130
Total	76 133	27 877 559	27 199	8 702 189	103 332	36,608,048
1910						
French —						
Coasting trade	55,22	6 610 70	17 786	1 374 345	71 01	7 940 065
Foreign trade <sup>1</sup>	7 020	1 753,688	1 068	615 435	8 088	1 947 824
Total French	60 247	12 864 365	18,851	2 023 284	79 108	14 887 879
Foreign vessels	18 894	15 666 870	8 334	6,914 805	22, 28	22,486 17
Total	74,141	28 531 265	27 180	8 942 589	101 331	47 873 854

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

The most important ports were (1911) Marseille, with 4 285 arrivals and 4 088 departures; Bordeaux, with 1 556 arrivals and 867 clearances; Havre with 2 277 arrivals and 1 624 clearances; and Calais, with 1,783 arrivals and 1 590 clearances.

## Internal Communication

### I RIVERS, RAILWAYS ET C.

On January 1, 1911, there were in France 23,721 miles of national roads in addition to the vicinal roads.

Navigable rivers (1910), 5,450 miles, actually navigated, 8 843 miles; canals, 5,104 miles, actually navigated, 3,051 miles; rivers navigable for rafts, 1,908 miles.

By a law of 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State, which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works on its own account one important State system. There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments. The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1980, the periods of State guarantee of four of them terminate at the end of 1914, and of the others in 1934 and 1935.

The length of line open for traffic in 1912 was 25,390 miles of lines of general interest and 6,601 miles of lines of local interest. Total cost to December 31, 1908, 744,800,000; receipts (1909) 708,400,000; expenses 41,480,000; passengers carried 421,936 930, goods carried 165,027,920 metric tons. On January 1, 1909, the Western Railway system was transferred to the State under laws of July 13 and December 18, 1908.

On December 31, 1911, the length of tramways worked was 5,618 miles.

### II POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

In 1911, France had 14,379 post-offices. The receipts on account of posts, telegraphs, and telephones, amounted to 576 million francs, the expenditure to 509 million francs. The number of letters, &c., carried in 1911 was —

	Internal	International		Transit
		Despatched	Received	
		millions	millions	
Letters	1 808	102	95	129
Post-cards	4.8	6	6	0
Other packages	1.98	113	7	68
Total	8 934	226	1 02	199

The total length of the telegraphic lines in 1911 was 114,394 miles, with 483,302 miles of wire. There were 21 396 telegraph offices, of which 17 619 belonged to the State, and the remainder to railway companies and private persons. In 1911 there were despatched 65 518,497 telegrams, of which 51,005,166 were internal, 9,640,649 international, 1,892 682 in transit, and 2,971,000 were official.

In 1911 there were in France 9 423 urban telephone systems with 30,630 miles of line and 803,306 miles of wire. number of conversations in 1911, 296,209,491. There were 18,789 inter urban circuits with 64,517 miles of line, and 328 407 miles of wire. conversations in 1911 34 944,877. In 1911 the gross telephone receipts were 50,434,582 francs.

## Money and Credit

The nominal value of the French money coined in France during 1909, 1910 and 1911 was —

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	France	France	France	France
1909	200 727 050	17 574 34	743 962	218 344 654
1910	186 684 110	20 068 018	600 787	207 352 915
1911	1 8 794 730	6 901 771	1 700 600	256 497 101

The statistics of private banking are too unsatisfactory to be given.

The ordinary savings banks numbered 550 (with 1 837 branch offices) on December 31 1912, the number of depositors was (in 1911-12) 8 632,412, to the value of 1 7 848 457, thus giving an average of 1971 for each account. The National savings banks, on December 31 1911 held deposits and interest amounting to 1,704,094 437 francs due to 5,970,839 depositors, or on the average 285 58 francs to each depositor.

The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes.

The situation of the bank on December 31, 1910, was —

	Millions of francs
Cash	
Gold	4 134
Silver	511
Portfolio	4 023.0
Advances	1 909.7
Notes in circulation	680.2
Accounts current	5,235.7
	849.4

## Money, Weights, and Measures

The *Franc* of 100 centimes is of the value of 9½d or 25·225 francs to the pound sterling

Gold coins in common use are 20 and 10 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6·4516 grammes 900 fine and thus contains 5·80645 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces and 20 centime pieces. The 5 franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes the 2 franc, and contains 4·175 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins are 10, 5, and 2 centime pieces.

There is a double standard of value gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically 15½ to 1. Of silver coins however, only 5 franc pieces are legal tender and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

The present monetary convention between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece is tacitly continued from year to year, but may be denounced by any of the contracting States, and, if denounced will expire at the end of the year which commences on January 1, following the denunciation. According to its terms, the five contracting States have their gold and silver coins respectively of the same fineness, weight, diameter, and current value, and the allowance for wear and tear in each case is the same. The coinage of 5 franc pieces, both gold and silver, is temporarily suspended, and the issue of subsidiary silver is, with certain exceptions for special reasons, limited to 7 francs per head of the population of each State (but 6 francs for Greece). Each Government, in its public offices, accepts payments in the silver 5 franc pieces of each of the others and in subsidiary silver to the amount of 100 francs for each payment. Each State engages to exchange the excess of its issues over its receipts of subsidiary silver for gold or 5 franc silver pieces, and at the termination of the convention each is bound to resume also its 5 franc silver pieces, and to pay in gold a sum equal to the nominal value of the coin resumed. [But see also under Italy.] The following are the total issues of the five States authorised by the convention of 1897—France, 394 millions of francs, Italy, 232·4 Belgium 46·8, Switzerland 28 Greece, 15.

The monetary system of the Union has been adopted, either wholly or partially, in Spain, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Russia, Finland, and many of the South American States.

Gramme	= 15·43 gr tr	Mètre	= 39·37 in.
Kilogramme	= 2·205 lbs av	Kilomètre	= 621 mi.
Quintal Métrique	= 220½ „	Mètre Cube }	= 35·31 cub ic ft
Tonneau (Métric Ton)	= 2,205 lbs	Stère }	
Litre, Liquid	= 1·76 pint	Hectare	= 2·47 acres
Litre, Liquid	= 22 gallons	Kilomètre Carré	= 256 sq m
Hectolitre { Dry	= 2·75 bushels		

## Diplomatic Representatives.

## 1 OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador — M. Paul Cambon, G C V O

Counsellor — M. A. de Fleurbaey.

Second Secretaries — M. F. C. Roux and M. Roger Cambon.

Third Secretaries — M. A. Thierry and Comte de Montholon.

*Attaché*.—M de Lagareme.

*Military Attaché*.—Lieut. Col. Vicomte de la Panouse

*Naval Attaché*.—Capitaine Comte de Saint Seine

*Secretary Archivist*.—J Kuecht

*Consul-General in London*.—M de Coppet.

There are also French Consuls at—Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V C), Newcastle, Southampton (V C), and other places.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE

*Ambassador*.—Right Hon. Sir Francis Bertie GCB, GCMG GVO, Appointed January 1903

*Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Hon L D Carnegie MVO

*Secretaries*.—G D Grahame, MVO, P Lorraine, Hon P Ramsay R. F O Bridgeman, and R. C Parr

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain W A H Kelly, RN

*Military Attaché*.—Col W F Fairholme, CMC, MVO

*Commercial Attaché*.—Sir H Austin Lee, KCMLT (C B)

*Consul-General*.—W S H Gastrell

There are British Consuls at Ajaccio Bordeaux, Brest Calais, Cherbourg Dunkirk Havre (CG), Lyon Marseille Nantes, Nice Rouen, and other towns

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## ANDORRA

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles and a population of 5,281. It is governed by a council of twenty four members elected for four years by the heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside, the executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two magistrates (*jugues*). France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a magistrate and a civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

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## Colonies and Dependencies

The colonies and dependencies of France (including Algeria and Tunisia) have an area roughly estimated at about 4,000,000 square miles with a population of about 41,800,000. Algeria, however, is not regarded as a colony but as a part of France, and Tunis is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The administration of the colonies is directed or controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies which was organised as a separate department in 1894. Most of them enjoy some measure of self government and have elective councils to assist the governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French legislature, Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe sending each a senator and two deputies, French India, a senator and a deputy, Senegal, Guiana, and Cochin China each a deputy, while most of the others are represented on the 'Conseil Supérieur des Colonies'. This council consists of the senators and deputies of colonies, delegates from other colonies, and officials and other persons appointed on account of their special knowledge or qualifications. Some only of the colonies have a revenue sufficient for the cost of administration. In the budget estimates of 1912 the expenditure of France directly on the colonial service was estimated at 108,477,406 francs (exclusive of a large expenditure on Algeria). Of this expenditure 827,840 francs were for civil administration, 84,765,837 francs for military services, and 7,417,900 francs for penitentiary services. The French Ministries of War and Marine have also to bear heavy colonial expenses not included in the budget relating to the colonies. The military contribution of the colonies for 1912 is put at 14,650,000 francs of which 13,650,000 francs are from West Africa, 700,000 from Madagascar, and 300,000 from Guiana.

The area and population of the colonial domain of France in 1907, as given in the Report of the Budget Commission on the Budget for 1909, are as follows—

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia—</i>			
India	1817-1	196	27,000,000
Annam	1884	304,920	16,817,000
Cambodia	1893		
Cochin-China	1891		
Tonking	1884		
Laos	1897		
Total Asia		810,176	16,694,000
<i>In Africa—</i>			
Algeria	1830-1890	848,600	5,281,850
Sahara	—	1,544,000	800,000
Tunisia	1881	45,779	1,600,000
Madagascar	1887-1897	7,685,810	816,000
Upper Senegal and Niger	1893		4,415,000
Guinea	1893		1,498,000
Ivory Coast	1893		808,000
Dahomey	1893		749,000
Mauritania	1893		400,000
Congo	1894		1,000,000
Reunion	1848		901,000
Madagascar	1843-1890		2,701,000
Mayotte	1843		84,000
Somali Coast	1844	5,790	180,000
Total Africa		4,421,934	24,576,850

<sup>1</sup> Including the Algerian Sahara.

<sup>2</sup> Including Military Territories.

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In America —</i>			
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1633	96	6 000
Guadeloupe	1634	608	183,000
Martinique	1636	978	182,000
Guiana	1628	84 060	27 000
Total America		8,222	397 000
<i>In Oceania —</i>			
New Caledonia	1854-1887	7 300	55 800
Tahiti &c.	1841-1881	1,544	80,000
Total Oceania		8 744	80 800
Grand Total		4 776,128	41,358 800

The following tables show the value (in thousands of francs) of the imports into and the exports from the various dependencies of France (except Algeria and Tunis) for 1910 —

Colonies	Imports			
	From France	From French Colonies	From other Countries	Total
French West Africa	69 321	8 845	78 628	156 894
French Equatorial Africa	6 004	46	7 140	13 190
Réunion	9 770	6 726	2 888	18,846
Madagascar and dependencies	27 119	298	5,160	34,576
French Somaliland	6,340	—	15,734	21,074
French establishments in India	5,581	2	7 811	13,394
Indo-China	60 762	4 486	158 487	223 735
St. Pierre and Miquelon	2,286	24	2,652	5,112
Guadeloupe and dependencies	11 286	684	4,835	16 805
Martinique	10 425	529	8,607	19 561
French Guiana	8 389	361	8,582	17,332
New Caledonia and dependencies	5,875	236	6,368	12,479
French establishments in Oceania	1 960	—	6 508	8,468
Total	228,681 (9,547 000L)	18 662 (746 000L)	802,335 (12,101,000L)	550 680 (22,394,000L)

Colonies	Exports			
	To France	To French Colonies	To other Countries	Total
French West Africa	71,564	56	53 578	125 192
French Equatorial Africa	14 245	18	10 871	25 099
Réunion	16 141	824	468	18,418
Madagascar and dependencies	30,556	1,480	15,486	47,521
French Somaliland	3,833	407	29 731	33 966
French establishments in India	21,742	2,908	10 890	35,540
Indo-China	63,098	8,598	223,919	295 615
St. Pierre and Miquelon	7,594	516	1,354	9,464
Guadeloupe and dependencies	22,855	533	164	24 552
Martinique	25,684	1 023	866	27,573
French Guiana	8,010	20	6,536	14,566
New Caledonia and dependencies	8,890	544	6,207	15,641
French establishments in Oceania	340	—	5 784	6,124
Total	287,468 (11,496,000L)	11,500 (460 000L)	366,632 (14,636,000L)	665,600 (26,592 000L)

## ASIA

## FRENCH INDIA

The French possessions in India, as established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, consist of five separate colonies, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 126 square miles), and had in 1909 the following estimated populations —

*Pondichéry	48,538	Bahour	19,665	Nodoukadou	5,703
Oulgaret	26,353	Lettapacom	14,560	Cotcherly	11,845
Modéharpeith	15,153	*Karikal	17,857	*Chandernagar	25,293
Anaucoupom	15,267	Grande Alde	8 827	*Mahé	10 729
Villénour	23,459	Neravy	6 359	*Yanaon	5 033
Tiroubouvané	21,769	Tirnoular	6,186	Total	282 386

In 1912 the population of the Provinces was as follows — Pondichéry, 184,754, Karikal, 56 579, Chandernagar, 25,293, Mahé, 10,729, Yanaon, 5,033, Total, 282,386

The colonies are divided into five *dependances* (the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table) and seventeen communes having municipal institutions. There is also an elective general council. The Governor of the colonies resides at Pondichéry. The colonies are represented in the Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. At Pondichéry the birth rate in 1911 was 42.7 and the death rate 34.3 per 1,000. There were in 1911-12, 58 primary schools and 4 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 266 teachers and 5,240 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1912) 1,709,312 rupees, expenditure of France (budget of 1913), 230,000 francs. Outstanding debt, January 1, 1912, 470 400 francs. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and rice. There are at Pondichéry 5 cotton mills and at Chandernagar 1 jute mill, the cotton mills have, in all, 1,622 looms and 73,092 spindles, employing 12 020 persons. There are also at work 2 oil factories and a few oil presses for ground nuts, 2 rice factories and a cocoastine factory. The chief exports from Pondichéry are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondichéry, Karikal, and Mahé in 1911 the imports amounted to 8 618,302 francs, and the exports to 37,988,286 francs. At these three ports in 1911 372 vessels of 783,527 tons entered and 353 of 759 821 tons cleared. Pondichéry is visited by French steamers sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. Railway open, 16 miles, Pondichéry to Villapouram, and Peralam to Karikal.

## FRENCH INDO CHINA

French Indo-China, with an area of about 256 000 square miles and a population in 1911 of 16,990 229, of whom 20,784 were European (excluding military forces), consists of 5 States: Annam, Cambodia, Cochin China, Tonking and Laos, and Kwang Chau Wan leased from China (see below). The whole country is under a Governor-General, assisted by a Secretary General, and each of the States has at its head a functionary bearing the title of Resident-Superior or Lieutenant-Governor, according as the State is a Protectorate or a direct French Colony.

Throughout the country there are native tribunals from which there is an appeal to courts at Saigon and Hanoi. In these appeal courts European judges, in matters affecting natives, are assisted by Annamite mandarins.

In 1905 the penal system was reformed, punishment by torture (the cangue, &c) being abolished.

There is a common budget for the whole of Indo-China, and also a separate budget for each of the States. The Provinces, about 120 in number, have also their budget, as have the municipalities. The general budget is supported by receipts from customs, government monopolies, indirect contributions, posts, telegraphs, and railways in all the countries of the union, and besides maintaining these, provides for military and judicial services, public works and other matters relating to the whole of the union. For 1912 the revenue and expenditure estimated in all the budgets amounted to 59,580,391 piastres. Expenditure of France (budget of 1913) for military purposes was 17,979,772 francs. The outstanding debt of Indo-China on January 1, 1910 amounted to 846,918,000 francs. On Dec 20 a loan of 90,000,000 francs was agreed to by the French Chamber of Deputies.

The military force projected for 1913 consists of 10,878 European troops and 18,816 natives total, 25,467. The forces are commanded by the Commandant-Superior, a general of division with the same rank as army corps generals in France. The naval force comprises ships of quite modern construction: 1 armoured battle ship, 3 armoured cruisers, 3 protected cruisers, 4 torpedo destroyers, 1 armoured gunboat, 12 torpedo boats, 4 submarines, and about half a score of gunboats or other vessels of little fighting value. The naval force is provided with about 4,500 men.

In Indo-China there are mines yielding in 1911:—coal, and lignite 434,046 (metric) tons, zinc ore, 28,241 tons. The value of the total output was 6,355,978 francs.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonkin, and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. The total value of the imports in 1911 was 244,143,000 francs, and the exports 250,147,000 francs. The chief export is rice, amounting for 1911 to 117,470 metric tons. Other exports are fish, pepper, hides, coal, cotton, rubber and sugar.

Into Great Britain in 1911 the imports from Indo-China amounted to 142,805L (chiefly rice).

In 1911 1,839 vessels of 1,681,893 metric tons entered, and 1,677 vessels of 1,638,895 tons cleared.

The oldest railway in Indo-China is that from Saigon to Mytho, which is being extended from Mytho to Cantho (60 miles). In recent years there has been rapid development of the railway system. Total length of line in 1912, 1,158 miles. There are train lines and light railways at Hanoi and Saigon. Within the union there are (1912) 8,719 miles of telegraph line with 376 telegraph offices, and 12 urban and 5 inter-urban telephone systems with (together) 270 miles of line. There are 309 post offices (1912).

The Bank of Indo-China, with an authorised capital of 36 million francs and reserve and redemption funds amounting to 24,265,000 francs, has till 1920 the privilege not only of making advances on security, but also of engaging in financial, industrial, or commercial enterprise in Indo-China and New Caledonia. For French Indo-China there is a coinage of silver pieces, piastres,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastres,  $\frac{1}{4}$  piastres, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  piastres, the piastre (since 1895) weighs 27 grams, and the fractional coins in proportion, the piastre and  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre are '800 fine, but the  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$ -piastre (since 1898) only 835 fine. The piastre and the Mexican dollar are usually worth rather less than 24d. There are two bronze coins, one equal to the 100th and the other the 375th part of a piastre.

In 1900 the territory of Kwang Chau Wan on the coast of China, leased from China in 1898, and increased in 1899 by the addition of 2 islands in

the bay, was placed under the authority of the Governor General of Indo-China. The territory has been divided into 8 administrative circumscriptions, but the Chinese communal organization is maintained. Its area is about 199 square miles and its population about 150,000. The imports are chiefly cotton yarn, opium, petroleum, the exports are straw sacks, swine, mats. The port is a free port. The territory is regularly visited by the vessels of two French companies. Official buildings, a post office, roads, &c., have been or are being constructed.

*British Consul at Hanoi*.—T. F. Carlisle.

*British Vice Consul at Saigon*.—J. L. O'Connell.

### Annam

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The King Than Thai, who succeeded to the throne in 1889, has, in accordance with the wishes of the French Government, abdicated in favour of his second son, Duy Tan, 8 years of age (1907) who is placed under the control of a Council of Regency. The ports of Turan, Qui Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce and the customs revenue conceded to France. French troops occupy part of the citadel called Mang Ca) of Hué, the capital (population 60,611). Bu Dinh, the largest town, has 74,400 inhabitants. Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French Government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 52,100 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 5,554,822 including 1,899 Europeans (exclusive of the military forces). The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. There are 5 secondary schools with 28 teachers and 596 pupils. Local budget, 1912 balanced at 3,566,462 piastres. The Phanrang river has been utilised to irrigate about 10,000 acres, and similar works, on a smaller scale, have been carried out in Central Annam. The productions are rice, maize and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo, excellent timber, also caoutchouc, cardamoms, coffee, dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced, amounting annually to about 300,000 kilogrammes, one-third of which is exported, and the remainder used in native manufactures. There are about 215,000 head of cattle in Annam and cattle rearing is of some importance. There are iron, copper, zinc, and gold in the province of Quang nam, the mines are worked by natives. At Nongnam, near Tourane, coal mines are worked. In North, Central, and Southern Annam there are salt works. The chief imports are cotton yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco, chief exports, sugar, rice, cotton and silk tissues, and paper. 132 vessels of 62,336 metric tons entered at the ports in 1908.

### Cambodia.

Area, 45,000 square miles, population in 1911, 1,634,252, of whom 1,092 were Europeans (excluding the military forces). The present King, Sisowath, in 1904 succeeded his late brother Norodom, who had recognised the French protectorate in 1863. The country is divided into 57 provinces. The two chief towns are Phnom Penh (population 62,355), the capital of the territory, and Kampot, a seaport but not accessible for sea-going vessels. The budget is estimated at 4,323,414 dollars, including a sum of 524,000 dollars allowed

for the civil list of the king and princes. The chief cultures are rice, betel, tobacco, indigo, sugar tree, and silk tree, pepper, maize, cinnamon, coffee. Pepper is grown by 61 villages with 4,780 planters, the production being 750,000 kilogrammes annually. Cotton growing is extending, the production is estimated at 9,000 tons, the whole of which is exported. Salt is worked. There are important factories at Khsach Kandal, near Pnom-Penh, for the shelling of cotton seeds. The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon in Cochin-China. The imports comprise salt, wine, textiles, arms, the exports comprise salt fish, cotton, tobacco, rice, also boats.

### Cochin-China

The area of French Cochin China is estimated at 20,000 square miles. The whole is divided into 21 provinces. The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities. The Colonial Council contains 18 members. The colony is represented in France by one deputy. The population consists mainly of Annamites, Cambodians, Moïs, Chams, Chinese, and a few Indians, Malays, Tagals, and foreigners. In 1911 the total population was put at 3,050,785 of whom 11,251 were Europeans (excluding the military forces). In 1911 there were 325 births among the white and 105,012 among the coloured population, and of deaths, 177 among the former, and 79,785 among the latter. Saigon had in 1911 a population of 64,845, of whom 2,939 were Europeans. The town of Cholon has about 191,655 inhabitants. There are about 380 schools, with 800 teachers, and 19,000 pupils. In 1903 it was decided to found a school of medicine at Saigon. There are many establishments for medical aid.

The total area is put at 5,011,277 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) of which 1,522,666 hectares are cultivated, and 3,488,611 hectares uncultivated (1,748,694 hectares being forest). The chief culture is rice, to which 1,358,706 hectares are devoted. Other crops are maize, beans, sweet potatoes, earth nuts, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, coco nuts, betel nuts, pepper, oranges, bananas, &c. The farm animals comprise 11,243 horses, 241,744 buffaloes, 109,071 cattle, 709,380 pigs, 3,492 sheep and goats.

Extensive irrigation and drainage works are in progress in the central and south western provinces. River and coast fishing is actively carried on, there are about 73,520 boats on the rivers, and 3,000 on the coast, the fishery products are valued at 2,800,000 francs yearly. There are 9 rice mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out each from 450 to 900 tons a day. In these towns are also 2 saw mills, 2 soap factories, and a varnish factory. Commerce is mostly in the hands of Europeans and Chinese, but about 22,000 Annamites are small traders. The chief exports are rice, fish and fish oil, pepper, cotton, copra, silk, shrimps, singlars, hides, cardamoms. 756 vessels of 1,542,962 metric tons entered at the ports of the colony in 1908. The Messageries vessels, the steamers of the French National Company, of the Messageries Fluviales, of the Chargeurs Réunis, of the British P and O Company, and of the Norddeutscher Lloyd visit Saigon regularly. (For railways see Indo China.) At Saigon there are 5 banks or bank agencies.

### Tonking

This territory, annexed to France in 1884, has an area of 46,400 square miles, and is divided into fourteen provinces, with 8,000 villages and a population in 1911 of 6,112,720, of whom 6,132 were Europeans (exclusive of military forces). The King of Annam was formerly represented in Tonking by a viceroy, but, in July, 1897, he consented to the suppression

of the viceroyalty and the creation of a French residency in its place. Chief town Hanoi, an agglomeration of many villages, with a population of 136,676 in 1911. This town became on January 1, 1902, the capital of Indo-China, instead of Saigon. There are 88 schools. In 1902 a school of medicine for natives was opened at Hanoi. The chief crop is rice, exported mostly to Hong Kong, other products are sugar-cane, silk, cardamom, cotton, coffee, various fruit trees, and tobacco. About 500,000 kilograms of raw silk are produced annually, of which 300,000 kilograms are used in native weaving and the remainder exported. At Haiphong is a cotton mill with 25,000 spindles. At Hanoi there is another with 10,000 spindles. The chief industries are silk, cotton, sugar, pepper, and oils. Chief imports are metals and metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages. Chief exports rice and animal products. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited regularly by the steamers of two French lines. In 1908 1,254 vessels of 398,978 metric tons entered at the ports of the colony. The transit trade to and from Lungchau and Mengtze is small.

The Laos territory, under French protectorate since 1893 is estimated to contain 88,000 square miles, and in 1911 there were 640,877 inhabitants. The capital is Vientiane. In the country there are three protected states. Luang Prabang, which has a capital of the same name, the residence of the King who is assisted in his government by a French Administrator. The other protected states are Bassac and Muong Sing. The soil is fertile, producing rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco and fruits, and bearing teak forests, from which the logs are now floated down the Mekong to Saigon. Gold, tin, lead and precious stones are found, and concessions have been granted to several French mining companies. But there are serious difficulties with the natives and for commercial purposes the country is almost inaccessible. It can be entered only by the Mekong, which is barred at Khone by rapids. A railway, four miles in length has been constructed across that island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they now ply. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Mekong, and these with Saigon. The cost of the Laos administration is borne by Cochin-China (to the extent of six thirtieths), Tonkin and Annam (five thirtieths), and Cambodia (two-thirtieths).

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## AFRICA \*

## ALGERIA.

## (LALG#PIF)

## Government

The government and administration of Algeria are centralised at Algiers under the authority of the Governor General who represents the Government of the Republic throughout Algerian territory. With the exception of the non-Musulman services of Justice Public Instruction Worship, and the Treasury which are under competent ministers, all the services are under his direction. He has to prepare a special budget for Algeria, he grants concessions for works, and he contracts loans in the name of the Colony.

The budget of Algeria which, since 1901 has been entirely distinct from that of France comprises under revenue the imposts of every sort which are collected within the Colony and under expenditure the whole of the civil disbursements. The expenditure on War and Marine is still at the cost of the mother country, as is also the burden of guarantees of interest on railways up to 1926. The budget, prepared by the Governor under the control of the Minister of the Interior, is discussed and voted by the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council. These Delegations were instituted in 1898 to enable the body of tax payers to state their views on questions of imposts by means of elected delegates. There are three Delegations representing respectively the French colonists, the French tax payers other than colonists, and the Musulman natives. The Superior Council is composed of elected members and of high officials. Lastly, the Governor is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a purely consultative council of government.

\* See Morocco



The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

*Governor General* — M. Lataud, appointed March 22, 1911

### Area and Population.

The census of March 4, 1906, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 5,281,850 on an area of 184,474 sq. miles. Since 1901 the area has been increased by the acquisition of new territories in the south, and now extends to about 343,600 sq. miles. The colony has been organized in 2 great divisions called respectively Northern and Southern Algeria. Northern Algeria consists as formerly of Civil Territory and *Territoire de Commandement*, but the Civil Territory has been extended, while the *Territoire de Commandement* has been diminished and will before long be completely merged in the Civil Territory. Northern Algeria contains 17 *arrondissements* and 269 communes and 74 are mixed communes. Southern Algeria consists of the 4 Territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Tougout and the Saharan Oases organized under decree of August 14, 1905. These territories contain 12 communes of which 5 are mixed and 7 native.

Population, including military forces, on March 5, 1911 —

	Municipal Population			Population numbered separately			Grand Total
	Euro- pean	Native	Total	Euro- pean	Native	Total	
Northern Territory	746,011	4,239,474	4,985,964	40,018	23,000	63,018	5,048,982
Southern Territory	47,333	491,002	538,335	8,441	4,260	12,701	551,036
Grand Total	793,344	4,730,476	5,523,820	48,459	27,260	75,719	5,600,000

Population according to Departments and Territories in 1911

Northern Algeria (Department)	Population	Southern Algeria (Territories)	Population
Alger	1,720,881	Ain Sefra	140,000
Oran	1,320,103	Ghardaia	141,877
Constantine	2,118,446	Tougout	166,651
		Saharan Oases	40,879
Total	5,159,430	Total	491,806

The total population in 1891 was 4,124,732, in 1896, 4,429,431. In 1906, the native population numbered 4,447,149; French, 449,420; naturalized Jews and their offspring, 64,645; Tunisians, 3,088; Moroccans, 25,377; Spaniards, 117,475; Italians, 33,153; other foreigners, 17,849. Of the municipal population of Northern Algeria, 2,484,400 were males, and 2,284,574 were female.

The following statistics of movement of population are given for 1910—

—	Marriages	Divorces	Births	Deaths
European	5 005	—	21 878	13 003
Musulman	55 680	—	12" 27	49 816
Total	41 294	—	148 685	106 819

Still births are included in births and deaths. The European still births numbered 676, Musulman, 1,328.

The chief towns with the total communal population in 1911 were Alger, 172,397, Oran 123 086, Constantine, 66 173, Bône, 42,039, Sidi bel Abbes, 30 942, Tlemçen, 39,874, Mostaganem, 23,166, Mascara, 24,254, Rhda, 35,461, Philippeville, 27,137, Setif 26 261.

### Religion and Instruction

The native population is entirely Musulman, the Jews being now regarded as French citizens. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and 2 bishops, with 386 officiating clergymen. There are 21 Protestant pastors and 7 Jewish rabbins sharing in Government grants.

At Algiers (city) there is an institution for higher instruction attended in 1911 by 1 292 students (809 for Law, 211 Medicine and Pharmacy, 108 Science, 164 Letters), Professors (1911), 102. There are higher Musulman schools (*médcras*) at Algiers, Tlemçen, and Constantine where 219 pupils in 1911 were prepared for native employments. In Algeria there are 22 establishments for secondary instruction with (1911) 5,988 pupils (4,411 boys and 1,577 girls). In 1911 there were 1 235 primary and infant schools, public and private, with 3,026 teachers and 141,537 pupils, inclusive of 226 Musulman schools. There were four normal schools for men teachers with 25 professors and 110 students (70 Musulman) and six normal schools for women teachers with 22 professors and 218 students. The estimated expenditure on public instruction by the State was, for 1911, 8,861,798 francs.

### Crime

There is an Appeal Court at Algiers, and in the arrondissements are 16 courts of first instance. There are also commercial courts and justices of the peace with extensive powers. Criminal justice is organised as in France for Europeans. Since 1902 there have been criminal courts and special repressive tribunals for trying natives accused of crime. In 1911, 3 502 persons were arrested for various crimes. On December 31, 1911, the number in carcerated was 3,876, including 83 females.

Musulman justice is administered to natives by the Cadis in the first instance with an appeal to French courts.

### Finance

The natives pay only direct taxes. The departments of War and Marine are excluded from the estimates, but the proceeds of the military tax, the Government monopolies, and some other revenues are paid to France. The total expenditure (including military and extraordinary disbursements) exceeds the Algerian revenue by about 75,000,000 francs. The budget estimates for 1911 showed revenue 144,549,940 francs, and expenditure

140 546,551 francs, for 1912 the estimated revenue and expenditure were as follows —

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs.		Francs.
Taxes (direct)	15 922,191	Administration debt	25 678,61
Taxes (indirect)	44 132,432	Interior	26 147 64
State domain	8,970 469	Native affairs	6,793,893
Monopolies &c	9 691,824	Finance	9 630 114
Various	2,714,689	Posts and Telegraphs	12,101,870
Receipts d'ordre	28,569 463	Public Works	19 113 373
Extraordinary	37 839,000	Agriculture, &c.	6 682,565
		Various	273,000
		Extraordinary	37 259 000
Total	145 167 014 (5,806 6811.)	Total	145 165,971 (5 806 2311.)

For the Southern Territories in 1912 the revenue was put at 6 523,301 francs, and the expenditure at 6,513,284 francs

At the end of 1906 the debt of Northern Algeria amounted to 53,313,000 francs in capital and 107,997,045 francs in annuities amortisation and interest.

### Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the XI<sup>th</sup> Army Corps. French residents are under the same obligation to serve as in France; natives are under the obligation to serve 8 years with the colours and 7 in the Reserve but the total number taken is fixed, and there is a ballot, substitution being allowed. The troops are permanently stationed in North Africa, but they belong to the 'Metropolitan', not to the Colonial Army. There are 4 regiments of zouaves each of 5 battalions, and 5 battalions of African light infantry, each of 5 companies. 6 regiments of cavalry (*Chasseurs d'Afrique*), of 5 squadrons. 12 'African' field batteries and 2 garrison battalions, also about 12 companies of engineers. These are all European troops and in the case of the artillery and engineers their recruiting depôts are in France. [The Foreign Legion of 2 regiments of 4 battalions is recruited from foreigners of any nationality, but officered chiefly by Frenchmen, the headquarters of both regiments are in Algeria but battalions are sent to any colony where they may be required. The Natives are 4 regiments of Algerian *Tirailleurs* each of 6 battalions (one has now 8), and 4 regiments of Spahis (Arab cavalry) each of 5 squadrons. The officers and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers, of the native regiments are French. The troops are organised in 3 divisions with headquarters at Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, respectively, but some of them at present form part of the field army in Morocco. Those in occupation of Tunis form a fourth division, headquarters at Tunis. The Algiers and Constantine divisions each consist of only one infantry and one cavalry brigade, with a field artillery division of 3 batteries. The Oran division, and that in Tunis, have each 2 infantry brigades, and a cavalry brigade. The Oran division has 3 field batteries, the Tunis division 6 field batteries. The battalions of garrison artillery are at Algiers and Biseria, and the headquarters of 2 engineer battalions are at the same places. The strength of the troops in Algeria, according to the budget estimate for 1912, is 66,164 of all ranks.

### Agriculture and Industry

There exists in Algeria a small area of highly fertile plains and valleys in the neighbourhood of the coast, mainly owned by Europeans, which is

cultivated scientifically, and where profitable returns are obtained from vineyards, cereals, &c., but the greater part of Algeria is of limited value for agricultural purposes. The northern portion is mountainous and generally better adapted to grazing and forestry than agriculture, and a large portion of the native population is quite poor. In spite of the many excellent roads built by the Government, a considerable area of the mountainous region is without adequate means of communication and is very inaccessible.

The soil is, under various systems, held by proprietors, by farmers, and by *Métayers* or *Khammés*. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1909 was 3,922,620, 213,756 being Europeans. In 1911 the chief cereal crops were, wheat 3,303,405 acres, yielding 19,599,727 cwt., barley, 3,360,435 acres, yielding 20,464,958 cwt., oats, 433,864 acres, yielding 8,453,770 cwt. Other crops are maize, potatoes, beans, and dila. Flax, tobacco and silk are cultivated.

In 1911 there were 371,700 acres under vines, yielding 185,754,096 galls of wine. The orange, date, mandarin, citron, banana, pomegranate, almond, fig, and many other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil is an important industry. In 1909 12,907,908 trees yielded 4,871,087 cwt. of olives and 7,073,572 galls of oil. Forests cover 6,559,490 acres, and, for the most part, belong to the State and communes. The greater part is mere brushwood, but on 645,000 acres are cork-oak trees, from which in 1909, 140,434 cwt. of cork valued at 136,631*l.* were obtained. The dwarf palm and alfalfa are worked on the plains. Timber is cut for firewood, also for industrial purposes, for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, &c., and for bark for tanning. Considerable portions of the forest area are also leased for tillage, or for pasturage for cattle, sheep, or pigs. The forest revenue annually amounts to over 240,000*l.*

In 1911 there were in Algeria 226,764 horses, 192,484 mules, 279,315 asses, 1,113,952 cattle, 8,528,610 sheep, 3,861,847 goats, and 110,012 pigs.

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, anchovies, sprats, tunny fish, &c., and also shell fish. In 1909 5,180 persons, and 1,322 boats of 4,914 metric tons were employed in fishing, and the fish taken were valued at 152,034*l.*

In 1909, 44 mines (out of 94 concessions) were worked for iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, antimony, and petrol. The quantity of iron ore extracted (1909) was 127,426 tons, valued at 59,600*l.* of lead and zinc ore, 24,758 tons, valued at 150,800*l.* of copper ore, 14,940 tons, valued at 17,000*l.* The output of all the mines in Algeria in 1909 was valued at 21,634,043 francs. Petroleum has been found in Oran, 121,020 metric tons being produced in 1908. The output of phosphates in 1908 was 452,060 metric tons, as compared with 373,763 metric tons in 1907.

### Commerce

The foreign trade of Algeria in recent years has been as follows (in 1,000*l.* sterling) —

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
1907	17,928	12,580	1910	20,213	19,731
1908	17,970	12,768	1911	22,007	20,587
1909	18,190	12,169	1912	26,202	20,703

Of the imports in 1912 the value of 22,426,000*l.* came from France, of the exports the value of 15,419,000*l.* went to France.

In 1911 and 1910 the distribution of the special trade among the principal countries was as follows, in thousands sterling) :—

From or to	Imports (1910)	Imports (1911)	Exports (1910)	Exports (1911)
France	10001	10001	10001	10001
French Possessions	17 51	12 508	16 415	15,808
Great Britain	184	233	798	768
Germany	556	591	734	1 027
Belgium	176	19	423	408
Spain	43	41	418	473
Italy	247	285	185	194
Russia	114	1 200	505	512
Austria Hungary	41	56	138	14
United States	112	142	148	157
Morocco	14	222	269	116
Brazil	576	559	88	19
Netherlands	364	350	40	—
	60	14	979	706

Chief imports and exports in thousands of francs —

Imports	1912	Exports	1912
Cottons	67,404	Sheep	27 811
Woolens	3,508	Hides and skins	8 761
Clothing and linen	18 229	Wool	217
Skins and manuf. thereof	21 046	Wheat	29 288
Machinery and parts	20 851	Oats	4 960
Other metal work	27 771	Barley	15 472
Furniture and wood work	37 601	Olive oil	11 010
Toys, brushes, &c.	786	Cork	11,028
Paper, &c.	17 375	Wine	220 840
Coal	10 985	Phosphates	11 590
Sugar	16 804	Iron ore	14 710
Vegetable oil	9 816	Zinc ore	12 674
Iron and steel	11 001	Fruit, fresh and dried	18,168
Coffee	9 577	Tobacco cigars &c.	15,648

In 1912 the receipts of the customs authorities amounted to 39,075,546 francs (1,563,021/ )

### Shipping and Communications

In 1912, in the French and Foreign trade, 4,614 vessels of 5,978,490 tons net entered, and 4,688 of 5,866,416 tons net cleared at Algerian ports.

On January 1, 1912, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 980 vessels of 51,771 tons net.

Algiers is now the most important coaling station in the Mediterranean

National roads have a length of 1,826 miles.

In 1911 there were 2,031 English miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory) The railway receipts (1910) amounted to 51,824,778 francs.

The postal receipts in 1911 were 5 489,208 francs, and there were 665 post offices. The telegraphic receipts were 2,108,764 francs, and those from telephones 1,617,997 francs. The total for the three services was 8,086,668 francs.

The telegraph of Algeria consisted in 1911, of 8,977 miles of line and 24,550 miles of wire, with 684 offices. Telephone urban systems, 4,690 miles of line, inter-urban, 7,867 miles of line.

The Bank of Algeria, whose privilege has been extended to the end of 1920, is a bank of issue, with a capital of 20,000 000 francs, but its note circulation must not in any case exceed 150,000 000 francs. Several co-operative agricultural banks, assisted by Government funds, are in operation. There are in Algeria 7 savings banks with, on December 31, 1909 19,427 depositors, the amount due to depositors being 6,786,867 francs.

*British Consul General for Algeria* — B. Cave, C. B.

*Vice Consul at Algiers* — L. G. C. Graham.

Vice Consuls at Arzew, Bône, Oran, and Philippeville.

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The money, weights, and measures of France only are used.

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### FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (FRENCH CONGO)

The French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between the German Kamerun colony and the territories of the Belgian Congo, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Muni river on 1° N lat. to the German Kameruns and inland to the meridian of 11 20 E. of Greenwich, and the Kabinda region which is Portuguese. Inland it is bounded by the Congo and Ubanghi rivers and stretches northwards to the Bahr-el Ghazal and Lake Chad. French acquisition began on the Gabun river in 1841, Libreville was founded in 1849, Cape Lopez was gained in 1862, and the French possessions extended along the coast for about 200 miles. Since then the territories have been increased by exploration and military occupation and their limits have been defined in a series of international conventions. By a convention, dated November 14, 1911, France agreed to cede certain parts of the colony to Germany in return for German recognition of the French protectorate in Morocco. The total area ceded is about 107,270 square miles with a population of about 1,000,000. Sleeping sickness is very prevalent in the district and is fast decimating the population. At the same time Germany ceded to France from her Cameroons territory 6,450 square miles (See map in the STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK for 1912).

The area is about 669,000 square miles containing a population estimated in 1906 at 10 millions of negro and other races. By decree of February 15 1906, the French Congo is divided into four circumscriptions which form three colonies, viz.—the Gabun Colony (capital Libreville), the Middle Congo Colony (capital Brazzaville), and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony (capital Bangui), the Chad region is, however, for some purposes administered as a military Territory. The three Colonies have each a Lieutenant Governor, they all have financial and administrative autonomy, and each has an administrative council. The population of Gabun in 1911 was 26,000 (537 French), of Libreville, 210 (163 French).

Decrees have been issued changing the name of the French Congo into French Equatorial Africa and extending over the Gabun, the Middle Congo, and the Ubangi-shari Colonies, and Chad Military Territory the authority of the Governor-General.

The Lieutenant-Governors are under the Governor General of the French Equatorial Africa, who is assisted by a Secretary-General and a Council of Government. There is a general budget for the whole of French Equatorial Africa, and also separate budgets for the colonies. Local revenues accrue

chiefly from customs duties, there are native hut and poll taxes. The sale of alcohol to natives is restricted, and in some areas prohibited. For 1911 the colonial budget gave the following figures: General budget, 5,542,900 francs, loan fund 6,046 700 francs. The colonial budgets were as follows: Gabon 1 584,800 francs, Middle Congo, 2,087,000 francs and Ubangi, 1 401,000 francs, Chad Military District, 7,508,000 francs. The estimated expenditure of France on the French Congo for 1913 was 8,583,802 francs. In the colony there are 43 mission schools for boys and 10 for girls, with about 3 600 pupils (724 being girls). There is considerable shipping at Loango, but Libreville is not accessible for large vessels. Both these ports are visited by the vessels of the *Chargers Rennis*. The total imports were valued in 1910 at 11,119 000 francs, and the exports at 17,454,000 francs. The military force of the colony (1912) consists of 4,832 men, of whom 357 are Europeans. The development of the Ubangi Colony has progressed, but trade is in an indifferent state in Middle Congo, and is in a bad state in Gabon, owing to the critical condition of the concession companies. The natives cultivate manioc. Europeans successfully grow coffee, vanilla, and cocoa. The forests contain valuable woods, and rubber is collected. The mineral resources of the territory include gold, copper, and iron. The exports comprise rubber, ivory, various woods, palm oil, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa kola nuts, *piassava* and other produce. In 1908, 116 vessels of 244,829 tons entered and 116 vessels of 246 537 tons cleared the ports of the French Congo. The chief port is Libreville. The tenure of conceded land by concession companies now (since July, 1910) depends on actual cultivation or exploitation of the soil. A decree came into force on January 1 1911 forbidding the manufacture and exportation of impure caoutchouc, it being expected that an improvement of the quality produced will soon have beneficial effects upon the trade of Gabon. The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Loango, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. Wireless telegraphy connects Brazzaville and the head of the Southern Railway in the Loango Region, a distance of 800 miles and also Brazzaville and Leopoldville. A line is being laid to connect Brazzaville with Stanley Pool in the Belgian Congo, and ultimately with the German East African telegraph system at Lake Tanganyika. The total length of line in operation (end of 1911) is about 900 miles.

On the north east of Lake Chad is the state of Kanem, which was completely subjected to France in 1903 and is now only a district of the Shari territory with Maï for its capital. Wadai to the east of Kanem, with an area of about 170,000 square miles, and a semi-civilised population of about 2,000,000, accepted the French Protectorate in the summer of 1903. In 1911 a French force occupied Aradja, some miles to the north of the capital, Abeshir which is in communication with Benghazi, on the coast of Tripoli, by caravans.

British Consul — W. J. Lamont

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## MADAGASCAR

### Government.

The last native sovereign of Madagascar, Rānavahona III (born 1861), succeeded in 1883. The French having claimed a portion of the north west coast as ceded to them by local chiefs, hostilities were carried on in 1882-84 against the Hovas who refused to recognise the cession. In 1885 peace was made, Diégo Suarez being surrendered to France. A French Resident-General was received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo French agreement of August 5, 1890 the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain, but the Native Government steadily refused to recognise any protectorate. In May, 1895 a French expedition was despatched to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

On February 27 1897 the Queen was deposed by the Resident General, and on March 11 she and her family were deported to the island of Réunion, whence, in March, 1899, she was transferred to Algiers.

*Governor-General* — M. Albert Piquet (1910)

A Consultative Council of Administration has been established at Antananarivo. The Colony is not represented in the French Parliament, nor has it any elective assembly. The island is partly under civil and partly under military administration. In 19 provinces or districts there are civil administrators, in 5 military territories or circles military officers direct affairs. The administrative system is based on the autonomy of the different races. The administrators appoint as local governors and chiefs of districts usually those who have been chosen by popular vote. Natives are employed to a large extent in subordinate positions both in the civil and military administration.

### Area and Population.

Madagascar is situated on the south-eastern side of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 240 miles, greatest length, 980 miles, greatest breadth, 360 miles. The area is estimated at 228,000 square miles. The census of June 1, 1911, showed a population of 3,104,881, of whom 9,919 were French, 2,201 were of other European birth, 5,863 were Asiatic, 14,717 were African and 3,072,381 were Malagasy (1,801,718 male and 1,368,665 female). For 1908 the movement of population is given as Civil European and mixed population, births 481, deaths 511, marriages 85, divorces 4, natives, births 68,862, deaths 81,778. The Malagasy races or tribes are very numerous, the more important being the Hova (847,480), the Betsileo (408,024), the Betsimisaraka (348,169), the Tanala (154,729), the Sakalava (155,126), and the Bara (140,450). Hindu, Chinese, Arabs, and other Asiatics carry on small retail trade. The most intelligent and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry. The slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877, slavery in Imerina and in all parts under French authority was abolished by proclamation.

tion on September 27, 1896. The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on January 1, 1901, but the personal tax due from 16 to 60 years of age, formerly 5 francs, has been increased to 10, 15, in some provinces 20, and in Antananarivo to 30 francs. The population of the chief towns were: The capital, Antananarivo, in the interior, 94,813, Fianarantsoa 8,179, Tamatave 8,761, Andoveranto 5,600, Majunga 7,205, Diego Suarez 10,877, Ambositra 3,000, Tulcar 2,900, Mananjary 2,600. The principal ports are Tamatave, on the east coast, and Majunga on the north west coast.

In 1898 Diego Suarez (a French colony from 1885), the island of Nosy Bé (area, 130 sq. m.) on the west coast, and the island of Ste. Marie on the east coast (area, 64 sq. m.) were placed under the authority of the Governor General of Madagascar.

### Religion, Education, Justice

Up to 1895 a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts had been Christianised. The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 50,000 Roman Catholics. There are many missionary societies at work, French (Catholic and Protestant) British (the London Missionary Society, the Friends Mission, and the Anglican Mission), there is also a Norwegian Lutheran Mission. French Catholic missions had 258 members (67 female), Protestant and Anglican missions had 177 (78 female). The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen.

Education is compulsory from 8 to 14 years of age. In 1911 there were 574 official schools for Europeans with 917 teachers and 54,048 pupils, and 402 non-official schools, with 1,201 masters and 39,469 pupils. Of the official schools in 1911, 20 were for European children, having 44 teachers and 902 pupils; and 552 schools were for native children, having 873 teachers and 53,148 pupils. Since 1905, no state subvention has been given to private schools. The State expenditure in education in 1911 was 88,539*l*. Private (or mission) schools are required to carry out the Government programmes. Children are required to learn the French language.

For the administration of French justice there are a *Parquet* consisting of a *Procureur Général* and other officials, a court of appeal, 4 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and justice of peace courts at 17 centres. For native justice there are tribunals in the districts and provinces, and the natives have the right of appeal from lower to higher tribunals, and finally to the Governor General.

### Finance

The local revenue of Madagascar is derived chiefly from direct taxation (including a personal tax and taxes on land and houses), from customs and other indirect taxes, from colonial lands, from posts and telegraphs, markets, and miscellaneous sources, and from subventions granted by France. The chief branches of expenditure are general administration, public works, the post office, and the public debt. For 1911 the local budget showed revenue and expenditure of 1,202,506*l*, apportioned as follows: ordinary expenditure, 923,076*l*, extraordinary, 158,518*l*; railroad, 55,629*l*, native medical assistance, 65,281*l*. The expenditure of France on Madagascar in 1918 (2,514,551 francs) was wholly for military purposes.

The colony has since 1897 contracted debt to the amount of 4,200,000*l*. at the average yearly rate of interest of 3.02 per cent. Of this debt the amount outstanding was on Jan. 1, 1910, 99,283,000 francs. The loans were made for the purpose of public works or for the conversion of loans for that purpose.

### Defence

The troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diégo-Suarez) consist of 2,411 Europeans, and 6,376 natives. The police and militia are maintained on the local budget.

### Production and Industry

In 1896, on the completion of the French occupation of the Island, the Malagasy system of land tenure was modified, foreigners were permitted to acquire land, and registration of land was begun. Government lands, urban or non urban, are let or sold to private persons, or to companies for agriculture, pasturage, or mining.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people. There were in 1910 4,492,131 cattle in the island 2,125 horses, asses, and mules, 246,955 sheep (rough native breed) 98,421 goats, and 407,782 pigs. The area under cultivation by Europeans in 1910 was 976 379 acres in extent, of which 105,343 acres were actually cultivated. In addition the following areas were under crops cultivated by natives: sweet potatoes, 55,623 hectares, manioc, 42,794 hectares, maize, 36,764 hectares, potatoes 12,421 hectares, haricots, 10,635 hectares. Madagascar is a rice exporting country. In 1910 there were 875,000 acres under rice cultivation, producing 700,000 tons. Other farm products are sugar, coffee, cotton, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, cloves, mulberry trees, and rubber trees. Sericulture is encouraged. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while caoutchouc, gums, resins, plants for textile, tanning, dyeing and medicinal purposes abound. The principal article at present produced in the island is caoutchouc which is exported to London, Hamburg, and Marseilles. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from the raphia palm fibre, and of metal work. Works for the preparation of sugar, rice, soap, beer, &c., are being undertaken by Europeans.

Of minerals, gold, iron, copper, lead, silver, zinc, antimony, manganese, nickel, sulphur, graphite, lignite (March 1912) and also coal have been found. Mining is carried on under the Decree of May 23, 1907. In 1909, 100 concessions for gold mining, embracing 299,694 hectares were worked. In 1912 metals and minerals were produced as follows: gold 84,185 ozs., graphite, 2,732 tons, rock crystal, 56½ tons, and corundum 469 tons.

### Commerce

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	£ 1,005,180	£ 1,205,670	£ 1,865,013	£ 1,324,477	£ 1,790,556
Exports	£ 1,114,520	£ 923,640	£ 1,355,127	£ 1,517,531	£ 1,901,413

The chief articles of import and export in 1911 were the following —

Imports	1911	Exports	1911
Cottons	2,715,785	Gold	92,022
Wines, common	277,017	Cattle	20,440
Spirits	230,725	Tanning Bark	63,558
Coal	tons 6,806	Rice	6,175
Cement	4,699	Hides	6,538
Lime	2,742	Rafia fibre	8,308
Ironwork	1,567	Manioc	18,204

Of the imports in 1911, the value of 1,541,127*l* was from France, and 65,157*l* from French colonies (the two together being some 90 per cent of the whole). Of the exports, the value of 1 202,273*l* was to France, and 63 823*l* to French colonies.

### Shipping and Communications

Tamatave, the principal seaport of the island, is visited by the steamers of two French shipping companies, and the principal ports are connected with each other by steamers plying monthly. In 1911, 11,928 vessels of 1,616,687 tons entered and cleared at the ports of Madagascar. Of the total tonnage 18,579 vessels of 2 539 256 tons were French, 4,182 vessels of 306 236 tons were British. There are as yet but few roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word. At the end of 1911 there were 1 175 miles of metalled roads. The transport of mails and passengers by motor cars is being extended. A fortnightly service of motor cars has been established between Antananarivo and Miarinarivo (61 miles) and a service—twice weekly—between Antananarivo and Ambositra, a distance of 186 miles. Waggon roads have been made from Tamatave to Antananarivo, from Antananarivo to Majunga, and between most of the chief military posts. A road (124 miles) is being constructed between the port of Tamatave and Lake Alaotra in the north, of which 20 miles had been completed in 1910. Tamatave is also connected by a railway of about 7 miles with Ivondra, then by a canal with Brickaville whence a railway of 168 miles is open to Antananarivo (total, 190 miles). Transport over the waterways, near the coast, is in the hands of a French Company.

There is postal communication throughout the island. The telegraph line has (1911) a length of 4 461 miles, and a cable connects with Mozambique, and another with Mauritius. There are 385 miles of telephonerline and three Government wireless telegraph stations.

### Money and Banks

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antananarivo, Tamatave, Diégo Suarez, Mananzary, Majunga and Tulcar. In 1911 the Bank of Madagascar, with headquarters in Paris, was opened at Tamatave (soon to be removed to Antananarivo) with a capital of 600,000 francs.

The only legal coin is the silver 5 franc piece, with its silver sub-divisions as well as copper coins of 5 and 10 centimes, but the Italian 5 lire piece and Belgian Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation. For smaller sums the coin used to be cut up into fractional parts, and weighed as required, but this is now an illegal practice. The Government has withdrawn this cut money at the rate of 30 grammes of silver for 5 francs, and has replaced it by fractional silver and copper coin.

### Consular and other Representatives

#### OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR

Consul at Antananarivo —T. P. Porter

Vice Consul at Tamatave —C. Bang

There is also a Vice Consul at Majunga and a Consular agent at Diégo Suarez.

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## MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS

The archipelago of the Comoro Islands, comprising Mayotte, Anjouan, Grande Comore and Moheli, forms a colony which in 1908 was united to the general government of Madagascar

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1906) of 9,989 inhabitants. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar in 1902 there were 3 schools with 3 teachers and 78 pupils. The chief product was formerly sugar, but the cultivation of vanilla has now superseded that of the sugar cane. There are now only three sugar works and two distilleries for rum. Besides vanilla and sugar, cacao, aloes and perfume plants (citronella, ylang-ylang, patchouli, &c.) are cultivated.

Grand Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and a number of smaller islands, have an area of about 620 square miles and population in 1911 of 94,844 (64,647 natives, and 497 Europeans). The Sultan of Grande Comore on February 7,

1910, ceded his sovereign rights to France. Vanilla, cacao and perfume plants are successfully cultivated. Grande Comore has a fine forest and exports timber for building and for railway sleepers.

Local budget of Mayotte and dependencies, 1909, 221,841 francs, and of Grand Comore 176,200 francs. Outstanding debt January 1, 1910, 883,760 francs.

Imports into Mayotte and Comores in 1911 amounted to 52,566½ exports, to 188,261½. The principal imports were cotton fabrics, metals, and rice, the principal exports, hides, sugar and vanilla.

### REUNION

Reunion (or Bourbon), about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1767. It is administered by a governor assisted by a privy council, and an elective Council General and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two deputies. It has an area of 970 square miles and population (1912) of 173,822, of whom 159,218 were Europeans, there were also 8,841 British Indians, 1,868 natives of Madagascar, 2,927 Africans, 884 Chinese, 584 Arabians. The chief towns are St. Denis, with 23,972 inhabitants in 1912, St. Pierre, 29,481, St. Paul, 18,646, St. Louis, 13,848. The towns are under the French municipal law. In 1911 there were 165 schools with 380 teachers and 15,051 pupils. The chief port, Pointe des Galets, is connected by a coast railway of 80 miles with St. Benoît, on the one hand, and St. Pierre on the other. In 1888 this railway was taken over by the State. The chief productions are sugar (40,000 tons exported in 1911), rum (958,877 gallons), coffee (81 tons), tapioca (2,860 tons), vanilla (51 tons), spices. The chief imports are rice (1911, 293,709 bags), grain, &c., the chief export is sugar. In 1911, 121 vessels of 240,729 tons entered, and 113 vessels of 217,730 tons cleared at the ports of the Island. The Tauxatave Reunion Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic. The local budget for 1912 showed income and expenditure 5,071,980 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1913) 2,238,190 francs. The Colony, as such, has no debt, 18 communes have debts, amounting in January 1913 to 6,698,386 francs, incurred for works and buildings. The Bank of Reunion has a capital of 1,000,000 francs and reserve fund (1914) of 1,500,000 francs.

St. Paul and Amsterdam, small islands in the Indian Ocean, belong to France.

Kerguelen, a desolate island, about 50 S lat. and 70 E long., was annexed by France in 1893.

*British Consul at Reunion.*—E. G. B. Maxse, C M G.

There is a British Vice Consul at St. Denis.

### FRENCH SOMALI COAST

The Somali Coast Protectorate lies between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and British Somaliland, the inland boundary towards Abyssinia being, by convention of March 20, 1897, at a distance of 90 kilometres (about 56 miles) from the coast. The territory has an area of about 5,790 square miles, and the population was estimated in 1910 at about 208,000. It is administered by a Governor with a Privy Council. The port of Obok was acquired for France in 1862, but it was not till 1884 that its active occupation began. In 1884 Sagallo and Tadjurah were ceded to France, in 1885, Ambedo, in 1888 the territory was delimited by agreement with Great Britain; in 1888 a port was created at Djibouti, now the seat of government.

Djibouti has (1911) 13,896 inhabitants, of whom 556 are European (267 French). The natives are either of the Danakil or the Somali race. In 1902, a French mission school for boys and one for girls were opened at Djibouti with 50 pupils. The expenditure of France on the Somali coast (budget of 1913) was 1,097,500 francs. The local budget for 1911 balanced at 1,411 000 francs. The country has scarcely any industries, but with the coast fisheries and inland trade there is considerable traffic. The chief imports are cotton goods, butter, sugar, galvanised iron, the chief exports were coffee, ivory, hides and skins. The total imports in 1911 reached 32,620,688 francs and the total exports 18,774 926 francs. The export of the products of Abyssinia in 1911 amounted to 18,974,926 francs. Merchandise imported at Djibouti, destined for Abyssinia, amounted to 22,708 001 francs. Much of the traffic with Abyssinia which formerly passed by Zailah now goes by Djibouti by railway to Diré Dawaah. The French Somaliland has about 192 miles of railway. [See also under *Abyssinia*]. The vessels of 4 French, 5 English, 1 German, 1 Austrian, 1 Russian, and 1 Italian shipping company visit Djibouti, which is also in communication with Aden by means of French and English steamboats for local traffic. In 1911 there entered at Djibouti 379 steam merchant vessels of 692,188 tons, and cleared 578 of 692,019 tons.

#### FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA.

A treaty of October 19, 1906, determines the course of the Anglo French boundary from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger. The British government has leased to France for purposes of commerce two pieces of land, one on the right bank of the Niger between Lealaha and the confluence of the rivers Moussa and Niger, and the other on one of the mouths of the Niger, each to form one block of from 25 to 120 acres with a river frontage not exceeding 486 yards, the lease, at first to be for 30 years. It is further stipulated that, within the boundaries indicated in the convention, British and French as regards persons and merchandise shall enjoy for 30 years the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, of commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of all kinds.

Under the Anglo-French Convention of April 8 1904, the river port of Yarbenda on the Gambia (belonging to the British colony of Gambia) with all its landing places, was ceded to France, and, if this port should prove inaccessible to sea going merchantmen, access to the river will be granted to France at an accessible point lower down. At the same time the Los Islands were ceded to France.

By an agreement, dated July 6, 1911 between England and France, the boundary line between French Guinea and Sierra Leone was re-adjusted.

By a Convention between Great Britain and France the former recognised the right of France to all territory west of the Nile basin, which practically includes the whole of the Sahara (exclusive of the Libyan Desert), and the State of Wadai. The French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about 1½ million square miles.

A decree of October 1, 1902, divided French West Africa as follows — (1) The colony of Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) the Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) the Territories of Senegambia and of the Niger. The Senegambia and Niger Territories consist of the protectorate which was formerly dependent on Senegal, the territories of the Upper Senegal, the Middle Niger, and the Military Territories, all being united under one administrative and financial régime. In 1903 the French Protectorate was extended over the Moorish tribes of Trarza and Brakna to the north of the lower Senegal, and for these territories a provisional government, with civil

and military functionaries, was formed under the name of Mauritania. Over the whole of French West Africa there is a Governor General, who is assisted by a Secretary and by a Council, the seat of the general government being at Dakar.

In 1904 a further reorganisation took place by which the Territories of Senegambia Niger were broken up the Senegal Protectorate restored to that Colony, and the rest of the Territories formed into a fifth colony called Upper Senegal Niger, with its capital at Bamako on the River Niger. At the same time Mauritania was made a Civil Territory in five circles, Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Yagant and Guinimaka, administered by a Commissioner. In January, 1909, the whole of Mauritania was formed into a French protectorate.

The five Colonies are each under a Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the direction of the Governor General, who has been relieved of the direct administration of any portion of his Government, and is free to devote the whole of his attention to directing and controlling the common interests of the five Colonies. To facilitate this object a General Budget has been created, drawn up by the Governor General, which provides for all the services which are common to all the Colonies and the funds for which are provided by the customs and shipping dues of each of the Colonies, which have now only their internal revenues to depend upon for their local budgets, which have, however, been relieved of the cost of all the general services.

The expenditure of France on French West Africa (budget estimates for 1913) amounts to 20 555,575 francs most of which is military expenditure. The general budget of the Colonies for 1911 amounted to 20 875,000 francs, in addition there are the separate budgets of the Colonies. The outstanding debt of French West Africa on January 1 1910 amounted to 156 277,000 francs. The military forces consist of 8,956 men of whom 2 098 are Europeans.

The population of French West Africa is (1911) 1,100 000, of whom 7,104 are Europeans including 6,377 French, 112 English and 75 Germans. The area 1,510,000 sq miles (including Mauritania). Schools are at work for elementary primary superior and commercial primary, and technical education, with a central normal school for training native teachers for the village schools. The whole system is supervised by an Inspector of Education for French West Africa. Over 10,000 children are receiving elementary instruction, about 3,000 of the pupils being girls. The expenditure on the schools for 1908 was put at 1,015,380 francs.

The principal imports and exports of French West Africa in 1911 were as follows —

Imports			Exports		
Articles	Pounds	Value	Articles	Pounds	Value
		£			£
Textile fabrics	13,60 283	1 579 41	Mahogany	52 887 210	87 824
Cola nuts	2 074 914	163 33	Animals live	—	8 769
Tobacco un-			Palm kernels	111 052 063	599 451
manufactured	5 494 645	1 14 957	Palm oil	48 147 01	495 901
Rice	53 116 135	296 212	Peanuts	379 719 481	1 018 663
Sugar	19 232 800	117 000	Gum arabic	4 270 332	48 671
Coal	234 646 564	768 874	Rubber	1 067 172	1 139 731
Wines, spirits, & other liquors	39 561 911	824 719	Other articles	—	530 556
Other articles	—	2,853,474	Total	—	4 674 874
Total	—	5,819,874			



The imports into French West Africa are mostly food substances, tissues, and beverages, the exports from these colonies are chiefly fruits, oils and oil seeds.

The use of French weights and measures, and money, is compulsory throughout French West Africa.

The colony of Senegal consists of —

1 The four municipal communes of St. Louis, the capital of the Colony (population 1910 22,093, Europeans, 995), Dakar, a fortified naval station, and the seat of the Government General of French West Africa (population, 24,914, Europeans 1,098), Rufisque (population, 12,457, Europeans 318), and Gorée (population, 1,181 Europeans, 158). The total area is 438 square miles. The natives of these towns are French citizens, and have the right of vote.

2 The territories of direct administration, in which the Government exercises absolute authority, which consist of —

The district of Tivouane and one kilometre on each side of the Dakar St. Louis Railway.

A rectangle with a front of two kilometres and a depth of one kilometre around the posts of Richard Toll, Dagana, Podor, Saldé, Matam, and Bakel on the river Senegal, Kaolack, Fatick and the island of Foundoungne in the Sine Saloum, Sedhiou, Ziguinchor, and the island of Carabane on the river Casamance, and Portudal, Nianing and Joal on the sea coast east of Rufisque.

In these territories the natives are not French citizens and are not electors.

The former Protectorate has been restored to the Colony, but with a separate budget. The total population of Senegal in 1911 was put at 1,172,096 (including 4,875 Europeans), and the area 74,000 sq. miles.

The Colony is represented in the French Parliament by a deputy, elected by the four communes. The budget of the directly administered territory provided for 1911, 8,124,000 francs, the budget of the Protectorate 4,947,000 francs, the budget of the port of Dakar, 310,000 francs.

Education is supervised by the Inspector of Education for French West Africa under the Decree of 1903. All towns having a sufficiently numerous European or assimilated native population have urban schools giving the same instruction as the French primary schools, modified to suit local requirements. At Dakar there is a superior technical school common to all the colonies, and a normal school for the training of native teachers, and of interpreters, *kadis* (native judges), and chiefs sons. In 1908 there were in Senegal 35 public schools with 3,608 pupils and 4 private Catholic schools with 53 pupils. There is a Muslim superior school at St. Louis with 26 pupils. A large hospital for natives is in construction at Dakar.

The natives cultivate ground-nuts, millet, maize, and some rice, other products are castor beans, some coco-nuts, gum from the Sahara, and rubber from the Casamance river. Ground nuts form the bulk of the exports.

Native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick making and jewellery.

The chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, metal work, coal. The chief exports are oil-seeds and rubber.

There are 1,390 miles of telegraph and about 100 miles of telephone lines. A submarine cable from Brest to Dakar was completed in April 1905 so that the French West African Colonies are now independent of foreign cables.

One railway connects Dakar, Rufisque and St. Louis (165 miles), another Kayes to the Niger (544 miles), a third, Thiès to Kayes (83 miles), a fourth, Kayes to Ambidédi (27 miles).

There is a river service on the Senegal from St. Louis to Kayes, the former

capital of Senegambia Niger (490 sea miles), during the rainy season, and extensive works for the improvement of the river have been carried out. The Senegal is closed to foreign flags. Dakar, the principal port, is in regular communication with French ports by the steamers of 4 French lines, and with Liverpool and Hamburg by a British and a German line. Works are in progress for the extension and deepening of the harbour, the erection of sheds and workshops, and the construction of a large dry dock. The Bank of West Africa, with a capital of 5,895 000 francs, and reserve funds 254,000 francs, was founded in 1901 for the purpose of carrying on financial, industrial, or commercial operations with it the Bank of Senegal at St Louis has been fused.

*H B M's Consul General at Dakar*—Captain C Braithwaite Wallis  
*Acting Vice Consul*—P H Stormont

French Guinea lies on the coast between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone, and extends inland so as to include the territories of Dingiray, Siguiri, Kouroussa, Kankan, Kissidougou, and Bevia. The area is about 95,000 square miles and the population was estimated in 1906 at about 1,498,000, including 1,147 Europeans. A regular system of Government lay schools has recently been introduced all over French West Africa. In 1907 there were 22 official schools with 1,304 pupils, and 2 Catholic schools with 67 pupils. The principal product is rubber, others are palm oil and nuts, millet, earthnuts, gum and coffee, which is grown in the Nufex region. There is an experimental garden near Konakry (the capital) where the culture of bananas, pine apples, rubber trees, and other plants is being tried. Futa Jallon contains cattle in abundance. In 1909 there were 8,974 cattle and 2,812 sheep. Gold is found in the river Tinkisso and in the Bowie and Siki districts. The principal exports were rubber, cattle, ground nuts, and palm kernels. Total commerce in 1911 37,948,169 francs. A road from Konakry to the Niger has been made and will be connected by branches with the railway stations. The rail way which is to run from Konakry to the Niger at Kouroussa (366 miles long) was opened in January, 1911. It will be continued beyond the Niger to Kankan (49 miles). The jetty 1,066 feet long, at Konakry has been completed. In the colony there are 1,650 miles of telegraph and 48 miles of telephone line, with 6 miles of submarine line. In 1910 imports were 1,728,7194, and exports 732,2401. Konakry is visited regularly by the steamers of two French, one English, and one German company. The budget of the colony provided for 1911 the sum of 6,192,000 francs.

The Ivory Coast lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony, and, including the kingdom of Kong, extends inland to the military territories of the French Sudan. The French obtained and asserted rights on the coast about 1843, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1883. Area about 130,000 square miles, population in 1910, 1,132,812, Europeans about 750. The seat of administration is now Bingerville, formerly called Adjame (European population, 127), where extensive building operations are now in progress. There were in 1907 29 official schools with 578 pupils and 4 Catholic private schools with 66 pupils. The principal centres of population and trade are Grand Bassam, with a lagoon forming an excellent harbour of refuge, Assinie, Grand Lahou, Samandira, Tabou, and, in the interior, Abbejan, Abome, Tiamali, Bondaku, and Korbogu. The natives cultivate maize, plantains, bananas, pineapples, and other fruits, European coffee culture is successful, especially in Elima near Assinie, coco-nuts and rubber are

collected. The mahogany forests inland are worked, gold is found near Grand Bassam in Baonli, on the Comoé River and on the Bia River, gold ore output in 1908, 2 857 grammes (7 412 francs). The ports of the Colony are visited by the liners of two French, one British (Elder Dempster), one German, and one Belgian shipping company. It is proposed to create a port and railway at Petit Bassam, and a sum of 10,000,000 francs has been assigned from the colonial loan for this purpose. The port works at Petit Bassam (now called Port Bouet) are in progress, and from Abbejan on the north side of the lagoon, the railway is being constructed, since June 1 1909, there has been communication between Abbejan and Dimbokro, (114 miles). There were at the end of 1907, 1,840 miles of telegraph and 420 miles of telephone lines with 5 miles of submarine wires. Telegraph lines connect the principal towns and extend to adjoining colonies. Telephonic communication exists between Bassam and Bingerville and other places. The budget of the colony for 1911 provided for the sum of 5,474,000 francs.

*British Vice Consul at Grand Bassam* — Vacant

**Dahomey** stretches from the coast between German Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east and extends northwards to the French Military Territories. France obtained a footing on the coast in 1853, and gradually extended her power until in 1894 the whole kingdom of Dahomey was annexed. The colony has only about 70 miles of coast, but opens out northwards into a wide hinterland. The colony is divided into 11 circles. The circles of Pado N Gourma and Say (comprising about 24,000 square miles) were, in March 1907 transferred to the Upper Senegal and Niger Colony. The population in 1910 was about 825 950, including 377 Europeans. The seat of government is Porto Novo (the chief business centre) which has about 19,000 inhabitants. Village, regional, and urban schools are instituted under the new West African educational system. In 1907 there were 6 official schools with 709 pupils, and 21 private schools with 1,944 pupils. The natives are of pure Negro stock, and belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family. They are industrious agriculturists in the coast region and grow maize, manioc, yams, and potatoes. The forests contain baobab trees and coco nut and oil palms. At Porto Novo there is an experimental farm. Total imports (1910), 1,427,931; exports, 715,294. The principal imports were cottons, machinery, liquors, and tobacco, the chief exports were maize, palm kernels, palm oil, copra, the exports of kola nuts and of rubber are decreasing. In 1907 489 vessels entered and cleared. There are few roads in the colony. At Kotonou an iron pier has been erected and from that port a railway runs into the interior to Savé (156 miles) with a branch line to Whydah and Segberé in Lake Ahémé (20 miles). The line is intended to run to Chaorn (400 miles). The gauge is a metre. Line open (1908), 192 miles under construction 125 miles. A metre gauge railway has also been constructed from Porto Novo to Sakété (25 miles) along the Lagoon frontier. A telegraph line connects Kotonou with Abomey, the Niger, and Senegal. In the colony there are 1,725 miles of telegraph line, and 120 miles of telephone line. French and English coins are in circulation, as well as cowrie shells. On coins other than French there is an import duty of 25 per cent. The budget of the colony for 1911 provided for the sum of 3,582,000 francs.

The Colony of Upper Senegal and the Niger was formed in 1904 from the Territories of Senegambia and the Niger, less the Senegal Protectorate, which was restored to Senegal.

The new Colony is bounded on the north by the Algerian sphere, on the west by the Falemé river and the frontier of French Guinea, on the south by the frontiers of the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey and now includes Fada N'Gourma and Say, whence the boundary runs to the frontier of N. Nigeria which it follows to Lake Chad and on the east by a line northward from Lake Chad. It therefore includes the valley of the Upper Senegal, more than two thirds of the course of the Niger, the whole of the countries enclosed in the great Bend, and the Sahara to the Algerian sphere of influence. The area is about 72 000 square miles with a population in 1910 of about 4,471,031 including 931 Europeans.

At the same time that this Colony was formed the Military Territories, which now form an integral part of it, were broken up. The Second Military Territory, which included nearly all the country within the Bend was handed over to the Civil administration, and the First (Timbuktu) and Third (Zinder Chad) were amalgamated under a colonel as the Military Territory of the Niger, divided into 4 districts: Timbuktu, Gao, Niamey, Zinder each under a major. This Military Territory is administered under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony and its budget forms an annexe to the Colonial budget and amounted, for 1911, to 1,510 000 francs.

With the exception of the Military Territory of the Niger the whole of Upper Senegal Niger is under civil administration with the same judicial and educational systems as the other Colonies comprised in the Government General. The budget of the colony for 1911 provided for an income of 3,963,342 francs and an expenditure of 3,816 962 francs.

The most important and populous towns in the Upper Senegal and Niger are Bobo Dioulasso (7,700 inhabitants), Bamako (6,500 inhabitants), Segou (6 200 inhabitants), Kayes (5,900 inhabitants), Djenna (4 900 inhabitants). The most important centres of the military territory are Timbuktu (5,100 inhabitants), Goundam (3 200 inhabitants), Dori (3 400 inhabitants), Filingue (2 700 inhabitants). All the principal towns have urban schools. At Kayes is a professional school and a school for sons of chiefs. In 1907 there were in Upper Senegal and Niger, including Military Territories, 50 official schools with 1,639 pupils, and 2 Catholic private schools with 95 pupils. There is a Mussulman superior school with 30 pupils (official).

The natives cultivate ground nuts, millet, maize, rice, cotton, other products are rubber and karité.

Native industries comprise pottery, brick making, jewellery, weaving, leather making. Chief imports are cottons food stuffs, metal work. Chief exports are ground nuts, cattle, rubber skins and wool.

There is a very complete system of telegraph throughout the Colony from Kayes to Niamey and Zinder, and soon to Lake Tchad. There were at the end of 1907, 4,050 miles of telegraph line and 7½ miles of telephone line.

The Senegal-Niger Railway goes from Kayes to Koulikoro a distance of 349 miles. Small steamboats perform the service from Koulikoro to Timbuktu so that it is now possible to perform the whole journey from Europe to Timbuktu by rail and steamer.

A telegraph line is shortly to connect Timbuktu with Algiers.

**Mauretania**, formed into a protectorate in January, 1909 consists of the five districts of Niarta, Brakna, Gorgol, Gnidimake, and Tagant, with a total area of 344,967 square miles. The northern limit of the protectorate is approximate and the foregoing area is obtained by taking the latitude 23° 3' N as the northern boundary. The population in 1906 was about

222,000, of whom 190,000 were nomad Moors. Military operations were necessary in 1909, to subdue revolts of the tribesmen, and were successful. Fights with robber bands of Moors and Tripolitans took place in 1910. The budget of the protectorate for 1911 provided for the sum of 1,619,800 francs. In 1909 there were 187 schools. Total length of railway (1910) 1,198 miles.

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## TUNIS

(AFRIKIYA)

**Government.**—*Sidi Mohamed Ben Naar* Bey, born 1855, son of Mohamed Pasha Bey nephew of Suli Ali, former Bey of Tunis, succeeded his cousin, *Sidi Mahomed el Hadi*, May 12, 1906. The heir presumptive is *Sidi Mohamed Ben Marnous Bey*, born 1858.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1705, descend from *Hussein ben Ali*, commonly believed to be a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of *Ksar es-Said* (May 12, 1881), confirmed by convention signed June 8, 1883, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The government is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident (General), who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of 9 heads of departments, 7 of the ministers being French and 2 Tunisian. The country is divided into 13 districts (contrôles civils), 3 military circles, and 1 military post, the district governors (contrôleurs) are French, the subordinate officials (*Kaids* and *Sheiks*) are Native. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives, there are Native courts for cases between natives. French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with all the European Powers regulating the status and the conditions of trade of their respective citizens within the Regency.

*French Resident-General.*—Gabriel Alapetite

The army of occupation for 1913 numbers 17,514 men, including 890 officers. The cost of maintaining this force is borne by the budget of the Republic, and is estimated for 1913 at 1,198,924 francs. The Tunisian army (which is little more than the Bey's guard) numbers about 600 officers and men. There is a French gendarmerie of 139 also rural Tunisian police, and in the larger towns a civil police.

**Area and Population.**—The present boundaries are on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pashalik of Tripoli. Area about 50,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the *Bled Djerid*, extending towards *Gadamés*. Population, in 1910, about 1,923,217, but no proper census has ever been taken. The majority of the population consists of *Bedouin* Arabs and *Kabyles* with about 50,000 Jews. The French population in 1911 was estimated as 46,944, exclusive of the army of occupation. The foreign population in 1911 was estimated as 148,478, of whom 88,082 were Italian, 11,809 Anglo-Maltese.

The capital the city of Tunis, had a population at the end of 1907, of 187 000 Moslems, and 43,000 Jews, besides a large population of French, Italians, and Maltese. By means of the canal, which was opened in 1898, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean going vessels.

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheikh ul Islam, and the revenue from the "Habus" lands, like that from the "Wakf" lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes. There are about 35 000 Roman Catholics, under the ministrations of the Archbishop of Carthage, and about 25 other clergymen. The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 30 English Protestant missionaries at work.

**Education.**—Within the Regency in 1908 there were 179 public schools, 5 lycées and colleges, and 21 private schools, total 205. At all the schools there were 25 531 pupils, of whom 15 543 were boys. Of the total number of pupils, 6,569 were French, 4 993 Mussulman, 5,990 Jews, 6 068 Italian, 1,634 Maltese, 277 others. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 86 and in the interior 1 214 Mussulman primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The abolition of congregational teaching decreed in France has been extended to the Regency as regards French children. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns.

**Finance.**—For 1911 the receipts were estimated at 49,274 774 francs (1,970,990*l.*), and the expenditure at 45,748 656 francs (1,829 946*l.*).

At the end of 1906 the total Tunisian debt amounted to 9 287,260*l.* of which 7,667,320*l.* was the balance still due on the consolidated debt (1892), and the remainder for a railway and other loan (1903). In 1910 the Tunisian Government was authorised to contract a loan of 90 000 000 francs for railways, roads, and colonisation. In 1911 the interest and sinking fund of floating debt amounted to 10 365 832 francs (414 633*l.*).

The loan was raised in 1907, 1908 and 1909.

**Industry.**—The chief industry is agriculture. The area of wheat in 1911 was 1,401 725 acres, and in 1910 1,217,626 acres; the production in 1911 was 1,009 766 quarters. The area in 1911 of barley was 1 192,768 acres, and the production 1,678,646 quarters; and of oats the area was 148,200 acres, and the production 464,062 quarters. The total area of vineyards in 1911 was 40,158 acres, and 9,880,000 gallons of wine produced; there were also 11,428,660 olive trees and 990,000 gallons of olive oil produced. In the south of Tunisia there are about 1,350,000 date palms; the export of dates in 1910 was 4,915 metric tons. Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddockes, pistachios, alfalfa, grass, henna, and cork. The cork forests in the north-west have an area of 348,270 acres; the quantity of cork exported in 1910 amounted to 4,922 tons. Considerable areas of agricultural land have been acquired either on lease or by purchase by immigrants. In 1906 the total area occupied by French colonists was 1,729,000 acres, by Italians 222,000 acres, and by other Europeans 98,000 acres.

In 1906 there were 32 mines worked. These are being developed, and the output steadily increases. Copper ore, lead-ore, zinc-ore are all found. By far the greatest development has been in phosphates, the output of which is increasing yearly. Iron has been found near Kef.

In 1911 the farm animals were—horses, 39,441, asses and mules, 74,240, cattle, 191,450, sheep, 686,780, goats, 468 828, camels, 110 707, pigs, 17,898.

Native industries are the spinning and weaving of wool for garments, carpet weaving, leather embroidery, saddle making, the manufacture of slippers, pottery (in ancient style), and matting, tanning and silk weaving are declining.

The Fisheries are in the hands of Italians, Maltese and Greeks. In 1910, 1 976 boats were engaged in this industry, with a total of 7,165 men. Sardines, anchovies, allaches, tunny (978,091 francs) were caught, and the total value amounted to 2,100,000 francs.

### Commerce

**Commerce.**—The imports and exports in recent years have been to the following amounts (including precious metals) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	4 114 410	4 101 130	4 777 871	4 210 892	4 807,837
Exports	4 184 440	3 704 700	4 886 041	4 416 043	4 444 028

Imports in 1910 and exports in 1911 were —

Imports (1910).	£	Exports (1911).	£
Grain	170 851	Corn	1 928,722
Flour	360 612	Cattle	144,996
Iron and Hardware	464,691	Hides	110,839
Machinery	250 091	Separate grain	182 780
Coal	135 331	Olive oil	100,000
Sugar	140,662	Phosphates	1 585,409
Timber	100 104	Iron	174,130
Cotton goods	467 608	Zinc ore	168,680
Tobacco	51 710	Lead ore	925,300
Petroleum	48 785	Wine	152,960
Tissues, wool	73 153	Fish	159,271

The distribution of the trade in 1910 was mainly as follows —

From or to	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
France	2,370 197	2 875 156
Algeria	494,417	258,192
Great Britain	440 587	481 170
Italy	734 952	879,354
Spain	39 142	47 807
Germany	80 438	105 127

In the year 1911 there entered the ports of the Regency 11 994 vessels of 4,350,405 tons, and cleared, 12,210 of 4 149 077 tons, of the tonnage entered 1,934 028 tons represented French vessels.

Good roads to the length of 1,987 miles have been constructed between 1882 and 1910.

Length of railways 949 miles in 1910

There were in 1910, 2,870 miles of telegraphs and 9,942 miles of wire, 204 telegraph offices, messages (1910), 1,847,186 In 1910 urban telephone



systems had 697 miles of line, inter urban systems had 2,545 miles of wire. There were in 1910, 415 post offices; letters sent and received, internal service, 81,006,891, external service, 39,192,146. The savings banks had 5,620 depositors with deposits of 6,078,000 francs in 1910.

**Money, Weights, and Measures.**—The Banque d'Algérie has begun operations in the Regency and issues Tunisian bank notes.

The legal coinage since 1892 consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France.

The ounce = 31.487 grammes, the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Rottolo*, which contains from 16 to 42 ounces.

The *Kafis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs*) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik* the *pik Arabi* for linen = 5892 yd., the *pik Turki* for silk = 7058 yd., the *pik Andouli* for cloth = 7094 yd.

French weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but corn is still sold in *kafis* and *whibas*.

**British Consul-General at Tunis**—Ernest J. L. Berkeley, C.B., appointed July 1, 1899.

**Vice Consul**—P. Wilkinson.

**Vice-Consuls at Bizerta, Sfax, and Susa, Consular Agents at Mehdia, Monastir, Gabes, and Gerba.**

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# AMERICA

## GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, that on the west being called Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre, and that to the east, Grande-Terre, with a united area of 150,940 hectares (383 sq m), it has five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St Barthélemy, and St Martin, the total area being 688 square miles. It is under a governor and an elected council and is represented by a senator and two deputies. Population (1911) 212,480, of whom 3,461 were born in France and 12,306 were foreigners. Instruction (1911) is given in 1 *lycée* with 396 pupils, a secondary course for girls at Pointe à Pitre, with 294 pupils, and 105 public and private elementary schools. The public elementary schools have 260 teachers and 12,290 pupils, and the private have 770. The colony is divided into *arrondissements*, cantons, and communes. The seat of government is Basse-Terre (8,656 inhabitants). Pointe à Pitre (22,664 inhabitants) has a fine harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 4,622,551 francs in the local budget of 1911, expenditure of France (budget of 1913), 331,678 francs. Outstanding debt, January 1, 1910, 250,000 francs. Chief cultures sugar, 41,329 tons exported in 1911, coffee 2,114,600 pounds exported in 1911, cacao, 2,337,610 pounds exported. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables. The area of the colony is 439,660 acres, divided as follows, in acres — Sugar cane, 64,220; coffee, 12,350; cacao 9,880; products for local use, 41,165; forests 78,000; arable land not cultivated, 113,425; and waste land, 118,620. The forests, covering 71,256 hectares of mountainous district, are interspersed with valuable timber, which is little worked. The total value of the imports in 1911 was 748,194/ and of the exports was 781,476/. In 1911, 307 vessels of 338,234 tons cleared the ports of the colony. Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by means of two steam navigation companies. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads. The Bank of Guadeloupe with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and reserve funds amounting to 843,746 francs, advances loans chiefly for agricultural purposes, even on the security of jewellery. Silver coin has disappeared from circulation, nickel treasury tokens (*bons*) of 1 franc and of 50 centimes are authorised up to a total emission of 1,000,000 francs.

*British Vice Consul* at Guadeloupe.—J. E. de Vaux

## GUIANA.

The colony of French Guiana is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of 5 members. The colony has a Council-General of 16 members and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy. Area about 30,500 square miles, and population, 1911, 49,099. Cayenne, the chief town and only seaport, has a population of 18,527, and the other 14 communes have 12,798. At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, a court of appeal, and justices of the peace, with jurisdiction in other localities. A decree of November 12, 1905, established a justice of the peace at Sinnamary and one at Mana. The military force consists of 153 European officers and men. In the colony there are 23 primary schools, with about 2,600 pupils, and there is a college at Cayenne, which has also a local museum and a library. Local budget for 1912 balanced at 3,592,099 francs.

*British Consul at Cayenne* —H Fourrage

#### MARTINIQUE

The colony is under a Governor, a General Council, and elective municipal councils. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 385 square miles, divided into 31 communes, population in 1911, 184,004. The military force consists of 17 officers and 394 men. There is a law school (at Fort-de-France) with 56 students, 2 secondary schools with 671 pupils, 2 normal schools with 27 pupils, primary schools with 16,889 pupils (including 7 private schools). Chief commercial town, Fort de France (population, 27,619). Sugar and cocoa are the chief productions, then come coffee, tobacco, and cotton. There are 12,000 hectares under the food producing crops. Tobacco culture is under special regulations. There are 15 sugar works and 67 rum distilleries. In 1911, sugar to the value of 485,098*l*, rum to the value of 268,862*l*, and cocoa to the value of 41,854*l* were exported. The total imports in 1911 were valued at 794,194*l* and the exports at 903,309*l*. Vessels entered in 1911, 390 of 387,380 tons, and cleared 389 of 393,107 tons. The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French and American companies. For local traffic there are subsidised mail coaches, and subsidised steamers ply on the coast. The colony is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by telegraph cables. The local budget for 1912 balanced at 5,326,390 francs, expenditure of France (budget of 1913), 1,187,531 francs. Debt outstanding January 1, 1912 4,474,210 francs. The Bank of Martinique at Fort de France with a capital of 3,000,000 francs and a reserve fund of 2,001,411 francs in 1912, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

*British Consul at Martinique* —H J Meagher

#### ST PIERRE AND MIQUELON

The largest islands of two small groups close to the south coast of New foundland. Area of St. Pierre group, 10 sq miles, population in 1911, 4,299, area of Miquelon group, 63 sq miles, population, 448, total area,

93 sq miles, total population, 4,209. In May, 1906, for economical reasons, a change was made in the form of administration. Instead of a Governor there is now an Administrator who organizes and regulates the various branches of the public service. He is assisted by a consultative council of administration and municipal councils. Chieftown, St Pierre. Primary instruction is free. There are 3 public schools for boys, and 3 for girls, with (in all) 16 teachers and 340 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'aile,' frequented by 125 children. There are a private boarding school and two private schools with 365 pupils.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod fishing, which has steadily declined. In 1912 there were 40 local smacks engaged in fishing on the Newfoundland banks, the average catch per vessel being 1,828 metric cwts. The "Metropolitan" (French) fleet numbered 240 vessels and had 6,838 men engaged in the work in 1912. The imports comprise textiles, salt, wines, food stuffs, meat, and the exports cod dried and fresh and fish products. In 1912 1,495 vessels of 168,789 tons entered and 1,495 of 168,480 tons cleared at the Islands. The imports were valued at 203,985*l*, and the exports at 327,918*l*. In 1911, the latter consisting mainly of dried codfish. St Pierre is in regular steam communication with Boston and Halifax, and is connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent. Local budget for 1910, 497,660 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1918), 242,949 francs. Debt outstanding January 1, 1910, 439,000 francs.

*British Consul*—Mr A P Murray

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## AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

### NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

New Caledonia is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary General, the Procureur Général (the head of the Judicial administration) the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the Director of the Penitentiary administration, the head of the Department of Domains and Colonization, and two notables of the colony appointed by the President of the Republic. The colony has also an elective Council General

Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality; other centres of population are locally administered by municipal commissions. The colony contains a penal settlement at Nou Island. Since 1896, however, no convicts have been sent thither, and the convict element in the population is quickly decreasing. Area, 7,650 square miles. The penal population comprised 6,741 men and 298 women, total 7,034, of whom 1,750 were convicts undergoing hard labour, 3,980 were freed, and 1,404 were simply relégués (banished). In 1912 the population was 50,606, of whom 18,188 were free, 5,671 of convict origin, and 28,075 black. Nouméa had (1912) 8,961 inhabitants, of whom 5,207 were free. The immigrants from France are not numerous. Other immigrants are Javanese, Tonkinese, Indians, and islanders from the New Hebrides to the number of 3,000. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the latter being assisted by the municipalities. In 1912 there were 94 public and private primary schools with 2,018 pupils (937 being girls). There is a secondary school at Nouméa with 110 pupils. Local budget for 1912, receipts, 3,969,650 francs, expenditure, 3,685,602 francs. The expenditure of France on the colony in the budget of 1913 was 2,869,443 francs, the greater part of which was for the penal establishment. In 1912 the military force consisted of 400 Europeans. Of the total area more than half is mountainous or not cultivable, about 1,600 square miles is pasture land, about the same area is cultivated or cultivable, and about 500 square miles contain forest which is being worked. The land is divided into 3 domains: that of the state (in which gratuitous concessions may be made), that of the penal establishment (about 400 square miles), and that of the native reserve. The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava), maize, tobacco, bananas, pine apples. There are 100,000 cattle and about 5,000 sheep. Local industries develop slowly, there are a grain storage and cleaning dépôt, a perfumery manufactory and meat preserving works. About 199,798 hectares of mining land are owned and 97,660 hectares have been granted for prospecting. There were 32 mining concessions in 1910, employing altogether 3,521 workmen, mostly Japanese. In 1911 the mineral export comprised nickel ore 120,059,297 metric tons, and cobalt and chrome ore, 32,806,093. The value of the mineral export was 4,745,831 francs. The imports in 1911 were valued at 606,223, and the exports at 523,970. The imports comprise wine, coal, flour, rice, the exports, minerals, coffee, copra, rubber, guano. In 1911, 117 vessels of 188,612 tons entered and 126 of 193,074 tons cleared at the port of Nouméa. Nouméa is connected with Sydney in N. S. Wales by a steamer sailing monthly, and by other vessels sailing irregularly. There is a mail service by steamer along the coast. A railway from Nouméa to Bourail (80 miles) is under construction, it is open for traffic to Dumbéa (about 10 miles). Harbour improvements are in progress, a pier and a slip are being constructed, dredging operations are about to begin, and a wharf and a dry dock are contemplated. There are 580 miles of telegraph line and 115 of telephone line.

#### Dependencies of New Caledonia are

1. The Isle of Pines, 30 miles to the south-east, with an area of 58 square miles and a population of about 600.
2. The Wallis Archipelago, north-east of Fiji, with an area of 46 square miles and about 4,500 inhabitants. The islands were placed under the French protectorate in 1887. There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa.

3 The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles east of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large islands, Maré, Lifou, and Uvéea, and many small islands with a total area of about 800 square miles. The chief culture in the islands is that of coconuts, the chief export sandal wood and rubber.

4 The Huon Islands, 170 miles north west of New Caledonia, a most barren island.

5 Futuna and Alafi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants were annexed by France in 1888.

The New Hebrides, in accordance with the Anglo French convention of February (ratified in October), 1906, are jointly administered by the High Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. There are French and English courts, and a mixed court with a judge foreign to both nations. Maize, coffee, vanilla, coconut trees are grown. In some places sulphur is abundant.

*British Consul at Nouméa.*—W. J. Holmes

### FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA

These, scattered over a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, are administered by a governor with a privy council, and an Administrative Council consisting of certain officials, the *maire* of Papeete, and the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture. The establishments consist of the Society Islands, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea, the former with an area of about 600 square miles and 11,691 inhabitants, the latter with an area of 50 square miles and 1,564 inhabitants. Other groups are the Marquesas Islands, with a total area of 480 square miles and 3,424 inhabitants, the two largest islands being Nukahiva and Hiva-oa, the Tuamotu group, consisting of two parallel ranges of islands from King George's Island on the north to Gloucester Island on the south, their total population being 3,828, the Leeward Islands (*Iles sous le Vent*), of which the more important are Huahine (pop. 1,230), Raiatéea and Tahaa (pop. 3,347) and Bora Bora Maupiti (pop. 1,295), the Gambier, Tubuai, and Rapa Islands, the Gambier group (of which Mangareva is the principal) having six square miles of area and 1,533 inhabitants, the Tubuai (or southern) Islands, of which Rurutu and Rimitara are the largest, Raiavae (or Vavitu), and far to the south, Rapa, having together an area of 115 square miles and about 2,550 inhabitants. The total area of the Establishments is estimated at 1,520 square miles, and their population on December 28, 1911, at 31,477 of whom 28,219 were natives. There were 28,875 French, 2,656 other Europeans, and 975 Chinese. In 1908 it was decreed that separate islands or groups should no longer be regarded as distinct Establishments, but that all should be united to form a homogeneous colony.

The most important of the islands is Tahiti, whose chief town is Papeete with 3,617 inhabitants, of whom 1,909 are French. A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are 6 primary schools, each with about 100 pupils, in various islands, besides 4 Catholic and 2 Protestant mission schools. Pearls and mother o' pearl are important products. The island is mountainous and picturesque with a fertile coast land bearing coconut, banana, and orange trees, sugar cane, vanilla, and other tropical fruits, besides vegetables grown in temperate climates. Cotton, coffee, and tobacco are now little cultivated. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, sugar, and rum. Value of imports (1911) 288,257 l., exports, 300,765 l. The chief imports are tinware, wheat, flour, metal work. The chief exports are copra, mother-o' pearl, vanilla-coconuts and oranges. In 1911 the shipping entered consisted of 67 vessels of 166,588 tons and 65 of 164,518 tons cleared, the greater part of the tonnage represents visits of

steamers connecting the islands with New Zealand. The New Zealand company (with a French subvention) has a monthly service connecting San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia with Papeete, the Tuamotu Islands, the Marquesas, and the Leeward Islands. The shipping between the islands is carried on by sailing boats, of which in 1911, there entered 287 with a tonnage of 21,803 (value of cargo, 92,428l.), and cleared 266, tonnage 24,646 (value of cargo, 165,968l.).

For all the islands the local budgets for 1910 showed a revenue of 109,232l. and an expenditure of 100,548l. For 1913 the French subventions amounted to 204,000 francs.

*British Consul at Tahiti* — A. Richards.

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## GERMAN EMPIRE.

(DEUTSCHES REICH)

### Reigning Emperor and King

**Wilhelm II.**, German Emperor, and King of Prussia born January 27, 1859, became German Emperor June 15 1888 (see *Prussia*)

#### *Heir Apparent*

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6 1892, eldest son of the Emperor King (see *Prussia*)

The present German Empire is essentially different from the Holy Roman Empire which came to an end in 1806, amid the convulsion of the Napoleonic wars, and of which Austria was the leading member. The East Frankish or Germanic throne after the extinction of the Karling line was filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. At first the king and Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the great Princes of the realm but the mode came to be changed in the thirteenth century, when a limited number of princes fixed at seven for a time and afterwards enlarged to eight (nine from 1692 to 1777), assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged were called Electors. The election of Wilhelm I., king of Prussia, as German Emperor (1871) was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture.

Since Charles the Great was crowned by the Pope at Rome Emperor of the West in the year 800 there have been the following German Kings and Roman Emperors, those never crowned or called Emperor being marked with an asterisk —

<i>House of Charles the Great</i>		Heinrich III	1029-1056
Karl I., 'Der Grosse'	800-814	Heinrich IV	1056-1106
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme'	814-840	Heinrich V	1106-1125
Ludwig II. 'Der Deutsche'	848-876		
Karl II. 'Der Kahle'	876-877	<i>House of Saxony</i>	
Karl, 'Der Dicke'	881-887	Lothar II., 'Der Sachse'	1125-1137
Arnulf	887-899		
*Ludwig III., 'Das Kind'	899-911	<i>House of Hohenstaufen.</i>	
<i>House of Franconia</i>		*Konrad III	1138-1152
*Konrad I	911-918	Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa'	1152-1190
<i>House of Saxony</i>		Heinrich VI	1190-1197
*Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller'	919-936	*Philipp and rivals	1198-1208
Otto I., 'Der Grosse'	936-973	Otto IV. of Brunswick	1208-1216
Otto II	973-983	Friedrich II	1215-1250
Otto III	983-1002	*Konrad IV	1250-1254
Heinrich II. 'Der Heilige'	1002-1024	*Wilhelm of Holland	1254-1256
<i>House of Franconia.</i>		<i>The Great Interregnum</i>	
Konrad II., 'Der Salter'	1024-1039	*Richard of Cornwall	1256-1272
		<i>House of Habsburg</i>	
		*Rudolf I	1273-1291



<i>House of Nassau</i>		Matthias	1612-1619
*Adolf	1292-1298	Ferdinand II	1619-1637
<i>House of Habsburg or Austria</i>		Ferdinand III	1637-1657
*Albrecht I	1298-1308	Leopold I	1657-1705
<i>Houses of Luxembourg, Bavaria, &amp;c</i>		Joseph I	1705-1711
Heinrich VII	1308-1313	Karl VI	1711-1740
Ludwig IV, Der Baier	1314-1347	<i>House of Bavaria</i>	
Friedrich of Austria, a rival	1314-1330	Karl VII	1742-1745
Karl IV	1347-1378	<i>House of Habsburg-Lorraine</i>	
*Wenceslaus of Bohemia	1378-1400	Franz I	1745-1765
*Ruprecht von der Pfalz	1400-1410	Joseph II	1765-1790
Sigmund of Brandenburg	1410-1437	Leopold II	1790-1792
<i>House of Habsburg or Austria</i>		Franz II	1792-1806
*Albrecht II	1438-1439	Confederation of the Rhine	
Friedrich III	1440-1498	German 'Bund	1806-1815
Maximilian I	1498-1519	North German Confederation	1815-1866
Karl V	1519-1556	<i>House of Hohenzollern</i>	
Ferdinand I	1556-1564	Wilhelm I, 'Der Grosse'	1871-1888
Maximilian II	1564-1576	Friedrich III	1888 (March-June)
Rudolf II	1576-1612	Wilhelm II	1888 (June)

1 Maximilian I in 1498 took the title of Emperor Elect. From Ferdinand I to Francis II all the Emperors, as never crowned by the Roman Pontiff, took formally the title of Emperor Elect (Erwählter Römischer Kaiser).

## Constitution and Government

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the States of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of *Deutscher Kaiser*. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Emperor represents the Empire internationally, and can declare war if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. But when treaties relate to matters regulated by imperial legislation, and when war is not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Emperor has no vote on laws passed by these bodies. The Bundesrat represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The 61 members of the Bundesrat are appointed by the Governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number (about one for every 81,640 inhabitants), are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of five years. By a law passed in 1906, members of the Reichstag are paid 8,000 marks (1501) for the session with deduction of 20 marks (11) for each day's absence, they have free passages over German railways during session. The duration of the legislative period is five years. The various States of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrat and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of Members in Bundesrat	Number of Deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	235
" " Bavaria	6	48
" " Saxony	4	28
" " Württemberg	4	17
Grand Duchy of Baden	3	14
" " Hesse	3	9
" " Mecklenburg Schwerin	2	6
" " Saxony	1	3
" " Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
" " Oldenburg	1	3
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
" " Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
" " Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
" " Saxe-Coburg Gotha	1	2
" " Anhalt	1	2
Principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	1	1
" " Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
" " Waldeck	1	1
" " Reuss Älterer Linie	1	1
" " Reuss Jüngerer Linie	1	1
" " Schaumburg Lippe	1	1
" " Lippe	1	1
Free town of Lübeck	1	1
" " Bremen	1	1
" " Hamburg	1	3
Reichsland of Alsace Lorraine	3	15
Total	61	397

The last elections (January, 1912) resulted in the return of the following Socialists, 110, Centre Party, 90, National Liberals 44 Conservatives, 45, Radicals, 41, Poles, 18, Free Conservatives, 13, Anti Semites, 11, Other Parties 25 (5 Alsatians, 4 Lorrainers, 5 Guelphs 1 Dane, 2 Bavarian Peasants League 2 German Peasants League and 6 Independents)

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists at the general election of 1912 was 14 441 436 while the number of actual voters was 12,260,626 (4,250,401 Socialists, 1 896,843 Centre Party, 1,662,670 National Liberals, 1,497,041 Radicals and 1,126,270 Conservatives)

Both the Bundesrat and the Reichstag meet in annual session convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag after a vote by the Bundesrat. Without consent of the Reichstag the prorogation may not exceed thirty days, while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within sixty days, and a new session must open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag. The Bundesrat is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

Since the foundation of the Empire there have been five Chancellors — (1) Prince Bismarck, 1871-90, (2) Count Caprivi, 1890-94, (3) Prince Hohenlohe, 1894-1904, (4) Prince Bülow, 1904-1909, (5) Dr van Bethmann Hollweg, 1909

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor, and the promulgation, like all other official acts of the Emperor, requires the counter signature of the Chancellor of the Empire. All the members of the Bundesrat have the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the imperial authorities or Secretaries of State: they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire* — Dr von *Bethmann Hollweg*
  2. *Secretary for Foreign Affairs* — Herr von *Jagow*
  3. *Imperial Home Office* and *'Representative of the Chancellor'* — *Delbrück*
  4. *Imperial Admiralty* — Herr von *Tirpitz* *Admiral Commanding in Chief* — *Heinrich Prince of Prussia*
  5. *Imperial Secretary of Justice* — Herr Dr *Lisco*
  6. *Imperial Treasury* — Herr *Kühn*
  7. *Imperial Post-Office* — Herr *Kraetke*
  8. *Secretary for the Colonies* — Herr Dr *Solf*
- And, in addition, the following presidents of imperial bureaux —
9. *Railways* — Herr *Wackerzapp*
  10. *Imperial Exchequer* — Herr von *Magdeburg*
  11. *Imperial Bank* — President, Herr *Havenstein*
  12. *Imperial Debt Commission* — Herr *Kuhn*
  13. *Administration of Imperial Railways* — Herr von *Brentenbach*
  14. *Imperial Court Martial* — General der Infanterie von *Linde-Suden*

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire the Bundesrat represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board and as such has twelve standing committees—namely, for army and fortifications for naval matters tariff excise and taxes trade and commerce, railways, posts, and telegraphs, civil and criminal law, financial accounts, foreign affairs for Alsace Lorraine for the Constitution for the Standing orders, and for railway tariffs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the Empire, but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg and two other representatives to be elected every year.

### Area and Population.

#### I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITIONS

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty five States of Germany in the order of their magnitude, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine as returned at the census of Dec. 1, 1910 —

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec 1, 1910			Pop per sq mille 1910
		Male	Female	Total	
Prussia	184,616	19,847,725	20,317,494	40,165,219	224.0
Bavaria	29,292	3,379,530	3,507,711	6,887,291	234.4
Württemberg	7,594	1,192,392	1,245,182	2,437,574	323.2
Baden	5,828	1,059,579	1,088,254	2,147,833	367.9
Saxony, Kingdom of	5,789	2,323,903	2,482,758	4,806,661	829.5
Mecklenburg-Schw	5,068	317,964	321,994	639,958	126.2
Hesse	2,966	439,198	642,858	1,282,051	439.0
Oldenburg	2,482	244,018	239,024	483,042	194.3
Brunswick	1,418	242,783	251,555	494,338	348.6
Saxony, Gr. Duchy of	1,397	204,375	212,774	417,149	298.6

States of the Empire	Area English sq miles	Population Dec. 1, 1910			Pop per sq mile 1910
		Male	Female	Total	
Mecklenburg Str	1,131	53,518	52,924	106,442	93.8
Saxe-Meiningen	953	136,614	142,148	278,762	291.5
Anhalt	888	161,134	169,994	331,128	373.9
Saxe-Coburg Gotha	764	125,330	131,847	257,177	337.0
Saxe-Altenburg	511	106,278	109,850	216,128	423.8
Lippe	469	73,254	77,683	150,937	321.4
Waldeck	433	30,544	31,163	61,707	142.5
Schwarzburg Rud	363	49,385	51,867	100,702	277.5
Schwarzburg Soud	333	44,149	45,768	89,917	270.2
Reuss Junr Branch	319	74,345	78,407	152,752	478.9
Schaumburg Lippe	131	23,400	23,252	46,652	352.5
Reuss Elder Branch	122	34,781	37,988	72,769	595.2
Hamburg	160	504,902	509,762	1,014,664	6,978.1
Lubeck	115	56,911	59,688	116,599	1,013.3
Bremen	99	148,529	150,997	299,526	3,017.6
Alsace Lorraine	5,604	965,625	908,389	1,874,014	333.9
Total	208,780	32,040,166	32,885,827	64,925,993	310.4

The population of the lauds now included in the German Empire (with out Helgoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816 and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1.3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867-71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.
1867 <sup>1</sup>	3,220,083	0.97	1890	2,572,766	1.07
1871	970,171	0.60	1895	2,851,431	1.12
1875	1,668,568	1	1900	4,087,277	1.50
1880	2,501,701	1.14	1905	4,274,311	1.46
1885	1,621,643	0.7	1910	4,284,504	1.38

<sup>1</sup> Since 19.5

The increase of population during 1905-10 was greatest in Bremen, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Lubeck, Prussia, Hesse, Baden and Saxony, and least in Anhalt, Brunswick and Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The number of households in 1905 was 13,274,591 (in 1900, 12,260,012). Of the total population in 1895, 50.2 per cent., in 1900 47.0 per cent., in 1905, 54.3 per cent., lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

	No of Towns	1895	No of Towns	1900	No of Towns	1905
Large towns <sup>1</sup>	28	18.9	33	16.2	41	19.0
Medium „	150	10.7	194	12.6	208	12.9
Small „	806	13.6	864	13.5	945	13.7
Country „	2,111	12.0	2,289	12.1	2,386	11.8
Other places	—	49.8	73,599	45.6	72,311	42.6

<sup>1</sup> For the official significance of these names see under Principal Towns

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1910 —

	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	19,516,340	18,591,604	88,107,944
Married	11,698,028	11,621,685	23,329,713
Widowed	866,676	2,563,872	3,450,548
Divorced and separated	49,122	88,666	187,788

According to the occupation-census of June 12, 1907, the population of Germany was divided as in the table below. Of the total 81,497,100 (exclusive of next-of kin without principal occupation and without income) were actually engaged in the various occupations.

Place	Agriculture, Cattle rearing &c.	Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining, Metal Works, and other Industries	Commerce and Trade	Domestic and other Service (dwelling in household or not)	Professions	Without Profession or Occupation	Total
Prussia	5,789,937	87,574	6,688,881	956,173	184,436	1,037,012	2,067,844	18,850,538
Bavaria	1,677,980	19,968	1,020,308	358,181	136,291	161,871	424,854	3,637,548
Saxony (King dom of)	253,987	7,916	1,238,991	266,642	111,249	132,808	269,384	2,261,161
Württemberg	501,808	4,758	432,114	109,109	38,774	62,145	116,459	1,263,048
Baden	421,236	5,570	398,858	122,008	47,458	59,841	119,062	1,178,966
Hesse	160,548	2,844	220,563	64,770	28,519	47,858	61,853	581,950
Meckl.-Schwerin	124,851	4,124	69,484	26,488	22,796	17,778	88,868	367,617
Saxony (Grand Duchy of)	61,339	1,190	78,030	17,928	9,923	9,602	23,103	166,160
Meckl.-Stralitz	21,206	64	12,171	4,844	4,840	2,772	6,923	42,770
Oldenburg	81,080	935	65,144	20,328	12,517	10,880	19,838	203,722
Braunschweig	64,283	2,070	94,283	28,456	15,100	13,893	28,805	243,296
Saxe-Meiningen	33,483	1,185	60,075	10,631	4,718	6,062	10,229	126,433
Saxe-Altenburg	25,274	529	49,096	8,623	4,018	2,070	10,179	109,788
S.-Coburg-Gotha	30,798	1,080	51,806	12,304	5,738	5,478	12,406	119,548
Anhalt	87,846	1,073	59,517	17,182	9,881	8,071	20,756	158,826
Schw.-Sondershausen	12,704	401	16,425	3,150	1,921	1,975	4,083	40,703
Schw.-Hudolstadt	15,315	462	26,457	8,717	1,898	2,231	4,122	44,192
Waldeck	16,426	284	8,037	5,683	1,706	1,981	4,454	35,850
Reuss, S. L.	4,729	112	21,068	2,931	1,226	896	2,670	35,027
Reuss, J. L.	12,938	337	27,786	7,450	8,867	2,978	7,010	71,060
Schwarzb. Lippe	6,204	803	8,837	1,861	1,222	798	2,416	21,134
Lippe	22,368	247	18,423	4,818	4,343	1,818	7,887	59,994
Lübeck	4,078	265	20,876	12,061	5,011	4,131	6,773	54,785
Bremen	6,235	412	56,990	29,972	13,230	8,656	15,921	142,743
Hamburg	11,516	200	164,953	103,540	47,957	20,483	42,790	466,061
Alsace-Lorraine	233,336	5,840	850,809	97,644	36,237	166,223	83,104	1,914,793
Total Empire	9,722,472	160,786	11,256,254	3,477,626	1,736,469	738,350	1,494,983	31,497,100

In 1900 the population speaking German numbered 51,883,181, German and a foreign language, 262,918 (including Polish, 169,634, Wendish, 23,779, Masurian, 10,898, French, 9,356, Lithuanian, 9,214, Czech, 8,506, Cassubian, 1,652; Moravian, 1,361), those speaking only a language other than German, 4,221,129 (Polish, 3,085,489; French, 211,679, Masurian, 112,949, Danish, 141,061; Lithuanian, 708,305, Cassubian, 180,213; Wendish,

93,032, Dutch, 80,351 Italian, 65,981, Moravian, 64,882, Czech, 48,018, Frisian, 20,877, English, 20,217, Walloon, 11,841)

On December 1, 1910, Germany contained 1,259,878 subjects of foreign powers, as follows —

Subjects of		Norway	3,334
Belgium	18,455	Switzerland	43,257
Denmark	26,233	Other European countries	10,044
France	19,140		
Great Britain and Ireland	18,319	Total Europe	1 286,048
Italy	104 204	United States	17,572
Luxemburg	14,356	Other States	6,253
Netherlands	144 175		
Austria Hungary	867,159	Total extra European	23,825
Russia and Finland	137,697		
Sweden	9,675	Total foreign subjects	1,259,878

In 1905 the number of foreign subjects was 1,028 560

## II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

The following table shows the movement of the population of the Empire during five years —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1907	503,964	2,060,973	61,040	179,178	1,178 349	882,624
1908	500,620	2,076,660	61,608	184,112	1,197,098	879,562
1909	494,127	2,038,857	60,079	183,700	1,154,296	884,061
1910	496,996	1 982,836	58,058	179,684	1,103,723	879,113
1911	512 819	1,927,039	56,310	177,056	1,186,608	740,431

The still births in 1911 were 2.9 per cent., and the illegitimate births 9.19 per cent. of the total number of births.

Of the children born in 1911, 992,062 were boys, and 934,970 girls.

In the various German States in 1910 the movement of population was as follows —

States	Marriages	Births			Deaths
		Total	Still born	Illegitimate	
Prussia	821,151	1,225 228	35,881	93,450	782 799
Bavaria	60,339	215 206	5 760	25 650	141,647
Saxony, Kingdom of	41,336	130 466	4 874	18 996	84 128
Württemberg	17 864	71 058	1 971	3,567	45 836
Baden	16 839	61 847	1 598	4 837	36,018
Hesse	9,504	34,225	1,016	2,584	19 691
Mecklenburg-Sch	4 673	16 152	480	2,226	11 879
Saxony Grd Duchy of	3 480	11,797	377	1 368	7 659
Mecklenburg-St	776	2,385	85	384	2,061
Oldenburg	3 738	15,483	414	881	7,606
Brunswick	4 128	12,261	416	1,067	6,040
Saxe-Meiningen	3,344	3,124	280	941	4,646
Saxe-Altenburg	1,668	6,643	246	767	4,368
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	2,200	7,810	245	766	4,740
Anhalt	1,808	8,282	234	1,026	5,296
Schleswig-Holst.	788	2,634	98	266	2 611
Schwarzburg-Rudol	841	3,844	96	329	1,699

States	Marriages	Births			Deaths
		Total	Still born	Illegitimate	
Waldeck	446	1,491	48	84	911
Reuss, Elder Branch	683	1,893	66	177	1,284
Reuss, Younger Branch	1,218	4,149	140	571	2,696
Schaumburg Lippe	400	1,149	88	50	663
Lippe	1,261	4,529	146	204	2,400
Lübeck	868	2,769	63	840	1,826
Bremen	2,600	7,932	290	722	4,663
Hamburg	9,007	28,414	800	3,373	15,840
Alsace-Lorraine	18,071	46,443	1,000	3,515	24,099
Empire	512,819	1,927,089	56,810	179,584	1,185,608

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for five years —

Year	Total	Destination					
		European Countries	United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia
1907	31,696	1581	80,431	167	740	87	—
1908	19,938	1671	17,951	36	1,940	38	1
1909	24,921	1041	19,880	367	4,256	26	—
1910	23,581	771	22,713	353	2,184	16	—
1911	22,090	981	18,960	368	3,067	18	—

<sup>1</sup> All to Great Britain

From the various German States in 1911 the number of emigrants was as follows —

States	Number	States	Number
Prussia	11,835	Anhalt	46
Bavaria	3,171	Schwarzburg-Rudol.	8
Saxony	1,367	Schwarzburg-Rudol.	21
Württemberg	920	Waldeck	8
Baden	749	Reuss, Elder Branch	38
Hesse	245	Reuss, Younger Branch	41
Mecklenburg-Sch.	111	Schaumburg-Lippe	10
Grand Duchy of Saxony	100	Lippe	41
Mecklenburg-Stir.	8	Lübeck	38
Oldenburg	335	Bremen	614
Brunswick	87	Hamburg	805
Saxe-Meiningen	64	Alsace-Lorraine	473
Saxe-Altenburg	29	Not stated	2,462
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	28		22,090

### III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards), medium towns (20,000-100,000 inhabitants), small towns (5,000-20,000 inhabitants), and country towns (2,000-5,000 inhabitants). In 1905, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 10 others over 250,000, 30 others over 100,000, 43 between 50,000 and 100,000, and 137 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the results of the census of December 1, 1910, the population of the principal towns at that date was —

Town	State	Pop (1910)	Town	State	Pop (1910)
Berlin	Prussia	2,071,267	Mainz	Hesse	110,634
Hamburg	Hamburg	931,035	Hamborn <sup>1</sup>	Prussia	101,708
Munich	Bavaria	596,467	Saarbrücken	"	105,989
Dresden	Saxony, h	548,808	Wilmersdorf	"	109,716
Leipzig	"	589,850	Mülhausen	Alsace	
Breslau	Prussia	512,103		Lor	95,041
Cologne	"	516,527	Lubeck	Lubeck	98,656
Frankfort-on-Main	"	414,576	Augsburg	Bavaria	102,487
Nürnberg	Bavaria	383,142	Gorlitz	Prussia	85,806
Düsseldorf	Prussia	358,728	Darmstadt	Hesse	87,089
Hanover	"	302,375	Bonn	Prussia	87,978
Stuttgart	Württemberg		Münster	"	90,254
Chemnitz	berg	236,218	Würzburg	Bavaria	84,496
Magdeburg	Saxony, h	287,807	Hagen	Prussia	85,606
Charlottenburg	Prussia	279,629	Freiburg	Baden	83,324
	"	305,978	Landshut	Bavaria	83,301
Essen	"	294,653	Bielefeld	Prussia	78,380
Stettin	"	236,118	Spandau	"	84,855
Königsberg	"	245,944	Zwickau	Saxony, K.	73,542
Bremen	Bremen	247,497	Königsbrunn	Prussia	72,641
Duisburg	Prussia	229,483	Ramstein	"	72,159
Dortmund	"	214,226	Frankfurt-on-M.	"	68,277
Halle-on-Saale	"	180,843	Gleiwitz	"	66,981
Altona	"	172,623	Potsdam	"	62,243
Strassburg	Alsace		Rostock	Meckl.	
	Lorraine	178,891		Sch	65,383
Kiel	Prussia	211,627	München-Gladbach	Prussia	66,414
Elberfeld	"	170,185	Fürth	Bavaria	66,553
Mannheim	Baden	193,902	Metz	Alsace	
Danzig	Prussia	170,337		Lor	68,598
Barmen	"	169,214	Beuthen	Prussia	67,718
Neukölln	"	237,289	Offenbach	Hesse	75,583
Gelsenkirchen	"	169,513	Liognitz	Prussia	66,620
Aachen	"	156,143	Pforzheim	Baden	69,082
Berlin	"		Linden	Prussia	73,379
Schoenberg	"	172,823	Harburg	"	67,025
Posen	"	156,691	Elbing	"	58,636
Brunswick	Brunswick	143,552	Osnabrück	"	65,957
Cassel	Prussia	153,196	Dessau	Anhalt	56,605
Bochum	"	186,931	Bromberg	Prussia	67,696
Karlsruhe	Baden	184,313	Koblenz	"	56,427
Orofino	Prussia	139,406	Flensburg	"	60,923
Plauen	Saxony, h	121,272	Kaiserlautern	Bavaria	64,659
Wiesbaden	Prussia	109,002	Oberhausen	Prussia	69,900
Erfurt	"	111,463	Ulm	Württemberg	
Mülheim-on-Ruhr	"	112,580	Lichtenberg	Prussia	61,199

<sup>1</sup> Incorporated April 1 1911



### Religion

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious confessions. The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the Empire. The Jesuit order is interdicted in all parts of Germany, and all convents and religious orders, except those engaged in nursing the sick and purely contemplative orders, have been suppressed. There are 5 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, 14 suffragan bishoprics, and 6 bishoprics immediately subject to Rome, there are 3 apostolic vicariates. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn.

The following are the results of three religious censuses —

Creed	1900	Per Ct. of Pop	1905	Per Ct. of Pop	1910	Per Ct. of Pop
Protestants	85,231,104	62.5	37,646,852	62.1	39,991,421	61.6
Catholics	20,327,913	36.1	22,109,644	36.5	23,321,453	36.7
Other Christians	203,793	0.4	259,717	0.4	283,945	0.4
Jews	586,833	1.0	607,862	1.0	615,021	1.0
Others and unclassified	17,585	0.03	17,203	0.03	214,152	0.3

Roman Catholics in 1905 were in the majority in only three of the German states, Alsace Lorraine, Bavaria, Baden, and formed more than 20 per cent of the population in only four others, Oldenburg, Wurttemberg, Hesse, Prussia.

### Instruction

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volksschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen.

The following table shows for the different German States the number of elementary public schools, the teachers employed in them and children attending them, according to a school census taken in 1911 —

States	Schools	Teachers		Pupils		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
Prussia	28,684	91,648	24,000	8,298,877	5,279,268	6,573,146
Bavaria	7,566	19,531	4,851	621,652	620,014	1,041,676
Saxony	4,770	18,384	710	578,571	562,582	771,108
Wurttemberg	2,250	8,219	784	170,239	180,701	251,940
Baden	1,669	4,068	957	169,236	168,978	228,264
Hesse	981	8,246	542	102,663	102,965	205,628
Mecklenb. Sch.	1,236	1,831	1,121	48,131	44,530	92,661
Grand Duchy of Saxony	478	1,105	76	22,622	23,124	66,446
Mecklenb. Str.	221	840	28	7,897	7,590	15,487
Oldenburg	700	1,211	240	41,690	40,774	82,464
Brunswick	482	1,248	248	40,821	38,712	79,533
Saxe-Meiningen	219	766	116	24,369	24,534	48,923
Saxe-Altenburg	217	542	50	18,475	18,978	37,453
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	241	698	142	31,678	31,466	63,144
Anhalt	238	614	294	19,220	20,951	40,171

States	Schools	Teachers		Pupils		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
Schwarzb.-Sund.	96	243	17	7 45.	7 818	14 768
Schwarzb. Rudol.	187	300	7	1 153	8 818	17,968
Walddeck	122	164	11	5 804	5 025	10,829
Heuss, Elder Branch	55	163	17	5 240	6 503	12,803
Heuss, Younger Branch	118	860	16	11 808	11 867	23,380
Schlaumb. Lippa	47	103	4	8 965	8,869	7,664
Lippe	153	815	8	12,418	11,918	24,329
Lippebeck	51	130	408	5,683	7,124	18,707
Brünen	64	806	260	17 842	17,942	35,784
Hamburg	222	2 182	1,889	57,759	57 848	115 007
Alsace Lorraine	2,074	8 123	2 686	183 979	118 816	231 796
Empire	41 557	148 217	89 268	5,137 446	5 162,608	10,800,049

There were also in 1911, 480 private schools with 11,894 boys and 14,257 girls who received instruction similar to that given in the Public Elementary Schools.

The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürger Schulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungs Schulen* or continuation schools, which are open in the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasien* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasien* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasien*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasien* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. Higher schools for girls are called *Höhere Töchterschulen*. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnics*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities.

In 1911 the number of secondary schools was as follows — For boys, *Gymnasien*, 524 with 9,769 teachers and 160,287 pupils, *Realgymnasien*, 243, with 3,708 teachers and 70,375 pupils, *Oberrealschulen*, 167, with 2,473 teachers and 75,832 pupils, *Progymnasien*, 81, with 570 teachers and 9,509 pupils, *Realschulen*, 411, with 4,265 teachers and 59,968 pupils. For girls, *Gymnasien*, 39, with 1,039 teachers and 22,137 pupils, High schools, 789, with 11,859 teachers and 212,834 pupils.

There are 11 fully-equipped Technical High Schools,<sup>1</sup> with the power of granting degrees. They are all aided by the States to which they respectively belong. The statistics for the winter half year 1911-12 are as follows —

Schools	Teaching Staff	Students	Schools	Teaching Staff	Students
Berlin	168	2,828	Aachen	61	936
Münich	70	2 659	Brunswick	40	496
Darmstadt	81	1 780	Danzig	48	1,308
Karlsruhe	83	1,849	Breslau	20	226
Hannover	87	1,708			
Dresden	95	1 485	Total	772	14,187
Stuttgart	79	1 125			

<sup>1</sup> The last, at Breslau, was opened on Nov. 29th, 1910.

Of the students, 11 045 were fully qualified students, 1 910 were women.

For instruction in agriculture there are Agricultural High Schools at Berlin (805 students in 1911-12), Hohenheim (216) Bonn Poppelsdorf (511), and Weihenstephan near München (226), at 8 of the universities there are Agricultural Institutes, at Weihenstephan (Bavaria) an agricultural and brewing academy, in Prussia 16 secondary agricultural schools, and in other German States 6, in Prussia 26 farming schools, in other States 19, in Prussia 118 lower agricultural winter schools, and in other States 77, besides many schools for special agricultural instruction (in Prussia alone 1 320). Other technical schools are 5 Veterinary High Schools with 1 329 students, 15 schools of mining, 15 schools of architecture and building, 5 academies of forestry 27 schools of art and art industry (*Kunst and Kunstgewerbe Schulen*), 429 commercial schools (including 5 commercial universities) about 100 schools (including universities) for textile manufactures 12 for special metal industries 12 for wood working, 4 for ceramic industries, 11 for naval architecture and engineering, 8 for ships engineers 19 for navigation, and 11 public music-schools. There are also numerous smaller as well as private music and other schools, and a large number of artisans or trade schools. There is a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich, besides 47 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

In 1911 the proportion of illiterates among the recruits was 01 per cent.

There are 21 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceum Hosianum at Braunsberg (13 teachers), which has only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy, the academy at Posen, and the Colonial Institute at Hamburg. Negotiations are in progress, and are nearly complete, for the establishment of a University at Frankfurt.

The following table gives the number of teachers and students for the winter half year 1911-12

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				Total
		Theology	Jurisprudence &c	Medicine	Philosophy	
Berlin	434	415	2 216	1 872	4 637	9 140
Bonn	197	447	842	660	2,090	3 987
Breslau	193	334	642	594	1 681	2 641
Erlangen	104	380	106	436	340	1,402
Freiburg	187	282	608	882	844	2,406
Gießen	94	82	144	447	508	1,272
Göttingen	157	125	304	801	1 611	2,399
Greifswald	101	102	187	270	35	1,097
Halle	176	378	530	370	1 502	2,777
Heidelberg	173	1 4	389	687	1 081	2,291
Jena	116	70	802	266	1 010	1,768
Kiel	128	60	828	617	719	1 816
Königsberg	149	92	380	432	701	1,566
Leipzig	244	291	672	1 091	1 816	5 170
Munich	192	161	316	298	1,065	1 927
Münster	266	171	1 091	2,387	2,048	6 797
Rastatt	80	866	418	160	1 169	2 072
Rostock	70	86	98	355	265	652
Strasbourg	177	234	426	468	1 008	2,138
Tübingen	118	462	464	552	574	1,862
Würzburg	109	701	270	741	846	1,466
	3,810	4,576	11,366	12,844	26,641	50,428

The matriculated students included 2,786 women. In addition there were 10,129 non-matriculated students (8,080 men and 2,049 women). The total number of students was thus 64,503.

In four universities, namely, Freiburg, München, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic, four are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, Strassburg, and Tübingen, and the remaining thirteen are Protestant.

### Justice and Crime

A uniform system of law courts exists throughout the Empire, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function. The Empire enjoys uniform codes of commercial and criminal law.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with one or more judges, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. The *Landgerichte* exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. But in the courts with appellate jurisdiction only three judges sit. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside, the jury are twelve in number. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-nine such courts in the Empire. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned is 9,974. In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberster Landesgericht* with 22 judges, with a revising jurisdiction over the Bavarian *Oberlandesgerichte*. The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig. The judges, 100 in number, are appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrat. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has 5 criminal and 7 civil senates.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried before the courts of first instance, with the number and sex of convicted persons, and the number of the latter per 10,000 of the civil population over twelve years of age —

Year	Cases tried		Persons convicted		Total	Conviction per 10,000 inhabitants
	Amtsger	Landger	Males	Females		
1906	1,308,927	88,337	451,187	82,630	538,767	125.2
1907	1,291,802	81,141	449,227	81,496	530,723	122.2
1908	1,327,831	86,734	462,745	85,665	548,410	124.0
1909	1,387,239	85,457	458,304	85,879	544,183	120.8
1910	1,387,242	87,369	459,492	86,926	546,418	119.1

Of the persons convicted in 1906, 55,277; 1907, 54,118; 1908, 54,693; 1909, 49,697; 1910, 51,325 were under eighteen years of age, and in 1906, 284,448; 1907, 226,257; 1908, 246,091; 1909, 249,787; 1910, 247,490 had been previously convicted. In 1911, 552,556 persons were convicted of whom 50,838 were juveniles.

### Pauperism.

The general principles as to poor-relief in all the German States, except Bavaria and Alsace Lorraine, are laid down by the Imperial law of June 8, 1874, amended by the law of March 12, 1894. The territory under this law is divided into local unions (*Ortsarmenverbände*) and provincial unions (*Landarmenverbände*). Usually a local union is a commune (*Gemeinde*), while a provincial union consists of a large administrative division such as a circle (*Kreis*), a province, or a whole State. For the purposes of poor relief a settlement is acquired by two years' continuous residence (after the age of 18), by marriage or by descent. A German in distress must be relieved by the local union in which he becomes destitute, and the cost must be refunded by the local union in which he has a settlement, or by the appropriate provincial union. In communes poor relief forms part of the ordinary local government business, in towns the actual administration is carried out by a special committee under the presidency of the burgher master. Poor rates are usually not levied. In most large towns the Elberfeld system of unpaid district visitors is in force. Statistics of pauperism are not published regularly, the last issue related to the year 1885.

### Compulsory Insurance

As preventive measures under this head must be mentioned the imperial laws introducing the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness, insurance against accidents by employers, and the insurance of workmen against old age and infirmity.

Under an Imperial law of 1883 and amending Acts (continued in 1912) workmen must be insured against sickness, and must themselves pay two-thirds of the contributions, their employers paying one-third. For accident insurance under an Act of 1884 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid entirely by the employers, and they, for mutual protection, have united into associations according to the nature of the industries in which they are engaged. The working of these insurance associations is controlled by Government. For invalidity and old age insurances under an Act of 1889 amended in 1899, the contributions are paid half by the workmen and half by their employers, while towards each pension the Government grants an annual subsidy of 50 shillings. The employers are responsible both for their own and the workmen's contributions, but the latter may be deducted from wages paid subsequently.

Contributions are paid by the purchase of stamps from the Post Office: these are affixed by the contributing person to cards on which there are spaces for stamps for 52 weeks. When the contributions are complete, the card is handed in to a specified office and a certificate given in return.

The old age pension is given on the completion of the 70th year of the workman's age, contributions having been paid for 1,200 weeks (equal to about 24 years); a margin of 8 weeks being allowed each year. The amount of wages per annum of each class, the amount of weekly contributions of workman and employer for each class, and the pension for each are in shillings or pence respectively —

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
Yearly wages	Up to 250	250—550	550—650	650—1150	1150—2000
Weekly contrib.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yearly pension	110	140	170	200	250

Adding the State subsidy of 50 shillings to the pension, we find the total annual sum paid to the pensioner.

The amount expended in compensation (in various forms) in 1910 under the sick insurance law (Act of 1883 and subsequent Acts) was 19,875,000*l.*, under the accident insurance law (Act of 1884 and subsequent Acts), 8,006,000*l.*, under the invalidity and old age pensions law (Acts of 1889 and 1899), 12,486,000*l.*, total, 40,367,000*l.*

Of the various insurance schemes in operation for the benefit of working men that for insurance against sickness, according to the statistics published in March, 1912, had in 1910 (excepting the 'Knappschaftskassen' (Societies for Miners) with 88,506 members) 93 188 societies with altogether 18,000,875 members.

In the three years 1908-10 the operations showed —

	1908	1909	1910
Members	12,824 094	12,519 785	13 000 875
Cases of Sickness	5 206,148	5 065 793	5 197 080
Days of Sickness	108 894 200	105 838 41	104,708 104
Ordinary revenue £	10 664 567	16 565 206	17 880,858
Ordinary expenditure £	16 252,724	10 723,187	17,527 356

To the revenue each member contributed in 1910 about 28s and bore a share of the expenditure amounting to about 26s 4d. The cost of sickness in 1910 amounted to 16,001 041½ of which each member's share amounted to about 24s 5d.

### Finance

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed from the revenues arising from customs certain branches of the excise, and the profits of the posts, telegraphs, and State railways. The individual States are assessed to make up any deficit in proportion to population.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure (in pounds sterling) for five years beginning April 1, the figures for the last 2 years being budget estimates (20 marks = 1£) —

Years beginning 1 April	REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans &c.)	Total	Ordinary (recurring and non recurring)	Extraord. (military &c.)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909	131 618 776½	55,743 24½	187 362 020	181 195 780	82 120 445	263,316 225
1910	140 095 290	7 075 085	147 170 375	188,879 420	12 883 620	201 763 040
1911	135 990 716	10 545 790	146 536 506	185 830 71	10 645 790	196 476 505
1912	137 683 100	11 711 655	149 394 755	137 683 100	1 723,650	149,406 755
1913	154,486,140	4 831 796	159,317,936	152 485 140	6 106 796	158,591,936

The amounts raised by customs, excise, and stamps were as follows (in thousands of pounds sterling) —

	1903	1909	1910	1911	1912
Customs and excise	57,800	58 193	62 148	63,276	63,328
Stamps	5,006	9 880	9,927	10,859	12 977
Total	62 806	68,073	72 075	74 137	76,305

The sums paid in lieu of customs and excise by the parts of the Empire not included in the Zollgebiet are included in the above figures. The share of this direct Imperial taxation is about 12s 4d. per head.

The chief branches of Imperial expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary in 5 years (estimates for the last two years) have been in pounds sterling:—

Years beginning 1 April	Army	Navy	Assignments <sup>1</sup>	Debt
	£	£	£	£
1908	41,519,535	17,872,420	9,772,115	8,087,000
1909	43,431,395	20,996,605	6,025,475	8,658,760
1910	40,409,030	22,108,815	9,000,000	11,248,810
1911	40,814,985	22,901,685	8,174,635	14,287,400
1912	47,263,435	23,521,835	9,753,355	12,001,630

<sup>1</sup> These assignments (*Ueberweisungen*) are repayments to the various States of the surplus of the revenue from spirit duties.

The following table gives the estimated total revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1913 —

Expenditure	Marks	Revenue	Marks
1 Ordinary —		1 Ordinary —	
Reichstag	143 200	Customs and Excise	1 618 994 400
Chancery	314,500	Posts and Telegraph	791 881 000
Foreign Office	15 721 490	Printing office	11 788,000
Home Office	3 110 100	Railways	141 740 000
Colonial Office	—,521 100	Banks	16 985,000
Imperial Army	688,943 600	Various	2,142,000
" Navy	181 108 200	Income of the Treasury	104,682 700
Ministry of Justice	2 858 100		
Imperial Treasury	88,345 600		
Debt of Empire	284 403 600		
Audit Office	1 805 00		
Pension Fund	148 411 800		
Posts and Telegraphs	667 679,00		
Printing Office	9 561 800		
Railways	108 587 000		
Railway Office	454 400		
Expenditure of the Treasury	4 968 400		
Total permanent	—,285 178 600		
2 Total transitory	406 488,500		
Total Ordinary	2 751 062,000	Total ordinary	1 751 662 000
3 Extraordinary	184 475 100	Total Extraordinary	184,475 100
Grand total	2,886 185,100 (144 905,7551)	Grand total	2,886 185,100 (144,806 7551)

The Federal contributions (*Matricular Beiträge*) are assessed according to population, at a rate per head fixed annually in the Imperial budget. For 1913 they were estimated as follows —

	£		£		£
Prussia	7,329 760	Brunswick	90 200	Reuss Younger	
Bavaria	1 167,785	Saxe-Meiningen	50 800	Branch	27 875
Saxony	674,790	Saxe-Altenburg	89 440	Schaumburg Lippe	8,515
Wurttemberg	428,815	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	46 930	Lippe	27 540
Baden	391 060	Anhalt	60,420	Lübeck	11,280
Hesse	223,965	Schwarzburg Sou		Bremen	54,665
Mecklenburg		derhausen	18 410	Hamburg	185 190
Schwerin	115,776	Schwarzburg		Alsace-Lorraine	842,115
Saxe-Weimar	76,125	Badenstadt	18 375		
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	78,425	Waldeck	11,369	Total	11,787,605
Oldenburg	65,155	Reuss, Elder Branch	18,280		

In October, 1912, the total funded debt amounted to 4,523,656,790 marks, of which 690,474,500 marks bears interest at 4 per cent., 1,982,202,200 marks at 3½ per cent., 1,660,889,290 marks at 3 per cent., the Treasury

bonds amounted to 800,000,000 at 4 per cent. There is a debt of 598,000,000 marks free of interest, and the 'Reichs Kassenscheine,' or Imperial Treasury bills, amount to 120,000,000 marks

As a set-off against the debt of the Empire there exists a variety of invested funds. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau

## Defence

### I FRONTIER

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North Sea (293 miles), Denmark (47 miles), and the Baltic (927), on the south well defined mountain ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria (1,043) and Switzerland (256 miles). On the east Germany is bounded by Russia for 848 miles, on the west by France (242 miles), Luxemburg (111 miles), Belgium (70 miles), and Holland (377 miles).

Some of the coast defences and batteries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the admiralty. The empire is at present divided into ten fortress districts (Festungs Inspektionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following is a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each: the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (\*) and coast fortresses by a dagger (†) —

1 KÖNIGSBERG Königsberg Danzig,† Pillau,† Memel,† Boyen 2 POSEN Posen, Glogau, \* Nasse, Glatz. 3 BERLIN Spandau, Magdeburg Torgau, \* Küstrin 4 MAINZ Mainz, Ulm, Rastatt 5 METZ Metz, Diedenhofen, \* Bitsch \* 6 COLOGNE (Köln) Cologne, Koblenz, Wesel \* Saarbrücken 7 KIEL Kiel, Friedrichsort,† Cuxhaven,† Geestemünde,† Wilhelmshaven,† Swinemünde† 8 THORN Thorn, Graudenz, Vistula Passages (Weichselübergänge), Dirschau 9 STRASBURG Strassburg New Breisach 10 MUNICH (München) Ingolstadt Garmersheim \*

These fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from the principal military centres towards the frontiers

### II ARMY

Military service in Germany is compulsory and universal with the usual exemptions. Liability (Wehrpflicht) commences at the age of 17, and ends at 45 but actual service (Heerpflicht) begins at 20. The term of service in the First Line, or active army is 7 years, 2 in the ranks, and 5 in the reserve, except in the cavalry and horse artillery, in which the periods are 3 and 4. During the period of reserve service the soldier is regarded as belonging to his corps, and is obliged to join it twice in the 5 (or 4) years for training. The duration of training is limited by law to 8 weeks: it is usually 6 weeks, or perhaps only a month.

The next stage is 5 years (cavalry and horse artillery 8 years) in the first 'ban' of the Landwehr, or Second Line Army. The Landwehr men are twice called out for exercise during this period, for 8 to 14 days on each occasion. Landwehr cavalry, however, are not called out for training in time of peace. After 5 years in the first 'ban' of the Landwehr, the soldier passes to the second 'ban,' and remains in it until he has completed his 39th year, i.e. for 8 to 7 years (8 to 9 in the case of the cavalry and horse artillery). There is no training during this period.

Finally all soldiers are passed into the Landsturm (second 'ban') in which



they remain until they have reached the age of 45, that is for 6 years. The *Landsturm* is a purely home defence force. The first 'ban' consists of all those between the ages of 17 and 39 who for one reason or another have received no military training. The second 'ban' contains all the men, whether trained or untrained, between 39 and 45.

Well educated young men are admitted into the German army as volunteers, serving for one year only, but paying all their expenses. These supply almost all the Reserve and *Landwehr* officers.

There are now about 1,100 reservists per battalion available, a considerable proportion of whom are taken to form *Reserve Troops* on mobilisation. There are therefore a large number of Reserve Troops intermediate between the First Line and the *Landwehr*. The balance of the reservists will join the depots, and will be available for making good the losses in the field. The depot units would be augmented by the annual contingent of recruits, and if necessary by other young men whose 'Wehrpflicht' has commenced.

The Ersatz (lit. compensatory) reserve is composed of the young men of 20 who are fit for service, but are in excess of the numbers required for the annual contingent of recruits. They are liable to and a certain number receive, 3 trainings of 10, 6 and 4 weeks, respectively. The primary object of this reserve is to supply the waste of war for which purpose the men would be called to the depots on mobilisation, and their training completed. But a certain proportion of the ordinary (fully trained) reservists will also be available for this purpose, and the depot or Ersatz battalions will apparently be formed at first of about one third fully trained and two thirds partially trained, reservists. On the other hand a large number of Ersatz reservists are now trained in special (non combatant) duties though they can of course be called to the depots if required.

Two regiments of infantry (6 battalions) form a brigade, two brigades a division, and two divisions an army corps. Ten divisions, however, have each 3 brigades. The intended employment of the reserve troops in war has not been divulged, but it seems possible that most of the 2 brigade divisions will be augmented by a reserve brigade, and that all army corps will take the field with six brigades (36 battalions), the artillery being proportionately increased by reserve regiments. To each infantry division is attached in war an artillery brigade (12 batteries) and a regiment of cavalry (4 squadrons). To each army corps 4 batteries of howitzers, also a battalion of rifles and a pioneer (engineer) battalion. All field and horse artillery batteries have 6 guns. The war strength of a complete division, of two brigades, without reserve units, is about 14,000 combatants, and of an army corps of two divisions, about 30,000. The strength of a 3 brigade division would be about 21,000, and of an army corps of 6 brigades about 43,000 combatants. There are altogether 23 army corps in the army of the German Empire.

There is only one permanent cavalry division, that of the guard, but in war at least eight divisions would be formed from the line regiments. The normal strength of a cavalry division is 3 brigades of 2 regiments each, with 2 (or possibly 3) batteries of horse artillery. In all 24 squadrons and 12 (or 18) guns.

The kingdom of Prussia, together with Baden and Hesse, is divided into 16 military districts, each of which furnishes a complete army corps, and 2 (or 3) *Landwehr* divisions, as well as its proportion of cavalry, garrison artillery, &c. There is also the Prussian Guard Corps, drawn from the whole kingdom. Saxony furnishes 2 army corps (XIIth and XIXth), Württemberg one army corps (XIIIth), the Reichsland (Alsace and

Lorraine) 2 army corps (XVth and XVIth), and the kingdom of Bavaria 3 army corps (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bavarian). The strength of the field army (25 army corps and independent cavalry) together with the reserve troops, amounts to about 1,220,000 combatants. To this must be added the mobile Landwehr, the total strength of which amounts to about 600,000. The total of the mobile forces of the German Empire is therefore about 1,820,000. Behind this there are, according to some computations, about 1,500,000 men, wholly or partially trained, to supply the waste of war. These figures do not include garrison units, or any part of the Landsturm.

The constitution of 1871 provides that the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Emperor. All German troops are bound by the constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Emperor, and accordingly take the oath of fidelity, but this oath is not administered to the Bavarian troops in time of peace. The Prussian War Office performs the functions of an Imperial Ministry of War, but Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have also War Ministers of their own. The king of Bavaria also retains by a special convention the general administration of the Bavarian troops. The military budgets of Saxony and Württemberg are prepared in Berlin and Bavaria is bound to vote military supplies in a fixed proportion to the other budgets.

The German infantry are armed with the Mauser magazine rifle, model 1898, calibre 811". The cavalry have the Mauser magazine carbine. All classes of cavalry carry the lance. The field and horse artillery are armed with a Krupp gun firing a 15 lb shell, of 1896, the carriage is of more modern date. The light field howitzer is a 30 pr the heavy howitzer is a 94 pr.

The military expenditure of the German Empire, entered in the budget for 1912-13, amounted to 34,447,230*l* ordinary, and 189,933*l* extraordinary, total, 34,637,163*l*. This is exclusive of expenditure on colonial troops.

The following table gives in detail the peace establishment of the German Army in 1912 —

	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers and Men	Horses
Infantry, 217 regiments	18,232	892,748	2,506
Rifles (Jäger) 18 battalions	406	11,096	—
Machine-gun sections 13	52	1,161	702
District Headquarters, 80	927	6,885	—
Non-combatants	2,966	661	—
<b>Total Infantry</b>	<b>17,588</b>	<b>411,961</b>	<b>8,210</b>
Cavalry 108 regiments	2,588	70,798	69,934
non-combatants	871	906	—
Field Artillery 100 regiments	8,368	69,764	42,738
non-combatants	1,163	214	—
Foot Artillery 28 regiments	1,173	37,847	3,366
non-combatants	227	40	—
Pioneers (Engineers), 23 battalions	760	19,575	325
non-combatants	161	65	—
Railway, telegraph and balloon units (including non-combatants)	675	10,418	1,397
Trains, 25 battalions (ditto)	547	7,961	5,726
Small miscellaneous corps	784	2,880	—
Non-regimental officers &c.	8,566	1,613	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,891</b>	<b>622,758</b>	<b>124,490</b>

With regard to overseas garrisons, Germany maintains about 2,700 men at Kiauchau, these are marines and sailors, but native troops are being organised. There is also a colonial force with a special colonial staff, these troops are not included in the army, and they serve under the direct orders of the German Chancellor, their total establishment is about 340 officers, 2,250 German non-commissioned officers and men, and 3,880 native soldiers. The officers and non-commissioned officers are mostly seconded from the home army.

The normal strength in South west Africa is about 150 officers and 2,000 other ranks, all German.

There are also about 600 native police, with white officers, mostly in the minor colonies.

### III NAVY

Estimates — 1912, 22,870,000/ 1911, 22,801,700/ , 1910, 22,127,740/ , 1909, 20,426,780/ 1908, 16,966 186/ 1907, 13,628 247/

After the war of 1870-71 the German navy was re-organised, and a *Flotten-Gründungsplan* laid down. By a cabinet order of March 30, 1889 the administration was wholly re-organised. The chief command was separated from the administration and vested in a naval officer, while the administration was transferred to the *Reichsmarineminister* having at its head under the chancellor the naval secretary of state. The first of these officials deals generally with the movements of the fleet and with questions relating to coast defence training, the efficiency of the *personnel* &c while the imperial arsenals and dockyards matters more especially concerning the *matériel*, clothing, victualling, &c, fall to the department of the secretary of state. The ships of the German navy are divided between the Baltic and North Sea stations. The chief naval establishments are at Kiel on the Baltic and Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, across the Schleswig Holstein neck from Kiel to the Elbe, which was opened in the month of June, 1895, facilitates the transference of forces from one base to the other. Danzig is now an effective base also, with a dockyard. In 1906 Cuxhaven and Sonderburg were also selected as naval bases.

The following is a statement of the strength of the German fleet —

Class	Effective in middle of		
	1912	1913	1914
Dreadnoughts	13	17	21
Pre-Dreadnought battleships	20	20	20
Old and coast service battleships	2+7	—	—
Armoured cruisers	9	9	9
Protected cruisers	44	20	28
Destroyers	128	141	153
Torpedo boats (old)	47	47	47
Submarines	16	26 or more	4

Note.—German ships are usually completed for sea about June each year. Certain ships which have no fighting value are omitted.

Name	Laid down	Displacement	Armour Waterline	Armour for big guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Maximum Speed
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*Pre Dreadnoughts*

			Tons	Inches	Inches			
Kaisers	K F Wilhelm	1889	9 840	15½	1	8 12 in	6 4 1 in	7 20 000 15 0
	Würth							
	K Friedrich III							
	K Wilhelm II	1890						
	K Wilhelm der	1899	11 180	1	10	4 9 4 in	14 6 in	6 19 000 17
	Grosse							
	K Barbarossa							
	K Karl der Grosse							
	Wittelsbach							
	M ekleuburg	1899	12 000	0	10	4 9 4 in	18 6 in	6 15 000 18 0
Deutschlands. Braunschweig	Zähringen	1900						
	Wettin							
	Schwaben							
	Braunschweig							
	Elsass	1901	18 200	0	11	4 12 inch	14 6 7 in	6 16 000 18
	Preussen	1903						
	Lothring u							
	Hessen							
	Deutschland	1903	19 200	0	11	4 11 in	14 6 7 in	6 16 000 18
	Hannover							
Deutschlands.	Pommern	1904	19 200	10	11	4 11 in	14 6 7 in	6 16 000 18
	Schleswig Holstein	1905						
	Schlesien							

*Dreadnoughts*

Westphalen Nassau Rheinland Posen Von der Tann Thüringen Ostfriesland Helgoland Oldenburg Moltke Goeben Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse Kaiserin König Albrecht Seydlitz Prinz Regent Luitpold R Weissenburg F K F Wilhelm ' 8 ' 9 New Ship New Ship	{	1907	18 500	9½	11	12 11 in	12 2 in	6	20 000	20
		1907								
		1907								
	{	1907	17 000	6	—	8 11 in	10 6 in	4	20 000	18
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Class	Laid Down	Coast Defence Battleships	Displacement	Armour Waterline	Armour for Deck	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Best Speed
		Name							
Siegfried	1888-1892	Siegfried	Tons	Inches	Inches				
		Heimdall							
		Hagen							
		Fritzhof							
		Hildebrand							
Roon	1900-1906	Odin	Tons	Inches	Inches				
		Yorck							
		Scharnhorst							
		Gneisenau							
		Blücher							
		Armoured Cruisers							
	1896	Furst Bismarck	10 700	8	8	4.0 4 in 12.0 in	6	13,500	17½
	1898	Prinz Heinrich	9 930	4	6	2.0 4 in 10.6 in	4	15,700	20
	1900-1901	Prinz Adalbert	9 050	4	6	4.8 3 in 10.6 in	4	18,000	20
	1901	Prinz F. Karl							
	1902-1903	Roon	9 500	4	6	4.8 " in 10.6 in	4	19,000	21
	1903	Yorck							
	1904	Scharnhorst	11 500	6	—	1.8 6 3 in 6.6 in	4	23,000	2½
	1905	Gneisenau	15,000	—	—	12.8 2 in 8.6 in	—	40,000	2½
	1906	Blücher							

Protected Cruisers		Laid Down	Displacement	Deck Armour	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes		Indicated Horse Power	Best Speed
Name						Submerged	Above Water		
			Tons	Inches					Knots
Kaiserin Augusta		1897	6,300	3	12.4 in	—	5	12,000	20
Gefion		1898	4,108	3	10.4 in	—	2	7,000	18
Freya		1895-1896	5,000	4	5.8 2 in 8.6 in	7	—	10,000	18.5
Hertha									
Victoria Luise									
Vineta									
Hansa									
Gazelle		1897-1898	2,140	—	10.4 in	1	2	8,700	21
Niobe									
Nympha									
Ariadne		1898-1900	2,050	2	10.4 in	1	2	8,500	21
Amazona									
Medusa									
Thetis									
Pommern		1900-1901	2,715	2	10.4 in	2		8,500	21½
Arcona									
Udine									
Bremen		1902-1904	3,250	2	10.4 in	2	—	11,000	23
Berlin									
Lübeck									
Hamburg									
München									

Protected Cruisers	Laid down	Displacement	Deck Armour	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Best Speed
Name		Tons	Inches		Submerged Above Water		Knots
Leipzig	1904	3,250	2	10.4 in	2	13,300	23 J
Danzig							
Königsberg							
Stuttgart							
Nürnberg	1905	3,450	2	10.4 in	2	12,200	23 J
Stettin							
Brandenburg	1906	3,600	2	10.4 in	2	13,500	24
Dresden							
Köln	1907	4,300	2	12.4 in	2	20,000	26
Mains							
Köln	1908	4,350	2	12.4 in	2	—	—
Angsburg							
Straßburg	1910	5,500	—	2.6 in 30.4 in	—	30,000	28
Dresden							
Magdeburg							
Stralsund	1911	—	—	—	—	—	—
—							
—	1912	—	—	—	—	—	—

Germany subsidises, as auxiliary merchant cruisers, seven vessels with a nominal speed of from 18 to 24 knots or more, viz. the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, *George Washington*, *Prinz F. Wilhelm*, and *Berlin*. There are also sub-ventured to some extent the *Amerika* and *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria* (28,000 tons) of about 17 knots speed.

The German navy is manned by the obligatory service of the maritime population (*seemannische Bevölkerung*)—sailors, fishermen, ships carpenters, and others, and also of the semi-maritime population—that is, of those who have smaller experience of the sea. All these are freed on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home and about 6,000 in foreign navies. The naval personnel is 38,500 plus a reserve of about 110,000 men. It is extremely efficient, especially in torpedo service. Practically the entire fleet is always in commission. Very elaborate precautions are taken to keep the personnel free from certain diseases which impair efficiency.

## Production and Industry

### I AGRICULTURE.

In Germany (except the Mecklenburgs) there is complete free trade in land. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West and South German States, while large estates prevail in the north east.

According to the latest returns (1893 and 1900), 91 per cent of the area of Germany is productive and 9 per cent unproductive. The subdivision of

the soil, according to the latest official returns (1900), was as follows (in acres) — Arable land, vineyards, and other cultivated lands, 65,199,530, grass, meadows, permanent pasture, 21,397,800, woods and forests, 84,569,800, all other 12,333,890

On June 12, 1907, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household was as follows —

Under 2 1/2 acres	2 1/2 to 24 1/2 acres	24 1/2 to 247 acres	247 acres & over	Total
2,73,055	2,908,329	674,982	28,566	5,736,032

On June 12, 1907 these farms employed 15,169,549 persons, in the year ending June 12, 1907 the greatest number employed at the same time was 19,732,424.

The areas under the principal crops in acres were as follows —

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Wheat	4,528,460	4,401,010	4,935,495	4,814,027
Rye	15,326,830	15,465,830	15,171,950	15,670,990
Barley (Summer)	4,115,890	3,926,130	3,963,010	3,973,980
Oats	10,774,920	10,723,020	10,818,962	10,966,335
Potatoes	8,809,330	8,240,210	8,308,705	9,353,875
Hay	14,903,840	14,902,640	14,827,895	14,806,530
Vines	286,840	281,380	275,077	272,285
Tobacco	40,460	38,550	38,510	39,440
Hops	72,410	68,670	66,710	67,530
Beet	1,130,563	1,130,435	1,243,652	—

The total yield of their products in the years indicated, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs or 984 an English ton), or hectolitres (hectolitre = 22 gallons), was as follows —

	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Wheat	8,755,747	8,561,470	4,866,535	4,360,024
Rye	11,345,415	10,711,160	10,806,116	11,608,289
Barley	3,486,616	3,902,938	3,159,915	3,481,974
Oats	9,125,810	7,900,776	7,704,101	8,620,183
Potatoes	46,706,232	43,468,300	34,374,226	50,209,466
Hay	22,140,927	11,945,667	7,070,485	7,949,182
Hops	6,068	20,411	10,628	20,604
Tobacco	26,178	28,898	28,534	—
Wine, Hectol	2,620,620	846,139	—	—

In 1900 there were within the Empire 168,432,000 fruit trees, comprising 52,332,000 apple-trees, 25,116,000 pear trees, 69,436,000 plum trees, and 21,548,000 cherry trees.

The number of domestic animals in Germany on December 2, 1907, was —

States	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Goats
Prussia	3 046 904	12,011,584	5 408 607	15 098,854	2,285,820
Bavaria	392 091	8 725 480	785 118	2,050 222	506,150
Saxony	171 716	781 328	68,190	744,117	144,868
Alsace-Lorraine	188 077	544 664	67 980	802 448	63,670
Württemberg	116 852	1 078 122	2,8 837	587 185	88 201
Baden	76 840	878 146	52 020	558 218	118,821
Other States	406 662	1 811 070	1 075 278	2 652,038	578 741
Total 1907	4 345 047	20 190 544	7 708 710	22 146 53	8 688 971
Total, 1912	4 516 207	20 1 3 788	5 787 948	21 886 078	8 888 971

## II FORESTRY

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. The forest area of the Empire is put at 84 569 800 acres, of which crown forests occupy 675,540 acres. State and partly State forests 11,015 910 acres, communal forests, 5,577 470 acres, private forests, 16,130 000 acres, and forests belonging to various associations or foundations 1,277,560 acres. Of the whole forest area about one third (11,225,660 acres) is under foliage trees, oak, birch, ash, beech, &c., and two thirds (23 344 240 acres) bear pine, larch, red and white fir, &c. The forests yield, according to the latest report, 26,183,410 cubic yards of timber and 23,348,640 of firewood.

## III MINING

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines, Lorraine rich coal and iron ore fields, and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg rich iron ore fields.

The quantities of the principal minerals raised are as follows —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Coal	143,185,691	147,671,149	148,788,050	152,827,777	160,747,580
Lignite	62,546,671	67,615,200	69 657 606	69,547,289	73,760,867
Iron ore	27,697,128	24 278,151	25,504 464	28,709,700	29,879,361
Zinc ore	698,425	706,441	722,566	718,316	699,970
Lead ore	147,272	156,861	159,853	146,497	140,154
Copper ore	771,227	727,834	798,618	925,957	868,600
Rock Salt	1,285,138	1,331,984	1,869,806	1,424 063	1,438,492
Potassic salt	5,749,368	6,099 022	7,042,084	8,311,671	9,606 876
Other products	534,298	552,351	528,664	554,049	561,428

The total value of the minerals raised in Germany and Luxembourg was in 1908, 1,871 million marks, in 1909, 1,980 million marks, in 1910, 2,009 million marks, in 1911, 2,086 million marks.



The following table shows particulars of the production of the foundries in Germany and Luxemburg in 1910 and 1911 (provisional) —

	Quantity in metric tons 1910	Value in sterling 1910	Quantity in metric tons 1911	Value in sterling 1911
		£		£
Pig iron	14,793,604	40,142,650	15,280,527	42,525,550
Zinc	221,308	4,969,950	235,778	5,717,950
Lead	159,851	2,067,000	161,287	2,207,600
Copper	34,926	2,119,300	37,452	2,200,700
Silver	420	1,532,750	440	1,606,650
Gold	5	645,950	5	693,750
Tin	11,394	1,556,750	12,412	1,974,800
Sulphuric acid	1,616,336	2,155,600	1,534,465	2,031,050

In 1912 the total output of pig iron was 17,852,571 tons

#### IV FISHERIES

In 1907 the persons engaged in fishing numbered 83,665, of whom 15,811 were employed in sea and shore fishing and 17,854 on inland waters. In 1911, 701 boats, with an aggregate crew of 6,876, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea. In 1910 the yield of the North Sea fisheries was valued at 825,063*l.*, and the Baltic fisheries, 392,443*l.* total value of fish caught, 1,908,804*l.* Fresh fish, valued at 2,389,150*l.* in 1910 were imported, in 1911 2,608,250*l.*

#### V MANUFACTURES

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Alsace Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen, Alsace Lorraine, Württemberg, Baden and Bavaria produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces, also in Saxony and Bavaria, silk in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, Anhalt, and Bavaria, &c. glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, Bavaria and Saxony, clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria, and beer in Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Baden, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in the Zollgebiet:—

Years beginning 1 August	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1907	365	13,482,750	2,017,071	237,286	6.59
1908	358	11,800,132	1,980,387	275,895	6.90
1909	356	12,892,068	1,947,580	282,411	6.82
1910	354	15,748,931	2,512,828	325,058	6.27
1911	343	9,000,575	1,407,781	292,935	8.47

In 1901-11 there were 24 manufactories of sugar from starch, which yielded 10,061 tons of dry sugar, 62,316 tons of syrup, and 4,519 tons of colour.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed within the Beer-excise district (*Bräusteuervergleichs*), which includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, except Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) —

Years beginning 1 April	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria	Württemberg	Baden	Alsace-Lorraine	Total (Zollgebiet)
1907	42,183	18,641	3,975	3,286	1,450	69,535
1908	40,190	18,483	3,660	3,227	1,401	66,961
1909	37,840	18,254	3,516	3,186	1,290	63,754
1910	38,080	18,110	3,981	2,801	1,206	64,185
1911	41,848	19,647	4,378	3,208	1,483	70,553

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excise district was in 1911, 4,204. The amount brewed per head of the population in 1911 was in gallons — the Excise district, 17, Bavaria, 54, Württemberg, 89, Baden, 82, Alsace-Lorraine, 21, the entire Zollgebiet, 23 gallons. In 1911, there were 67,236 distilleries in operation which produced 80,121,558 gallons of alcohol.

In 1911, 518,821 juvenile workers were employed in Germany, 340,316 being males and 178,505 females. Of these, 7,434 were boys and 5,970 girls under 14 years of age.

### Commerce

The commerce of the Empire is under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs Union, which, since March 1, 1906, embraces practically the whole of the states of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as also the Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg. A few districts in Baden (8,863 inhabitants) on the Swiss frontier, and the Island of Helgoland, the Free Haven of Hamburg, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Geestmünde, Cuxhaven and Emden, still remain unincorporated. The commercial statistics, however, exclude only the commerce of the island of Helgoland and the districts in Baden. Population of the entire Zollgebiet in 1906, 60,871,554.

Since 1879 Germany has been protectionist in her commercial policy. Of the total imports in 1911, the value of 229,665,600<sup>l</sup> was subject to duty, and 255,636,050<sup>l</sup> duty-free (exclusive of the precious metals). The duties levied amounted to 43,680,500<sup>l</sup>, or 19 per cent. of the value of the imports subject to duty.

The following table shows (in pounds sterling) the special trade for six years —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1907	£450,081,050	£344,745,830	1910	£476,492,600	£322,000,000
1908	£394,854,650	£334,074,900	1911	£500,847,250	£311,312,000
1909	£443,820,500	£312,004,350	1912	£506,093,000	£307,022,000

The following are the principal details of the special commerce for the years 1911 and 1912 (20 marks = £1)

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	million marks	million marks	million marks	million marks
Agricultural products and foodstuffs	6,541	6,580	1,423	1,592
Mineral raw materials	899	916	640	724
Manufactures of fats, oils and wax	25	24	45	40
Chemical & pharmaceutical products	846	864	756	760
Textile materials and manufactures	789	804	1,410	1,284
Leather and leather goods	160	112	40	460
Rubber goods	20	24	57	112
Plated goods not of textile fibres	5	8	1	7
Brooms, brushes, &c.	2	1	12	0
Manufactures of wood &c.	71	84	120	142
Paper and paper goods	20	25	277	210
Books, statutory pictures &c.	4	40	68	62
Manufactures of stone &c.	30	29	2	10
Earthenware	-	4	20	20
Glassware	20	16	108	112
Precious metals & manufactures of	380	388	171	196
Base metals, & manufactures thereof	117	139	1,487	1,562
Machinery & electrotechnical goods	113	108	912	964
Firearms, clocks, toys &c.	24	32	102	204

In Germany the average value of most imported articles is fixed annually under the direction of the Imperial Statistical Office, by a commission of experts. Since April 1, 1911 the value of all exports and of all imports is declared. The price fixed is that of the goods at the moment of crossing the frontier. For imports the price does not include Customs duties, cost of transport, insurance, warehousing &c. incurred after the frontier is passed. For exports the price includes all charges within the territory but drawbacks and bonuses are not taken into account. The quantities are determined according to obligatory declarations and for imports the fiscal authorities may actually weigh the goods. For packages, an official tare is deducted. The countries whence goods are imported, and the ultimate destination of exports are registered.

The imports of gold (coined and in bars) in 1911 amounted to 11,925,100/, of silver (coined and in bars) to 3,059,560/, the exports of gold amounted to 3,840,900/, of silver to 2,001,050/.

Some of the leading imports and exports under the above heads were, in thousands of marks value, as follows in 1911 —

		1 000 Marks			1 000 Marks			1 000 Marks
Imports	Horses	108,426	Coffee (raw)	251,569	Bras	160,623		
	Eggs	171,868	Tobacco (raw)	116,581	Woolen yarn	112,780		
	Wheat	238,875	Maize	86,720	Raw silk	131,908		
	Eya.	76,012	Hides, skins	465,377	Nitrate	185,294		
	Coal	179,310	Hog's lard	87,705	Copper	231,046		
	Lignite	70,601	Linseed	94,870	Butter	120,197		
	Iron ore	172,572	Cotton (raw)	604,117				
	Barley	462,106	Wool	871,699				
Exports	Cottons	291,518	Machinery	544,397	Aniline dyes	116,607		
	Woolens	262,008	Iron, iron goods	1,014,178	Copper & manuf.	183,125		
	Coal	267,984	Edible goods	202,784	Hides, skins	164,809		
	Sugar	372,577	Clothing	112,549	Leather & manuf.	287,906		
	Books	51,200	Coke	96,071	Rye	160,861		
	Stockings	64,017	Telegraph cables	21,285	Wheat flour	87,017		
	Gloves	26,989	Raw cotton	49,948	Beer	33,041		

The special commerce by countries of the "Deutsches Zollgebiet" (since March 1, 1906, "Deutsches Wirtschaftsgebiet") was mainly distributed as follows in 1910 and 1911 —

From or to	Imports (1910)	Imports (1911)	Exports (1910)	Exports (1911)
	1,000 Marks	1 000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
Belgium	826 582	840 014	890 688	412,686
Denmark	158,103	180 249	224,676	217 966
France	509 819	624,414	543 418	596,653
Greece	21 201	23 673	16 094	17 888
Great Britain	766 573	808 612	1 102 008	1 189 676
Italy	274 539	284,785	825 819	847,667
Netherlands	258 468	297 740	498,718	552,066
Norway	49 665	54,101	119 912	124,244
Austria Hungary	739 181	789 087	821 590	917 764
Portugal	21 740	26 477	38 062	40 181
Rumania	66 583	107 741	65 708	91 852
Russia in Europe	1 322,842	1 647 761	587 395	612 856
in Asia	64 266	71 457	9 799	18 086
Finland	26 160	84 636	78 652	75 898
Sweden	168 806	182 961	190 530	191 627
Switzerland	178 899	179,632	452 640	482 284
Spain	140 180	164,076	71 649	88,445
Turkish Empire	67 452	70 992	104 671	119 683
Egypt	93,623	99 585	84,151	42 243
British W Africa	106 846	106 703	15 190	13 674
S Africa	69 888	55 901	58 975	47 619
Algeria	20 544	21 854	3 650	4 169
British India	404 043	440 235	89 792	99,464
Malacca, &c	45 641	27 442	10,218	11,777
China	94,667	108,344	66 471	71 770
Japan	36 801	37 473	89 841	112 586
Netherlands India	197 511	194 372	49 807	61,136
Argentina	357 284	369 016	240 166	255 875
Bolivia	25 606	86 671	7 882	9 509
Brazil	273 928	320 608	111 724	162,086
Chili	184 604	163,861	64, 86	85 894
Cuba	8 668	9 712	22,528	26 134
Guatemala	18 976	37,202	2,939	3 571
Mexico	28 708	31,025	46 984	45,110
Uruguay	28 565	35 406	28 857	32 006
United States	1,187 818	1 248 387	682,741	659 788
Canada	10,686	23 956	66 687	42,879
Australia	967,816	248 248	68 294	79 781

The following table shows the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany into U K	88,030,642	57,784,855	61,829,590	65,280,739	70,074,000
Exports of British produce to Germany	33,397,643	82,256,062	37,020,568	39,283,683	40,377,000

Including foreign and colonial produce, the total exports from the United Kingdom to Germany in 1911 amounted to 57,418,786?

Principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany :—

Staple Imports into U.K. from Germany	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar	11,603,907	12,988,174	9,068,973	7,765,188	9,618,988
Glass and manufactures	912,166	908,896	861,608	935,854	1,038,722
Wool	1,086,180	862,356	355,008	290,860	238,142
Cottons and yarn	2,067,875	2,308,143	5,621,620	6,279,880	7,118,786
Woolens and yarn	1,467,834	1,308,766	2,877,297	1,822,514	2,674,284
Iron & steel & manuf.	459,680	337,320	8,538,942	4,321,968	6,147,597
Machinery	905,760	828,661	1,310,436	1,549,806	1,977,014
Wood and manufactures	1,064,465	1,007,573	809,142	1,034,410	1,030,990

Principal articles of British Produce exported to Germany	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Cottons and yarn	8,558,071	6,180,642	5,789,276	7,310,910	8,084,015
Woolens and yarn	5,415,051	4,362,919	4,674,645	5,952,326	6,024,992
Alpaca, &c., yarn	1,859,313	1,897,257	1,494,288	1,732,873	1,770,988
Wool	1,905,041	1,874,508	1,816,314	2,164,423	1,956,163
Ironwork	2,838,901	1,825,023	1,884,378	1,608,005	1,735,683
Herrings	2,326,258	1,946,105	1,886,544	1,925,875	2,512,258
Machinery	2,365,803	2,143,234	1,727,194	1,840,432	1,934,085
Coal, coke, &c.	5,460,107	5,268,670	4,595,828	4,438,255	4,180,725
New ships, &c.	1,260,851	653,812	91,605	118,883	327,903

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom and the United States.

### Shipping and Navigation

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany only ships of more than 17·65 tons gross tonnage) on January 1 of the last three years —

	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
1910 —						
Sailing vessels	400	17,808	2,808	492,447	3,208	500,750
Steamers	589	285,755	1,411	2,068,233	1,999	2,353,987
Totals	989	303,563	2,719	2,560,680	4,658	2,854,737
1911 —						
Sailing vessels	396	17,215	2,847	486,022	3,243	503,237
Steamers	590	292,902	1,423	2,194,781	1,973	2,487,693
Totals	946	310,117	2,780	2,580,803	4,076	2,990,930
1912 —						
Sailing vessels	396	18,486	2,831	497,478	3,227	515,964
Steamers	590	292,231	1,439	2,215,245	2,029	2,517,731
Totals	946	310,717	2,790	2,712,723	4,755	3,033,695

Of the total shipping on January 1, 1912, 2,260 of 812,718 tons, 1911, 2,246 of 297,998 tons, 1910, 2,247 of 286,271 tons, 1909, 2,240 of 283,098 tons, 1908, 2,218 of 284,081 tons belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors required for manning the ships of the merchant navy was, on January 1, 1912, 75,130, 1911, 73,993, 1910, 73,516, 1909, 72,462. The size of the various ships in 1912 was as follows —

	Under 100 Tons gross	100-500 Tons gross	500-1,000 Tons gross	1,000-2,000 Tons gross	2,000 Tons gross and over
Sailing vessels	2,039	479	49	74	82
Steamers	234	517	249	299	710

Of the sailing vessels 1,310 were totally of iron or steel, of the steamers 1,997 were of iron or steel.

Built in German private yards 1911, 859 vessels of 406,763 tons gross (including 26 war vessels of 49,544 tons gross). Of these, 151 of 18,784 tons gross (including 3 war vessels of 2,230 tons gross) were built for foreigners. Built in foreign yards for Germans, 163 trading vessels of 61,708 tons gross.

Shipping of the German Empire, in which each vessel, if it entered several ports on a single voyage, is counted only once —

	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
1908 —						
Entered	95,822	25,417,998	11,872	2,015,472	107,694	27,433,477
Cleared	76,904	17,628,882	30,536	9,462,530	107,440	27,091,412
1909 —						
Entered	98,179	26,897,114	11,346	2,048,657	109,525	28,945,771
Cleared	79,650	18,858,281	30,586	9,825,970	110,236	28,684,251
1910 —						
Entered	99,748	27,570,501	12,054	2,360,052	111,802	29,930,553
Cleared	80,824	20,308,754	31,747	9,897,002	112,571	30,205,756

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping compared with national shipping, 1910 —

Foreign ships	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage
Danish	5,618	1,075,581	1,215	186,152	4,820	1,303,215	1,087	563,786
British	4,956	6,251,666	254	870,482	3,855	2,468,309	2,965	2,162,965
Swedish	5,125	1,999,231	743	165,843	3,747	1,357,147	1,148	806,888
Irish	2,796	601,033	596	78,420	2,489	447,211	1,096	236,202
Norwegian	2,151	1,154,253	226	106,548	1,643	529,409	1,311	741,234
Russian	277	129,207	44	14,656	208	73,400	166	61,850
Total, includ- ing other foreign	31,999	11,494,047	3,167	973,518	15,610	6,534,156	9,674	5,902,116
German ships	77,913	15,479,664	2,997	1,230,732	65,216	13,972,566	23,132	3,906,250

## Shipping at the principal ports in 1910 —

	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
Hamburg 1						
Entered	18 734	11,607 046	1 778	840 861	16 507	12 448 907
Cleared	12 632	8,743,184	4 487	8 968,025	17,009	12,741,221
Bremen 2						
Entered	2 970	1 375 403	898	109 098	8,374	1 084 461
Cleared	2 701	1 089 117	671	576 287	8,372	1 065,404
Stettin —						
Entered	4 501	1 516 403	148	48 506	4 644	1 568 908
Cleared	8 602	1,061 950	920	588,340	4,582	1,566 890
Altona —						
Entered	3 368	583,878	100	4 081	3 468	588,900
Cleared	338	2 776	2,496	445 690	3 184	498,466
Lübeck 4						
Entered	8,143	808 200	280	34 668	8 573	827 170
Cleared	4 474	461 209	905	377 713	3,880	838,918
Neufahrwasser (Danzig) —						
Entered	3 036	782 105	418	163,567	3 494	895 742
Cleared	2,866	640 543	615	348 097	3,481	889,540
Rostock — (Warnemünde)						
Entered	3 023	1 152 120	177	24 007	3 200	1 181 129
Cleared	2,867	1 102,200	350	90,231	3 217	1,192,571

1 Excluding Cuxhaven

2 Excluding Bremerhaven and Vegesack

4 Excluding Travemünde

## Internal Communications

## I RAILWAYS.

Out of 38,747 miles of railway open for traffic 2,917 miles belonged to private companies. The following table gives some details —

Years	Total Length in English miles	Total Capital £	Expenditure £	Receipts £	Percentage on Capital of Surplus
1905	35,235	785,166,100	77 485,000	122,432,860	6 11
1906	35,760	759,848,550	85,305,050	132,054,800	6 15
1907	36,200	789 697,700	95,218,600	137,904,650	5 41
1908	37,026	821 379,310	99,753,520	112,360,000	4 86
1909	37,441	851,853,011	100,833,477	115,950,000	4 92
1910	38,747	876,917,215	103,725 098	152,524,442	5 57

In 1910, 531,527,817 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried, and paid 1,903,193,721 marks, the number of passengers in 1910 was 1,541,276,095, yielding 835,031,618 marks

In 1910 there were 2,808 miles of tramway, and 6,404 miles of Kleinbahnen. The length of railway line of normal and narrow gauge respectively

belonging to each of the State systems, and the length of private line, were as follows on March 31, 1912 —

Railway system	Normal gauge	Narrow gauge	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Prussian Hessian	23 623	148	23 771
Bavarian	6 112	71	6 183
Saxony	1 744	214	2 068
Württemberg	1 281	62	1 293
Baden	1 060	17	1 067
Mecklenburg	681	—	681
Oldenburg	404	—	404
Royal Military	48	—	48
Alsace Lorraine	1 203	46	1 301
Total	35 171	600	35 881
Private	2 207	109	2 316
Grand Total	37 378	1 309	38 747

## II CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS<sup>2</sup>

Nature of Waterway	Length navigable for vessels of draught						Total
	Over 16ft. 4 8in	15ft. 1 4in to 16ft. 4 8in	9ft. 10in. to 15ft. 1 4in	6ft. 6 7in to 9ft. 10in	Under 6ft. 6 7in		
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	
Navigable rivers	220	268	295	1 330	2 376	4 989	
Canalised rivers	—	3	1	116	758	878	
Canals	68	2	10	374	861	1,315	
Ship canals through lakes, &c	232	75	211	309	457	1,284	
Totals	520	348	517	2,129	4,922	8,436 <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of 100 miles of unclassified waterways — Latest available figures (for 1904).

Up to the end of 1908 there were added 28 miles.

The Kaiser Wilhelm canal, connecting the North Sea and the Baltic, has a length of 61 miles, breadth at bottom 72 ft., at surface 213 ft., depth 28 ft. 6 in., cost of construction, 7,800,000. In the year ending March 31, 1912, 52,817 vessels of 8,472,261 tons net used the canal.

## III POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The postal and telegraphic services are retained in the hands of their respective Governments. All parts of the Empire except Bavaria and



Württemberg are united to form an imperial postal district (*Reichspostgebiet*)  
Statistics for 1911 —

—	Employees	No. of Post Offices	No. of Boxes	No. of Tele- graph Offices
Reichspostgebiet	210,338	34,536	130,715	36,812
Bavaria	16,468	5,273	19,320	7,908
Württemberg	6,414	1,178	5,731	2,223
Total in Empire	233,270	40,987	155,766	46,444

Amount of business transacted in 1911 —

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Letters	2,734,891,660	233,852,410	197,406,640	3,175,650,600
Post Cards	1,678,835,420	155,493,610	66,885,900	1,901,234,130 <sup>1</sup>
Printed matter	1,561,381,156	161,783,170	65,642,310	1,778,306,680
Business papers	23,563,880	1,404,100	173,140	25,129,620
Samplers	90,236,540	10,860,260	2,766,020	103,862,820
Journals	1,922,601,730	257,240,680	49,665,880	2,379,912,730
Total including other despatches	8,287,199,600	894,737,630	313,088,990	9,535,021,220
Money sent (£ ster- ling)	3,241,384,821	229,731,735	34,487,827	2,568,387,433

<sup>1</sup> The use of post cards for inland correspondence in Germany is almost double that of any other country.

Finances of the postal and telegraphic and telephonic services in 1911  
(in marks) —

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Receipts	155,375,064	78,797,660	28,719,922	258,092,647
Expenditure	664,762,652	59,839,100	20,969,415	745,691,167
Surplus	90,812,412	18,958,560	7,750,508	112,601,480

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1911 —

—	Telegraph Lines kilometres	Telegraph Wires, kilometres	Inland Telegrams	Foreign Telegrams
Reichspostgebiet	120,563	506,008	24,222,210	14,167,176
Bavaria	27,064	83,700	2,667,478	1,160,816
Württemberg	11,328	16,640	793,716	413,950
Total in Empire	238,600	706,348	27,683,404	15,741,942

In 1911 the urban telephone systems had 117,612 kilometres of line and 5,022,771 kilometres of wire; conversations, 1,694,753,080. The 9,376 interurban systems had 1,296,965 kilometres of wire; conversations, 877,382,949.

### Money and Credit

Money (in thousands of marks) coined since the foundation of the present Empire —

Year beginning 1 April	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total
1907	37,070 9	74,929 2	5,460 7	1,283 0	148,201 8
1908	68,243 7	58,869 7	5,418 9	741 0	132,817 2
1909	159,634 5	49,021 6	2,938 1	784 9	211,794 2
1910	186,430 1	43,485 5	4,107 8	200 0	214,478 3
1911	186,346 1	40,910 2	6,524 3	1,142 2	184,922 8
Total (1871 March 31, 1912)	5,007,205 5	1,080,866 8	108,639 3	22,848 5	6,214,075 1
Withdrawn	141,491 6	1,007 6	3,309 4	45 2	145,858 8
Remaining	4,865,713 9	1,079,879 2	100,329 9	22,298 3	6,068,021 3

Average financial condition of the note issuing banks (thousands of marks) —

Year	Bks.	LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
		Capital	Reserve Fund	Notes in Circulation	Total including other Liabilities	Coin & Bullion	Notes of State & other Banks	Bills	Total including other Assets
1907	5	325 500	78 733	1,690,751	2,844 695	906 837	120 897	1 925,177	2,644 695
1908	5	325 500	79 640	1,664,560	2,764,147	1 068,185	108 163	1 091 888	2,766 147
1909	5	325 500	79 742	1 721 216	2,892 193	1 111,671	107 695	1 067 789	2,992 193
1910	5	325 500	79 779	1 751 110	2 848,565	1 121 531	107 861	1 135,918	2,948,666
1911	5	325 500	79 821	1,803,780	2,903 142	1 108 900	100 334	1 229,963	2,906,142

'Reichskassenscheine,' small paper notes for 5 and 10 marks (not legal tender) in circulation end of March 1911, 120 000,000 marks

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig* is of the value of 11½d., or 20 43 marks to the pound sterling. Gold coins are 20, and 10 mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone*, and *krone*. The 20 mark piece weighs 7 96495 grammes 900 fine, and consequently contains 7 16846 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, and 1 mark pieces and half mark pieces. The mark weighs 5 5 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver. Nickel coins are 25, 10, and 5 pfennig pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender only up to 20 marks. The metrical system of weights and measures is in force.

### Diplomatic Representatives

#### 1 OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Ambassador* — His Serene Highness Prince Lieknowsky; accredited 1912

*Counsellor of Embassy* — Herr Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, C V O

*Second Secretary* — Herr O. von Schubert.

*Third Secretary* — Herr Leopold von Holach.

*Naval Attaché*.—Commander Erich von Müller  
*Military Attaché*.—Major Ostertag, C V O  
*Attache*.—Herr Baron von Friesen, Herr Lieutenant Wilhelm Erbgraf  
 von Bentzack und Waldeck Limpurg, and Herr Lieutenant von Bülow  
*Director of Chancery*.—Geheimer Hofrat C Lentze  
*Chancellors*.—Herr H Meinck, Herr F Carow, M V O, Herr H Doerner,  
 and Herr W Baatz  
*Consul General in London*.—Geh. Legationsrat Johannes  
*Consul in London*.—Herr Legationsrat Hagen  
 Germany has also Consular representatives at the following places —  
 Aberdeen Belfast, Bradford, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leith  
 Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Peterhead, Plymouth, South  
 ampton, Sunderland

## 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY

*Ambassador*.—Right Hon Sir E Goschen, GCMG, GCVO,  
 appointed November 1, 1908

*Councillor*.—Earl Granville, M V O

*Secretaries*.—Hugh Gurney H G Chilton, H J Bruce M V O and  
 H T Beresford Hope

*Military Attaché*.—Lt. Col. Hon. A V F Russell, M V O

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain H D R Watson, R N

*Consul General in Berlin*.—H Boyle (1909)

There are also British Consular representatives at the following places —  
 Cologne, Danzig, Düsseldorf (C G), Frankfurt on Main (C G), Hamburg  
 (C G), Stettin, Mannheim, Bremen, Kiel Breslau Harburg Wismar  
 Husum, Swinemunde, Königsberg, Memel Cuxhaven, Emden, Flensburg,  
 Hanover, &c

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(See also under Prussia, Bavaria &c.)

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### Colonies and Dependencies

The following is a list of the various Colonies and regions under the protection or influence of Germany, the estimates given being necessarily vague —

	Date of Acquisition	Method of Government	Estimated Area Sq. Miles	Estimated Population
<b>In Africa —</b>				
Togo	1884	Imperial Governor	83,706	1,000,400
Kamerun	1884	Imperial Governor	191,198	2,908,300
German South-West Africa	1884-90	Imperial Governor	322,450	88,900
German East Africa	1885-90	Imperial Governor	884,180	10,022,000
Total African Possessions	1884-90		931,400	12,419,500
<b>In Asia —</b>				
Kiauchau	1897	Imperial Governor	200 <sup>1</sup>	166,900
<b>In the Pacific:—</b>				
German New Guinea —				
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	1885-86	Imperial Governor	76,000	861,700
Bismarck Archipelago	1885		20,000	
Caroline Islands	1899			
Palaus or Pelew Islands	1900		550	
Marianne Islands	1900		250	
Solomon Islands	1896	Imperial Governor	4,300	20,000
Marshall Islands, etc.	1898		120	
Samoan Islands —				
Samoa	1899		600	
Upolu	1900		240	
Total Pacific Possessions	1884-99		96,100	257,800
Total Foreign Dependencies	1894-99		1,027,500	12,644,300 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not including the 127,270 square miles with a population of 1,000,000 annexed (1911) to France, but including the 4,450 square miles ceded by Germany to Japan.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of the Bay with an area of about 200 square miles, and the neutral zone with an area of about 1,500 square miles, and population of 1,200,000.

<sup>3</sup> Of these (1912), 20,450 were whites.

Imports from the German colonies into Germany 1911, 2,152,460/ exports from Germany to the colonies, 2,512,800/, against 2,477,800/ and 2,439,900/ respectively in 1910. Total imports to the German colonies in Africa and the Pacific, 1911, 7,110,610/, exports from these colonies, 1911, 4,899,810/, against 6,442,110/ and 5,042,965/ respectively in 1910. Imports into Great Britain from German colonies, 1911, 488,880/, British domestic exports to the German colonies, 648,894/.

### Togo

Togo, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east, area 33,700 square miles, coloured population 1,000,000, European population, 1910, 363, of whom 327 were German. Coast line about 32 miles, but inland the territory, between the rivers Volta and Mono, widens to three or four times that breadth. Togo is under an Imperial governor, assisted by a secretary, an inspector of customs, and a local council of 7 unofficial members. Lome, the chief port, and capital, Aneho (now closed to maritime trade), Porto Seguro, and Bagida are on the coast. The government stations are Misahöhe with Kpendu, Kete Kratchi with Bismarckburg, Sansone-Mango, Bawari, Atakpame, Sokodé. Togo station is on Lake Togo. The military force is small. There are two Government schools with 312 pupils, some being trained as clerks and interpreters and learning handicrafts. Missionary societies have 308 schools with 10,193 native children. In the courts of justice in the year 1910 57 Europeans and 5,602 natives were sentenced. The climate at the coast is unhealthy for Europeans. Inland the country is hilly with streams and watercourses. There are long stretches of forest and brushwood, and dry plains alternate with cultivable land. Maize, yams, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are cultivated by the natives, most of whom are Ewe negroes, oil palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests but the main commerce is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, and gum, carried on by a few factories on the coast. There are now considerable plantations of palms, coffee, cocoa, kola, kinkia, and manihot. In 1910 464,470 kilos of cotton and 137,045 kg of cocoa were produced, tobacco is being tried, as also rubber, fibrous and other plants. In 1909 there were 135,000 meal plants in the Colony. In the Sokode and Mangu districts are about 65,000 head of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, and pigs are found, but nowhere in large numbers, in some districts horses of small size are bred. Native industries are weaving, pottery, smith work, straw plaiting, wood cutting. There is no mining by Europeans, but the natives in the Sokode district extract iron (1910 400 tons were extracted). Revenue estimated for 1912 at 3,150,000 marks, expenditure, the same amount. Total imports (1911), 9,620,080 marks; exports, 9,317,552 marks. The exports comprised palm kernels, 1,635,438 marks, palm oil, 911,686 marks, rubber 969,478 marks, cotton, 417,490 marks, maize, 979,923 marks. The chief imports were cottons, 1,816,641 marks, cotton yarn, 179,406 marks, spirits, 684,000 marks, iron and ironware, 607,392 marks, tobacco, wood, and colonial produce. In 1910, 327 vessels of 576,639 tons (365,697 German) entered the ports. There are good roads, connecting Lome with Misahöhe and with Atakpame, and other roads are in construction. A railway connects Lome with Aneho (Little Popo) and Palme, 128 miles. Cost of service, 1910 340,155 marks, the receipts, 502,614 marks. Total length of line (1913), 200 miles. There are 18 post and telegraph stations and 4 sub stations, connected by telegraph and telephone with the Gold Coast Colony, French Dahomey, and with Europe.

Governor—Duke Adolphus Frederick, of Mecklenburg  
British Consul General.—O Braithwaite Wallis

### Kamerun

The Kamerun Protectorate lying between British Nigeria and the French Congo, extends from the coast north eastwards to the southern shore of Lake Chad, area 191 180 square miles, population 2,720,000. Bantu negroes near the coast, Sudan negroes inland. In 1911 there were 1,455 whites, of whom 1,111 were German. The protectorate is under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The seat of Government is at Buëa. Military force, 171 Germans and 1,300 natives, police force, 28 Germans and 621 coloured men. Four Government schools at Duala, Victoria, Jaunde, and Garia, have about 733 pupils. Four missionary societies have schools with 24,270 pupils. In 1910, 94 Europeans and 6,360 natives were convicted in the criminal courts. The soil in the coast region is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cocoa occupy 9,583 hectares, coffee, 10 hectares, rubber of various sorts, 6,472 hectares, kola, 152 hectares. There are 175,049 oil palms. In Victoria, the experiments are being made towards the cultivation of cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper, and many other products, an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. The colony is rich in hardwood, ebony is abundant. Catile roasting is carried on with success in the hinterland. Revenue (mainly from import duties) and expenditure for 1912 9,590,000 marks, including 2,845,000 marks of subvention. Duala (pop. 22,000), Victoria, Kribi, Rio del Rey and Campo are important trading stations, and Aquatown and Bell town are the principal native settlements. Gold and iron have been found.

Imports over sea, 1911 29,317,514 marks exports 21 250,883 marks. Chief exports palm kernels, rubber, palm oil ivory, cocoa. Chief imports textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, and colonial produce. In 1910 there entered at the 5 ports 529 trading vessels of 1,290,829 tons. Roads are being constructed between the coast towns and from the coast inland. The total length of railway line (1913) is 149 miles. The Manenguba railway is constructed to the length of 160 kms. [The receipts were (1911), 380,432 marks. A line from Duala to Edea and Widumenge is projected and other lines near the south west coast. The telegraph system is being rapidly extended. Kamerun is connected by cable with Bonny in Southern Nigeria. A new direct cable is in construction.

*British Consular Agent at Duala—E. C. Holder*

### German South-West Africa.

This Protectorate includes the region lying between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony, and extending eastward to the British sphere, exclusive of Walvisch Bay, which belongs to Cape Colony. Area 322,450 square miles, population, 82,235 belonging to the Hottentot and Bushman, the Bantu and the Damara races. European population, 1911, 18,963 (11,140 German), the military force (inclusive of police) 8,547 men. In 1909 the 10 Government schools had 548 pupils, and the Mission schools had about 3,000. In 1910, 515 Europeans and 2,371 natives were convicted in the criminal courts. The whole southern part and much of the east is barren and desert. There have been extensive boring operations for water, in many cases successful. The coast lands are held by the 'Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft für Südwest Africa,' which has given the special names of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part of its territories, and Deutsch-Damarsland to the northern. The seat of administration is at Windhoek, other stations being Gobabis, Otjimbingua, Swakopmund, Keetmanshoop, Gibeon. The natural harbours

are Sandwich Harbour, which is being gradually sanded up, and Angra Pequena, or Lüderitz Bay. A new harbour has been constructed at Swakopmund. For farm purposes, crown lands and native lands have been disposed of to the extent of several millions of acres. Up to April 1, 1911, 1,141 farms of size varying according to the district from 5,300 to 81,800 hectares had been sold. There is, however, little agriculture, but market gardening is common. Cotton cultivation has begun in the Outjo district, viticulture, silk culture, and tobacco-growing are being tried. The government has experimental stations for agriculture, gardening, and forestry. The chief industry is pastoral. In 1911, the live stock consisted of 144,445 cattle, 384,248 sheep, 10,257 angora goats, 384,986 other goats, 12,683 horses, 6,064 mules, 6,622 asses, 7,761 swine, 954 camels. Large herds and flocks of cattle and sheep belong to natives.

Copper has been found at Otavi and Otjuzongati, at Tsumeb, in the Otavi region. Copper mining is carried on. 40,256 tons of copper ore were exported in 1910. Diamonds have been found near Lüderitz Bay, and in 1912 766,465 carats were produced, valued at 268,423. Gold has been found, but not in sufficient quantity of working, and marble, asbestos, graphite, and other minerals have been observed.

The revenue and expenditure for 1912 were put at 36,020,000 marks, 13,828,000 marks being Imperial contribution.

The total imports (including government imports) in 1911 amounted to 45,301,955 marks, exports, 28,573,244 marks. In 1911 the imports comprised cereals and flour, 13,267,000 marks, tobacco, 973,000 marks, beer, 1,752,000 marks, timber, 1,028,000 marks, meat, 1,105,000 marks, textiles, 4,843,000 marks, iron and non-ferrous work, 10,713,000 marks. The chief exports were animal products, guano, and copper ore, the last named to the value of 5,697,000 marks. German imports, 3,684,000 marks, exports to Germany, 20,693,000 marks. In 1910, 483 vessels of 1,328,356 tons entered at the ports of the colony.

There is a railway of 237 miles (gauge about 23½ in.) from Swakopmund to Windhoek, from Swakopmund to Tsumeb (359 miles), from Otavi to Grootfontein. The Lüderitz Bay Keetmanshoop railway was completed in July, 1908. Total length open, 1,304 miles (1913). The State has bought the Otavi and Otavi-Grootfontein railways, the latter from the South-West Africa Company, and leases the line to the company for 30 years, reserving the right to terminate the lease in 20 years. The costs of the service on the 3 lines were in 1910, 6,607,000 marks, the receipts, 9,939,000 marks. The mining rights in the lands transferred to the State are to be a monopoly of the company. A telegraph line connects Swakopmund, Karibub, Okahandja and Windhoek, and a telephone system works in connection with this line. The colony has 1,592,438 miles of telegraph line and 415 miles of telephone line. The Protectorate communicates with European countries by means of the Cape and Mossamedes cable which touches at Swakopmund.

*British Consul.*—E. H. W. Müller

### German East Africa

German sphere, East Africa, has a coast line of about 620 miles, estimated area, 384,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast line extends from the mouth of the Unjila to Cape Delgado, or (more accurately) to 10° 40' S. lat. The German Empire is



represented in the Protectorate by an Imperial governor. There are 9 communes, each with an administrator and a council of from 8 to 5 members. The members are appointed by the Governor, they may be German or not, but one must represent native interests, local finance and other matters are submitted to these councils. The native population is estimated at 10,000,000, consisting mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. Estimates of local populations for 1910 are Tabora, 500,000, Dar-es-Salaam 185,500, Ujiji, 175,000, Tanga, 77,101, Bagamoyo, 77,500, Kilwa, 100,791, Lindi, 354,237, Pangani, 68,757. Arabs, Indians, Syrians, and Goanese number about 7,000. The European population in January, 1911, numbered 4,227 (3,118 Germans). Justice is administered in the Chief Judicial Court and in District and Native Courts. In the year 1910, 164 Europeans and 16,084 natives were convicted in the criminal courts. Of the natives 84 were sentenced to death. The military and police force consists of about 320 Germans and 4,540 natives. In 1909 there were 31 Government schools, including 4 for handicrafts, with 14 Europeans and 77 native teachers and 3,821 pupils. Five Protestant and three Catholic missionary societies have schools with over 50,000 pupils. Near the coast forests of mangrove, coco-palm, baobab tamarind, &c., in the higher regions the acacia, cotton tree, sycamore, banian, and other trees. Government forests, 280,827 hectares. Near the coast there are German plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), vanilla, tobacco, caoutchouc, cacao, sugar, tea, cotton, cardamom, cinchona. Fibre plants are successfully cultivated. There are several Government experimental stations for tropical culture and cattle-rearing. In 1911 there were 1,489,178 head of cattle, 2,798,437 sheep and goats. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt, gold ore was extracted to the extent of 7,833 tons in 1911, valued at 943,645 marks (46,400 £). Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities. The production of salt (36,530 cwts in 1911) was the largest yet recorded. The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Saadani, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi, Mikindani, and Tanga, but few of these are accessible to ocean going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. Wide, well kept roads (on some of which rest houses and stores are provided) run all through the colony. The Usambara railway from Tanga to Muheza (218 miles) is open for traffic. Costs of service in the year 1910 on the Usambara railway was 616,900 marks, the receipts from all lines, 1,436,000 marks. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Tabora (528 miles) was completed in February, 1912. Total length of line (1913), 743 miles. There are also Government coasting, river, and lake steamers. Dar es Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, many inland centres, and, at Ujiji, with the African trans-continental line, 30 post offices and 29 telegraph stations. The revenue and expenditure for the year 1912 were put at 19,320,000 marks (including Imperial contribution of 3,618,000 marks). Imports, 1911, 45,891,442 marks, exports, 22,437,760 marks. Chief exports rubber, 5,764,000 marks, copra, 1,909,000 marks, ivory, 708,000 marks, coffee, 572,000 marks, vegetable fibre (mual), 4,011,000 marks, insect wax, 442,000 marks. Chief imports cottons, rice, articles for consumption, hardware and iron. The trade is chiefly with Zanzibar and Germany. In 1910, 333 vessels of 2,000,000 tons entered the various ports. There visited the ports also 3,890 dhows of 37,420 tons.

Governor.—Dr Schuee.

British Consul-General.—E. A. W. Clarke, 1909 (residing at Zanzibar).

**Kiau-Chau.**

Kiau Chau, on the east coast of the Chinese province of Shan tung, was seized by Germany in November, 1897, the town, harbour, and district were by treaty transferred to Germany on a 99 years lease, March 6, 1898, and the district was declared a Protectorate of the German Empire, April 27, 1898. The administration is entrusted to the navy department, and a naval officer is governor.

Area, about 200 square miles, exclusive of the bay (about 200 square miles). There are 33 townships, and a population of about 165,000, white population with the garrison, 1910 3,898 (Germans, 3,806). Surrounding the district and bay is a neutral zone, whose outer limit is 80 miles from highwater mark on the coast of the bay, its area being about 2,500 square miles, and population about 1,200,000. There are numerous German Schools for Chinese, mostly taught by missionaries. At Taing Tau there is a school for European children with 140 and a higher-class school with 145 pupils. For the year 1912 the sum required for administrative expenses was 14,540,000 marks (Imperial subvention, 8,298,000 marks). The garrison (2,391 men) consists of German marines, with a small force of Chinese soldiers. There are judicial officers for European residents, with an appeal to the German consular court at Shanghai, Chinese residents are subject to this jurisdiction only in specified cases. In the year 1909, 225 Europeans and 119 natives were convicted in the criminal courts.

The products are fruits, beans, ground-nuts, sweet potatoes, &c., and silk culture, coal mining, briquette-making, brewing, soap-making are carried on, and there is a prosperous silk factory. Over 1,000 Chinese are employed on the floating dock. At Kiau-Chau in 1910 the imports amounted to 69,875,000 marks and the exports to 60,561,000 marks. The chief imports were raw cotton, cotton goods, and cotton yarn, metals, paper, sugar, and matches. The chief exports were straw braid, silk, ground nut and bean oil, and Shantung pongee. In 1910, 555 vessels of 832,245 tons entered at Kiau Chau, 6,014 junks entered, and 5,550 cleared. A railway, Tsing Tau to Poshan = 272 miles.

**In the Pacific**

1 *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land*.—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Including Long Island, Dampier Island, and some other small islands, it has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles, and a population of 531,000 natives, white population (1910) 728 (Germans, 578). There is a chief judicial court in Rabaul and district courts there and in Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. In the year 1910, 81 Europeans and 325 natives were convicted in the criminal courts. Three Protestant and two Catholic missionary societies are at work with schools in the territory and in Bismarck Archipelago, attendance about 7,500. The development of the Protectorate has been entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, but the administration was transferred to the Imperial Government on April 1, 1899. Area and sago palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods abound. Cultivated area 30,520 hectares, chiefly under coco palms, and casoutchouc. The natives barter copra, mother-of-pearl, and trepang. Horsem, cattle, and goats flourish on this island. Gold has recently been found in the Bismarck Mountains. Imports of the whole colony except Samoa (1911) 8,014,831 marks, exports, 12,026,851 marks (mostly copra). In 1910, 765 merchant vessels of 404,700 tons visited the port of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and the Bismarck Archipelago. The chief harbours are Friedrich Wilhelmshafen,

Berlinhafen and Konstantinshafen. The seat of Government is Herbertshöhe in the Bismarck Archipelago. Estimated revenue and expenditure (for all the lands with the exception of the Samoan Islands), 1911, 2,760,000 marks, including 1,208,000 marks of Imperial subvention.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago*.—In November, 1884, a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, then renamed the Bismarck Archipelago. The chief islands are Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain), Neu Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Neu Lauenburg (Duke of York Islands) and Neu Hanover, Admiralty, Anchorite, Commerson, Hermit, and other islands. Native population (1906) about 188,000, coloured non native population was 398 (mostly Chinese). White population (1909) 474 (364 German). Wesleyan and Catholic missions are at work. In 1908, the total cultivated area was 13,464 hectares, chief products, copra, cotton, coffee, and rubber.

3. *Solomon Islands*.—Germany owns part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville and Buka, but Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands to the east of Bougainville were transferred to Great Britain November 14, 1899. Missionary societies are at work, their schools have about 120 pupils. Sandal wood and tortoiseshell are the chief commercial products. The German islands are placed under the officials of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

4. *The Caroline Pelew (or Palau), and Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands*.—By treaty of February 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands) ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on October 1, 1899, from Spanish to German possession for payment of 840,000. For administrative purposes the islands are divided into two groups, the Eastern Carolines, with Ponapé as the seat of Government, the Western Carolines, the Pelew Islands and the Marianne Islands, with Yap as administrative centre. They all form part of the German New Guinea Protectorate. White population (1910) 320 (Germans 194). The native population (1911) was 55,000. Imports into East and West Carolines and the Pelew and Marianne Islands (1910), 1,067,618 marks, exports, 1,664,558 marks (mostly copra).

The Carolines consist of about 500 coral islets, Ponapé having about 2,000 inhabitants, Yap 7,155, and Kusai 400. The population is mainly of Malay origin, with some Chinese and Japanese. The chief export is copra. The Pelew (Palau) Islands, to the west of the Carolines, have (1904) 3,101 inhabitants, they are about 26 in number, mostly coral, many of them uninhabited, the largest is Babelthuap, which contains the bulk of the population. The German Marianne Islands, to the north of Pelew, have (1904), 2,646 inhabitants, their northern group is actively volcanic and uninhabited.

5. *Marshall Islands*.—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands (several uninhabited), known respectively as Ratak (with thirteen islands) and Ralik (with eleven islands), have belonged to Germany since 1884. European population in 1910, 179 (91 German). Other population, estimated, 15,000. The administration was taken over from the Jaluit Company by the German Colonial authorities on April 1, 1906. Since then the Marshall Islands have formed a district (Bezirk) under the New Guinea government. The chief island and seat of the German Imperial Commissioner is Jaluit, most populous island Majuro, 2,600 inhabitants. Protestant (American) and Catholic missions are at work. There are plantations of coco-palm (1,275 hectares). Imports in 1910, 1,296,958 marks,

exports, 9 277,881 marks. The chief export is phosphate (8,561,000 marks in 1910).

5. *Samoan Islands*.—Among German dependencies are included Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan or Navigator Islands. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, ratified by the United States in January, 1900, Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savaii and Upolu and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands. Under the German Imperial Governor there is a native High Chief with a native council, the several districts being administered by chiefs. Justice is administered by native as well as European judges and magistrates.

Savaii has an area of about 660 square miles, Upolu 840 square miles. Both islands are mountainous, fertile and well watered. Several adjacent islets, exceedingly fertile and populous, are included in the German dependency. The port of Apia is in Upolu. There is a Government Council containing 8 unofficial members (3 of whom are British) chosen by the Governor from among the settlers. In Apia there is a central and also a district Court. 27 Europeans and 452 natives were convicted in these Courts (1910). The inhabitants of the islands are Polynesians, nominally Christian (Protestant, Catholic and Mormon), but native superstitions are prevalent. Population 1910, 34,480 distributed as follows:—Upolu, Manono and Apolima, 20,662, Savaii, 12,816. There were in 1911 490 white inhabitants (284 German, 106 British), also 1 854 Chinese and 1,003 non native inhabitants of mixed race. There is a German Government school with 201 pupils, and mission schools with over 8,000 pupils. There are 60 miles of good roads. The revenue and expenditure for 1911 were estimated at 950,000 marks. Trade is in the hands of German, British and American firms. Except in the 'Plantation District' Europeans may not lease land from natives and cannot buy land from natives except formerly leased. The Governor's consent is required for sale or lease of land in the 'Plantation District, about 7 sq. miles, and the purchase or lease of other lands must be with the Government. Natives cannot contract debts with Europeans. The staple product is copra. Rubber trees are being planted. Imports (1911) 4,066,288 marks, exports, 4 389,983 marks. The imports are chiefly haberdashery kerosene, provisions, &c, mainly from Australia and New Zealand. The chief exports are copra and cocoa beans. In 1911, 63 vessels of 115,108 tons (exclusive of coasters and ships of war) entered at the port of Apia (of these 62 with a tonnage of 112,516 were British), and 67 vessels with a tonnage of 114 085 cleared (62 of these with a tonnage of 112,516 were British). Regular steam communication with New Zealand. Wireless stations have been erected at Apia, in Samoa, and Nauru (or Pleasant Island, one of the Marshall Islands), respectively. Two other stations are planned—at Rabaul in New Guinea, and on Yap, one of the Caroline Islands.

The currency is in marks but English and American gold and silver coin are legal tender. 1l = 20 42 marks, 5 U.S. dollars = 20 95 marks.

*British Acting Vice-consul at Apia*.—T. Trood

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## STATES OF GERMANY.

Statistics of area, population, births, deaths, marriages, emigration, primary schools, universities, and railways are given collectively for all the German States under the head of *German Empire*.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE

(REICHSLAND ELSSASS LOTHRINGEN)

**Constitution.**—The fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed were voted June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, July 4, 1879, and May 31, 1911. By the law of June 9, 1871, it is enacted, 'The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire. The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace Lorraine on January 1, 1874. By the law of May 31, 1911, a Constitution was granted to Alsace Lorraine, by which it received 3 votes in the Federal Council. The Emperor exercises sovereign powers in the country, and at the head of the Government is a Governor (*Statthalter*), appointed and recalled by the Emperor, who lives at Strassburg. Local laws are made by the Emperor with the consent of the Diet, which consists of two Chambers. The First Chamber is made up of five representatives of the religious communities (2 Catholic, 2 Protestants, 1 Jew), the President of the Supreme Court at Colmar, a representative of the University of Strassburg, four representatives of the larger cities—Strassburg, Metz, Colmar and Mülhausen, a representative of the Chamber of Commerce in each of these towns, six representatives of the Agricultural Councils—two representatives elected by the Chamber of Craftsmen of Strassburg, and a number of members nominated by the Emperor—this number not to be greater than the rest of the members, and at present amounts to 13, all of whom hold office for 5 years. The Second Chamber, consisting of 80 members, is elected on general direct suffrage, by secret ballot, for a period of 5 years.

**Statthalter.**—Count v. Wedel, appointed October 18, 1907.

**Area and Population.**—The Reichsland has an area of 14,523 square

kilometers or 5,665 English square miles. It is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts.

Districts	Area, English square miles	Population		Pop per sq. mile. 1910
		1910	1905	
Oberelsass	1,354	517,865	512,079	308.6
Unterelsass	1,848	700,938	688,695	379.2
Lothringen	2,403	655,211	615,790	272.6
Total	5,605	1,874,014	1,814,564	334.3

In 1910 the population speaking German numbered 1,634,260, French 204,262. The number of foreign subjects was 76,886. The garrison (1910) consisted of 82,276 men. In 1910, 53.2 per cent resided in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, 46.8 per cent in rural communes. Chief towns, Strassburg (178,891 inhabitants in 1910), the capital of Alsace Lorraine, Mülhausen (96,041) in Oberelsass, and Metz (68,598), in Lothringen. Marriages, 1911, 13,071, births, 46,930, deaths, 34,081, surplus of births, 12,849. Of the births, 1,265 (2.70 per cent) were still born, and 3,181 (6.8 per cent) were illegitimate.

**Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Crime.**—In 1910, there were 1,428,343 Catholics, 408,274 Protestants, 3,863 other Christians, 30,483 Jews.

There is a university (at Strassburg see *German Empire*), and in 1910 18 Gymnasien, 3 Progymnasien, 6 higher Realschulen, 11 Realschulen (4 united with gymnasia), 1 agricultural school, 1 technical school, 7 seminaries, 5 preparatory schools for teachers, 68 higher girls schools, 2,852 elementary schools, 73 private elementary schools, 491 infant schools, 49 intermediate schools, 5 institutions for the deaf and dumb, 2 for the blind, 2 for idiots.

There is an Oberlandesgericht (Supreme Court) at Colmar, and six Landgerichte. In 1909, 13,421 persons were convicted of crime.

**Finance.**—Budget estimate for year ending March 31, 1912, 3,681,529 $\frac{1}{2}$ , expenditure ordinary, 3,484,493 $\frac{1}{2}$ , extraordinary, 197,031 $\frac{1}{2}$ , total, 3,681,529 $\frac{1}{2}$ . More than half the revenue from customs and indirect taxes, one of the largest branches of expenditure is for public instruction. Debt of 3 per cent rentes in circulation to the amount of 1,265,022 marks, equivalent, if capitalised, to a debt of 42,167,000 marks.

**Production and Industry.**—Area under principal crops and yield in 1911 (1 hectare = 2.47 acres, 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.) —

Crops	Hectares	Metric Tons	Crops	Hectares	Metric Tons
Wheat	137,423	308,369	Potatoes	93,154	670,590
Rye	58,502	82,992	Oats	116,407	175,855
Barley	48,625	93,886	Hay	189,805	303,661

Vineyards, 1911, 28,440 hectares, yield, 164,889 gallons of wine, tobacco, 1910, 1,482.48 hectares, yield, 3,220 tons of dried tobacco, hops, 1911, 3,947 hectares, yield, 3,190 metric tons.

The cotton manufacture is the most important in Germany, woollens are produced on a smaller scale. Mineral products, 1911, 17,754,571 metric

tons of iron ore valued at 2,466,100l, pig iron, 2,908,229 tons (8,810 650l); cast iron products, 70,989 tons (685,100l), sulphuric acid, 32,728 tons (51,500l), coal, 3,083,436 tons (1,636,500l), salt 60,790 tons (80,700l), besides gypsum and limestone.

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### ANHALT

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT)

The reigning Duke is **Friedrich**, born August 19, 1856, son of the late Duke Friedrich of Anhalt and of Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg. Succeeded at the death of his father, January 24 1904 married, July 2, 1889, to Princess **Marie** of Baden

*Brothers and Sisters of the Duke*—I Princess **Elizabeth**, born September 7 1857 married April 17 1877, to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strélitz II Prince **Edward** born April 19 1861 married February 8, 1895 to Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg offspring Princess **Marie** born June 10 1898 Prince **Jochim Ernst** born January 11, 1901, Prince **Eugen** born April 17 1903 III Prince **Albert** born June 18, 1864 married, July 6, 1891 to Princess Louise of Schleswig Holstein the marriage was dissolved December 13 1900 IV Princess **Alexandra** born April 4 1868 married January 25 1887 to the Prince Sizzo of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt

The entailed property belonging to the ducal family is the sole resource of the Duke. Part of it, called 'the select entail, yielding about 600,000 marks, cannot be sold by the Duke without the approbation of the Diet. To the entailed property belong very large private estates in the State and in Prussia embracing an area of nearly 260 square miles

The legislative power is vested in a Diet of 36 members, two appointed by the Duke, eight representatives of landowners who pay the highest taxes, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts, the representatives being chosen for 6 years by indirect vote. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the Duke, who governs through a Minister of State

Population, 1910 331,128 The capital Dessau, 56,605 inhabitants, Bernburg, 33,724, Cöthen, 23,416, Zerbst, 19,210, Rosslau, 11,354 Population mostly Protestant (1910), 12,765 Catholics, 1,883 Jews.

Estimate income and expenditure, 1912-13, 1,613,791l Public debt, June 30, 1911 276,478l, State property, June, 1911, 1,832,344l.

*British Minister Plenipotentiary*—Sir W E Goschen G C V O, K C M G

*Consul General*—H Boyle



## BADEN

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN)

**Reigning Grand-duke.**—**Friedrich II.**, born July 9, 1847, son of the Grand duke Friedrich I and of the Grand-duchess Luise, Princess of Prussia, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, September 28, 1907, married, September 20, 1885, to Hilda, daughter of the Grand-duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau.

*Sister of the Grand-duke.*

**Victoria**, born August 7, 1862, married, September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf, now King Gustaf V of Sweden.

Till 1771, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines, it was then united, and subsequently received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806.

The Grand-duke has a civil list of 78,499*l* (exclusive of the appanages of the other members of the Grand duke's family).

**Constitution.**—The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand duke, the legislative authority is shared by him with a representative assembly (Landtag), composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princess of the reigning family who are of age, the heads of the mediatised families, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the prelate of the Protestant Church, elected for 4 years are eight members by the territorial nobility, one representative for each of the two Universities and one for the Technical High School, three of the Chambers of Commerce, two of the Chamber of Agriculture, and one of the Chambers of Trades, two Oberbürgermeister of the towns subject to the municipal law, and one Bürgermeister of one of the other towns (of more than 3,000 inhabitants), one member of one of the District Councils, and (at the most) eight members appointed for 4 years by the Grand-duke, two being high legal functionaries appointed during their term of office. The Second Chamber is composed of 78 representatives, 24 of whom are elected by towns, and 49 by rural districts for 4 years. Every citizen 25 years of age, not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote. Citizens 30 years of age are eligible. The Chambers must be called together at least once every two years. Members of the First Chamber whose seats are not hereditary, are paid 1,500 marks (75*l.*), of the Second Chamber 3,000 marks (150*l.*), if living at Karlsruhe 1,000 and 2,000 marks (50*l.* or 100*l.*) for the session, with deduction of 15 marks for each day's absence, they travel free of charge on the Baden State Railways during session.

Last election, October, 1909: 26 Centre Party, 17 National Liberals, 20 Socialists, 2 Conservatives, 7 Democrats, 1 Peasants' League.

The executive is composed of four departments—the Ministers of the Interior, of the Grand-ducal House, Justice and Foreign Affairs, of Finance, and of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction.

For general administrative purposes there are 53 'Amtbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissare). For local government there are 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,595 communes (Gemeinden), 120 communal cities, and 1,475 parishes.

# AREA AND POPULATION—RELIGION, INSTRUCTION 903

## Area and Population.—

District	Area Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1910
		1910	1905	
Konstanz	1,610	325,924	311,318	202.4
Freiburg	1,880	564,590	548,305	308.5
Karlsruhe	998	610,784	587,397	615.1
Mannheim	1,386	641,545	588,708	462.9
Total	5,819	2,142,838	2,010,728	368.2

Including a part of the Lake of Constance, area is 5,889 square miles

Principal towns, 1910 —

Mannheim	193,902	Konstanz	27,591	Lahr	15,191
Karlsruhe	184,813	Baden	22,066	Lörrach	14,756
Freiburg	83,824	Offenburg	16,648	Wamheim	14,170
Pforzheim	69,082	Bruchsal	15,391	Durlach	18,896
Heidelberg	58,016	Rastatt	15,196	Villingen	10,924

Marriages, 1911 15,389, births, 61,645, deaths, 38,014; excess of births, 23,831. Included in the births were 1,598, or 2.58 per cent, still born, and 4,998, or 8.08 per cent, illegitimate children.

**Religion and Instruction** — In 1911 there were 1,278,836 Catholics, 826,364 Protestants, 5,408 other Christian sects, 25,896 Jews, and 6,329 others.

The Grand duke is Protestant, and head of the Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod, and whose affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrat). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg), whose 4 suffragans are outside the Grand Duchy. State contributions to the Roman Catholic Church, 1912, 25,392; (besides 5,120; dotation of the archbishopric) to the Protestant Church 23,611. To a certain number of 'Old Catholic' parishes, the State contributes yearly 2,118. The Jews have 16 rabbinate, and receive (1912) 1,122.

Instruction is general and compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes and by the State, and administered by local authorities under the inspection of Government. Public schools in Baden —

	Number	Teaching Staff	Students & Pupils
<i>Universities (summer session 1912)</i>	8	533	4,227
Technical Academy (winter session 1911-12)	1	92	1,576
Academy of Arts (1911-12)	1	16	119
Humboldt-Hochschule (winter session, 1911-12)	1	24	544
Gymnasiums (1910-11)	17	404	5,159
Realgymnasiums, Realprogymnasiums, Oberrealschulen, Realschulen, and höhere Bürgerschulen (1910-11)	49	952	15,948
Higher Schools for Girls (1910-11)	30	812	5,313
Elementary Schools (1908-09)	1,717	7,060	865,546
Normal Schools (1910-11)	12	189	2,368
Technical, Agricultural, and other special schools (1910-11)	260	1,042	32,816

Besides a great number of private middle schools, elementary schools and special schools.

In 1910, 16,581 persons were serviced.

**Finance.**—The Budget is voted for a period of two years. Estimates for 1912.—

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	25,887,150	General debt } Interest and	38 706 040
Indirect taxes	20,701,150	Railway debt } amortisation	
Domains (Crown land) and salt-works	18 281 080	Estimate of building expenses for railways	35 000 000
Justice and Police	9 219 170	Civil list and appanages	1,811 868
Railways (net)	29 860 690	Ministry of State	869,151
Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, of Justice and Foreign Affairs	1 375,885	Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, of Justice and Foreign Affairs	12,028 610
Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction	4,918,400	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction	19 935 543
Ministry of Interior	9 242 245	Ministry of Interior	29 551 890
Finance	8,812 110	Finance	1 127 990
Chamber of Accounts	200	Chamber of Accounts	131 060
		Charges of collection of revenue	21 415 490
		Pensions	9,754 750
		Contributions to German Empire	911,316
Total revenue	184 198 940 (6 709 447.)	Total expenditure	172 853,730 (6 617 687.)

Direct taxes are on property and income, indirect taxes chiefly on wine, beer and meat, registry, duties on succession, on change of possession

There was only a railway debt of 27,143 225/ in 1912

**Production and Industry.**—Of the area 55.6 per cent. is under cultivation, 89.2 per cent forests, 5.2 per cent uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.) Arable land 1,389,320 acres, vineyards 89,192, chestnut plantations 1,284, meadows 528,110, pastures 103,938, and forests 1,460,709 acres (of which 251,150 belong to the State, 651,586 to the communes, 50,363 to other bodies, and 597,610 to private persons)

Area in acres and yield in metric tons (2,204 lbs) in 1911 —

Crops	Area	Yield	Crops	Area	Yield
	Acres	Tons		Acres	Tons
Wheat	103,480	80,550	Spelt	97,020	74,080
Rye	119,450	78,530	Potatoes	217,530	671,760
Summer barley	188,880	102 030	Hay	836,100	1,292,660
Oats	188,860	128,820	Tobacco	19,820	10,810
			Hops	2,570	980

Vines 28,530 acres, yield 8,028,020 gallons of wine, beetroot, turnips, hemp, and chicory are also grown. Mineral produce almost solely salt and building-stone.

**Principal manufactures.** Tiles, jewellery machinery, clocks, musical instruments, chemicals, silk ribbons, cotton tinsnes, felt and straw hats, paper and cardboard, leather, wood work, brushes, and cigars

In 1911 there were 862 strikes and lock-outs, affecting 81,353 working men, the highest number of strikers at the same time, 13,511, 9 strikes were completely, and 19 partially, successful.

**Communications.**—Mannheim is at the head of regular Rhine navigation, 1911, arrival 4,335,734 tons, departure 682,223 tons. The capital

invested by the State in railways is 42,700,000/. At the end of 1911 there were 1,276 miles of railway (normal gauge lines) in operation with 466 stations.

*British Chargé d'Affaires at Carlsruhe*—Lord Acton, M V O

*Consul*—Dr Paul Ladenburg (Mannheim)

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## BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN)

**Reigning King**—Otto Wilhelm Luitpold born April 27, 1848 succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., on June 13 1886

**Regent.**—Prince Ludwig (See below).

### Cousins of the King

I Prince Ludwig born January 7 1846 became Regent in succession to his father Prince Luitpold, who died Dec 12 1912 married February 20, 1868 to Archduchess, Maria Theresa of Austria-Este of the branch of Modena born July 2 1849 of which marriage there are nine children —1 Prince Rupprecht born May 18 1869 married July 10 1900 to Marie Gabriele daughter of Duke Karl in Bavaria offspring Prince Luitpold born May 8 1901 Prince Albrecht, born May 3 1905 2 Princess Adelgunda born October 17 1870 3 Princess Marie born July 6 1872 married May 31, 1897 to Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon 4 Prince Karl, born April 1 1874 5 Prince Franz born October 10 1875 married, July 8 1912 to Princess Isabella von Croy daughter of Duke Karl von Croy 6 Princess Hildegard, born March 5 1881 7 Princess Wiltrud, born November 10, 1884 8 Princess Helmutrud, born March 22 1886 9 Princess Gundelinde born August 26 1891

II Prince Leopold born February 9 1846 brother of the Prince Regent married April 20 1873 to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary eldest daughter of the Emperor King Franz Joseph I Offspring of the union are —1 Princess Elisabeth born January 8 1874 married December 3 1893 to Count von Seefeldt 2 Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875, married November 15 1898 to Archduke Joseph Augustus of Austria. 3 Prince George, born April 2, 1890 married February 10, 1912, to Archduchess Isabella Maria, daughter of the Archduke Frederick of Austria. 4 Prince Konrad born November 23, 1898.

III Theresa, born November 12, 1870 sister of the Prince Regent abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Munich.

A nephew of the Regent is Prince Heinrich, born June 24, 1884 son of Prince Arnulf who died November 18, 1907

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach who flourished in the twelfth century Duke Maximilian I of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years War and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I in 1806

The civil list of the King and allowances to other members of the royal family are fixed at present at 5 402 475 marks.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Crown is hereditary in the male line To the king belongs the sole executive power, but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and

a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräte,' or councillors of the realm—consists at present of 18 royal princes, 2 crown dignitaries, the 2 archbishops, the heads of 17 mediatised houses, and 32 other hereditary 'Reichsräte,' a Roman Catholic bishop, the president of the Protestant Oberconsistorium, and 18 life-members appointed by the Crown. The number of life-members so appointed must not exceed one-third of the hereditary councillors. According to the law of April 6, 1906, the election of deputies is direct and secret. Entitled to vote is every citizen who has completed his 25th year, has been a citizen, and has for at least a year paid a direct tax. Eligible as a deputy is every citizen entitled to vote unless there are definite grounds for his exclusion. The number of deputies is fixed at 168, calculated at the average rate of 1 for every 38,000 inhabitants. Deputies are elected for 6 years. They receive 180*l.* for a regular session (in which the budget is presented), and 15*l.* a day during an extraordinary session, and are entitled during session, and for 8 days before and 8 days after, to travel free over the State railways. Members of the Upper House are unpaid, but have free railway passes.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrat,' or Council of State, consisting of nine members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood royal, and by the Ministry as a whole, made up of seven departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, of Communications, and of War.

#### Area and Population —

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile 1910
		1910	1905	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,686	1,532,065	1,414,224	229.1
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,293	724,331	707,367	168.5
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,372	937,085	885,833	352.8
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,882	600,234	574,898	155.5
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,798	661,862	637,709	200.8
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	3,036	980,868	868,846	306.9
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,360	710,943	682,532	211.8
Swabia (Schwaben)	3,934	789,853	753,177	200.7
Total	30,346	6,887,291	6,524,372	226.9

To the area has to be added 257 square miles for water.

The total population at the end of 1910 was 6,887,291 (3,379,530 males and 3,507,711 females).

The increase of the population since 1880 has been as follows —

Year	Population	Population per sq. mile	Annual increase per cent.
1885	5,420,199	185.1	0.51
1890	5,594,932	191.0	0.83
1895	5,813,544	198.7	0.78
1900	6,174,657	210.9	1.22
1905	6,524,372	222.3	1.13
1910	6,887,291	229.9	1.19

## Urban and rural population at the censuses of 1905 and 1910 —

Censuses	No. of Towns	No. of Rural Communes	Towns, &c. with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c. with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.
1905	255	7,789	804	2,761,647	42.3	7,668	2,782,785	57.7
1910	255	7,720	834	3,079,023	44.7	7,660	3,808,969	55.3

In 1910 the urban population was thus distributed —

	No.	Population 1910		No.	Population 1910
Large towns <sup>1</sup>	8	1,052,624	Small towns	57	505,951
Medium „	19	741,989	Country „	176	397,992

<sup>1</sup> See under *German Empire* for official signification of these terms.

## Conjugal condition, 1910 and 1905 —

	Total (1910)	Males (1910)	Females (1910)	Total (1905)
Unmarried	4,169,138	2,102,941	2,066,197	3,965,758
Married	2,832,648	1,165,334	1,168,314	2,188,894
Widowed	374,918	107,820	267,598	381,675
Divorced and separated	8,997	3,487	5,510	7,482

For occupations see *German Empire*. In 1910 the number of foreigners in Bavaria (exclusive of other Germans) was 134,122 (British, 1,064)

## Natural movement of the population —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1908	50,442	232,397	6,447	28,534	146,179	86,218
1909	48,774	227,226	6,265	28,017	143,225	84,001
1910	49,464	221,528	5,988	26,921	136,846	84,682
1911	50,888	215,208	5,760	26,465	141,547	73,656

## Principal towns, 1910 —

Towns	Dec. 1, 1910	Towns	Dec. 1, 1910
Munich (München)	596,467	Hof	41,126
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	333,142	Pirmasens	38,463
Augsburg	102,487	Bayreuth	34,547
Würzburg	84,496	Aschaffenburg	29,893
Ludwigshafen a. Rh.	83,801	Amberg	25,242
Fürth	66,553	Landshut	25,187
Kaiserslautern	54,659	Erlangen	34,877
Regensburg (Regensburg)	52,024	Ingolstadt	23,745
Bamberg	45,063	Speyer	23,045

The populations of the two largest towns, Munich and Nuremberg, were calculated at the end of 1910 to be approximately 590,816 and 334,768 respectively

**Religion.**—Religious division of the population, December 1, 1910 —

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Jews
Upper Bavaria	1,385,047	114,494	11,652
Lower Bavaria	718,435	7,037	468
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	414,955	508,851	8,998
Upper Palatinate	549,960	48,404	1,395
Upper Franconia	282,999	874,967	2,946
Middle Franconia	251,458	669,502	14,219
Lower Franconia	571,827	126,128	11,925
Swabia	679,552	105,202	3,462
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,862,233</b>	<b>1,942,385</b>	<b>55,066</b>

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 5,916 Old Catholics, 8,017 Mennonites, 164 Anglican, 1611 Greek Catholics and Russian Orthodox, 1,189 Irvingites, 25 Anabaptists, 1,833 Methodists, 5,841 Free Christians, 1,049 other Christians, 1,870 of religion not Christian, 4,240 of religion not stated or without religion, 908 of religion not ascertainable.

There are 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg each with 3 suffragan bishoprics, 218 deaneries, and 3,603 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—Ober-Consistorium—and three provincial consistories, 81 deaneries, and 1,049 parishes. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one at Erlangen Protestant.

**Instruction.**—(For Universities, see under *Germany*) Education compulsory from six to sixteen. In 1910-11 there were 7,600 elementary schools (public and private), with 18,852 teachers (18,521 male, 4,831 female), and 1,045,806 pupils. The year's expenditure on the public schools (7,566) was 3,099,455. There were 333 agricultural schools, with 6,841 pupils, besides 411 winter schools, with 1,820 pupils.

**Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.**—Bavaria is the only German State with an *Oberstes Landesgericht* or appeal court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the *Reichsgericht*, it has a bench of 22 judges. Under it are 5 *Oberlandesgerichte*, 28 *Landgerichte* and 266 *Amtsgerichte*. The number of judges was (1911) 1,888. In 1910, 85,021 criminals were convicted.

In 1909, poor receiving relief 285,269 (128,863 permanent paupers), the sum expended of the ordinary budget, 690,605.

**Finance.**—The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The estimates of the ordinary budget for each of the years 1910 and 1911 balanced at 31,807,430. For 1912 and 1913 the estimates were —

Sources of Revenue	£	Branches of Expenditure	£
Direct taxes	3,185,000	Public debt	847,427
Stamps, fines, &c.	1,704,655	Civil list and appanages	270,123
Indirect taxes	3,490,798	Diet	25,255
State railways, posts, tele- graphs, mines &c.	20,423,945	Foreign Affairs	99,420
State domains	244,511	Communications	2,595
Various	8,878,296	Justice	1,822,351
Imperial repayments	879,506	Interior	2,050,674
		Finance	746,510
		Worship and Education	2,512,550
		Pensions and allowances	1,066,000
		Contributions to Imperial expenditure	2,417,443
		Administration	22,279,608
		Reserve fund	56,825
<b>Total gross revenue</b>	<b>33,510,700</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>33,510,700</b>

Since January 1, 1912, the direct taxes are income tax, trade tax, house-tax and land tax. The estimates of the extraordinary budget for each of the years 1912 and 1913 balanced at 3,120,1631.

Debt, December 31, 1910, 118,887,9021, 94,802,1941 being railway debt. Gross receipts from the State railways (estimates for 1912 and 1913), 15,416,6401, net receipts, 1,500,0001.

**Army**—The Bavarian army, though forming an integral part of the German army, is in time of peace under the command of the King of Bavaria, and has its own administration. The military supplies, though voted by the Bavarian Parliament, must bear a fixed proportion to the amount voted for the rest of Germany by the Reichstag. The Bavarian troops form the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bavarian army corps, not numbered consecutively with the other German army corps, and there are certain differences in the matter of uniform permitted to the Bavarian troops. The administration of the fortresses in Bavaria is also in the hands of the Bavarian Government during peace.

The peace strength of the Bavarian army is between 72,000 and 78,000 men.

**Production and Industry**—Of the total area, nearly one half is under cultivation, one sixth under grass, and one third under forests.

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in 1911, were as follows —

	Area, acres	Metric Tons		Area, acres	Metric Tons
Wheat	717,652	431,397	Oats	1,280,507	741,151
Rye	1,376,387	764,862	Potatoes	924,370	2,510,811
Summer barley	928,700	671,269	Hay	3,193,180	4,628,076

Vines, 51,425 acres, yielding 15,607,242 gallons, 43,487 acres under hops yielded 4,800 metric tons.

In 1911 the output of coal was 2,311,637 metric tons, iron ore, 375,409 tons, pig iron, 166,684 tons, cast iron wares, 171,977 tons, sulphuric acid, 170,089 tons.

The quantity of beer brewed in 1911 was 432,116,080 gallons. In 1910-11, the distilleries produced 3,579,796 gallons of alcohol.

Strikes and lockouts in 1910 and 1911 —

	Number	Workmen affected	Results		
			Entirely successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful
Strikes (1910)	260	18,068	66	131	63
(1911)	266	19,489	68	105	92
Lockouts (1910)	78	19,712	7	67	19
(1911)	18	5,325	8	2	8

*British Minister Resident*—Sir V. Corbett, K.C.V.O.

*British Consul*—Ludwig Bachmann (Munich), S. Ehrenbacher (Nuremberg).

*British Vice Consul*—Arthur Abbott (Munich).

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## BREMEN

(FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN)

The State and Free City of Bremen form a republic, governed, under a Constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and subsequently revised by a Senate of sixteen members, chosen for life, forming the executive, and the 'Bürgerschaft' (or Convent of Burgesses) of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is elected for six years by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. University men return 14 members, the merchants 40 members, the mechanics and manufacturers 20 members, and the other inhabitants who have taken the burgher oath the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the sixteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers, and three merchants. Two burgomasters, elected for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

Area, 99 square miles, population census (1910), 295,715 (1911), 305,734.

On Dec. 1, 1910, Bremen contained 257,980 Protestants (87·2 per cent.), 21,074 Roman Catholics (7·1 per cent.), 1,217 other Christians, 1,251 Jews; others 14,248. Marriages in 1911 2,609, births, 7,932, deaths 4,670, excess of births, 3,262, still-births, 220, illegitimate births, 804.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

In 1911/12 the revenue was 2,498,776*l.*, and expenditure 3,027,448*l.* Thirty-six per cent. of the revenue is raised from direct taxes, 68 per cent. of which is income-tax. The chief expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. Debt, 1912, 15,080,805*l.*, the whole incurred for the promotion of commerce and navigation, and for public works.

Next to Hamburg, Bremen is the largest port for the international trade of Germany. Seventy-six per cent. of the commerce was, in 1911, under the German, and about 9 per cent. under the British flag. Aggregate value of imports, 1911, 196,236,460*l.*, of which 3,810,320*l.* were from Great Britain, exports, 103,390,690*l.*, of which 7,543,670*l.* went to Great Britain.

For shipping entered and cleared, see under 'German Empire.' Merchant vessels belonging to Bremen December 31, 1911, 713 of 898,767 tons net register, including 478 steamers of 754,258 tons. Bremen has several important shipping companies, the chief of which are the 'Norddeutscher Lloyd' with, on December 31, 1911, 253 sea-going ships of 718,549 gross register tons, 81 of which are Transatlantic steamers of 808,553 tons; 49 Indo-Chinese coast-steamers of 71,725 tons and 2 training-ships of 5,833 tons, the 'Hansa' Company, with 73 ships of 257,072 tons, the 'Neptun Company' with 72 steamers of 51,653 tons, the 'Argo' Company with 31 ships of 48,033 tons, the 'Roland Line' with 11 steamers of 54,490 tons, the 'Hamburg Bräuer Afrika Line' with 14 steamers of 39,233 tons, and the 'Rickmers Reismühlen, Reederei u. Schiffbau, Aktien-Gesellschaft' (1911), with 30 steamers of 74,143 tons.

Total number of emigrants who embarked at Bremen, 1910 157,896, 1911, 115,644 Of these, 681 in 1910, and 1,577 in 1911 embarked for the United Kingdom

Railways, 31 miles, owned and worked by the State

British Consul-General.—Walter R. Hearn (Hamburg)

British Consul at Bremen.—Christian Mosle. There is a Vice Consul at Bremerhaven

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## BRUNSWICK

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG)

The last Duke of Brunswick was Wilhelm I., born April 23, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden, ascended the throne April 25, 1831, and died October 18, 1884.

The heir to Brunswick is the Duke of Cumberland, excluded owing to the refusal to give up claim to the throne of Hanover. On the death of the late Regent, Prince Albert of Prussia, September 13, 1906, it was proposed that the Duke of Cumberland having for himself and his eldest son renounced the right to succeed, his second son should be called to the throne. On February 28, 1907, the Brunswick Diet adopted the proposals of the Constitutional Commission which were unfavourable to the proposed compromise. On May 28, 1907, Johann Albrecht, Duke of Mecklenburg, was elected as regent. He accepted the regency on June 5 1907. Married December 12, 1909, to the Princess Elizabeth of Stolberg-Rossla.

The Brunswick regency law of February 16, 1873, enacts that in case the legitimate heir to the Brunswick throne be absent or prevented from assuming the government, a Council of Regency, consisting of the Ministers of State and the Presidents of the Landtag and of the Supreme Court, should carry on the government; while the German Emperor should assume command of the military forces in the Duchy. If the rightful heir, after the space of a year, is unable to claim the throne, the Brunswick Landtag shall elect a regent from the non-reigning members of German reigning families.

The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting of forty-eight members. Of these are elected for four years fifteen by the inhabitants of towns, fifteen by those of rural districts, two by the Protestant clergy, four by the landlords, three by the industrial classes, four by the scientific professions, five by those who are highest taxed for income. The Chamber meets every two years. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry of

State, consisting at present of three departments, namely—of State, Foreign Affairs and Finance, of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs and of the Interior.

Area, 1,418 square miles, population (1910), 494,339. There were only 25,888 Catholics in 1910. Marriages, 1911, 4,123, births, 12,281, deaths, 8,426, excess of births, 3,865, still births, 415 illegitimate births, 1,407.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 143,552 inhabitants, 1910.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of two years, but each year separately. It is in two parts, the first, Staatshaushalts Etat, comprehends the particular expenditure of the State, the other, Kloster und Studienfonds-Etat, principally the expenditure for schools, arts and sciences. For the year from April 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913, the budget of the Staatshaushalt is fixed at 788,220*l* revenue and 748,075*l* expenditure. The revenue and expenditure of the Kloster und Studienfonds-Etat are put at 219,320*l*. Not included in the budget estimates is the civil list of the Duke—55,266*l*. The public debt of the Duchy, exclusive of a premium loan repayable by 60,990*l* yearly till 1924, on August 31, 1912, was 1,481,093*l*, three-fifths of which were contracted for railways. The property of the State consists chiefly of domains and forests and of active funds amounting to about 1,862,200*l*. in 1912, besides an annuity of 131,250*l* till 1932, stipulated at the sale of the railways of the State.

*British Minister Plenipotentiary*—Right Hon Sir W. E. Goschen, G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G.

*Consul-General*—Walter R. Hearn (Hamburg).

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## HAMBURG

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT HAMBURG)

**Constitution.**—The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The present Constitution came into force on January 1, 1861, revised 1879 and 1906. The Government is entrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one half of whom must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remainder must be merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses, but a senator may retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually by ballot, preside over the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years, and no member of the Senate may hold any other public office. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected by ballot by all tax paying citizens. Of the remainder, 40 are chosen, by ballot, by the owners of house-property, while the other 40 are chosen, by ballot, by burgesses who are or have been members of the Senate or of the House of Burgesses or members of various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for

one half the number. The House of Burgeses has in permanence a Committee of the House, consisting of 20 deputies, of whom no more than five may be members of the legal profession. The Committee watches the proceedings of the Senate and the general execution of the articles of the Constitution. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto, and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgeses also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The jurisdiction of the Free Port was, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port, and on October 15, 1888, the whole of the city, except the actual port and the warehouses connected with it (population 1 729 in 1910), was incorporated in the Zollverein. This involved an expenditure of six millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes two millions.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 160 English square miles, population on December 1, 1880 of 453,869, December 1, 1910, 1 014,864. The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on November 1, 1911.—City of Hamburg, 958,079, Landgebiet (4 Landherrenschaften), 85,860. There were on December 1, 1910 28,675 foreigners—9 920 Austrians, 2,481 Swedish and Norwegians, 3,776 Danes, 2,277 British, 7,921 other Europeans, 1,776 non Europeans, and 526 unclassified.

Emigration via Hamburg for five years —

Year	From Hamburg itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total	Bound for the United States	For other Destinations
1907	761	8 489	146,782	155,962	147,285	8,747
1908	529	6 071	41,995	48 595	37,442	11,153
1909	502	5 851	107,182	113,535	98 322	15,213
1910	639	6,857	110 635	118,181	103,077	15 054
1911	612	5,895	80,388	86,895	67,528	19,367

Marriages (1911), 9,007 births, 23,414 (800, or 3.42 per cent, still born, 3,188, or 13.62 per cent, illegitimate), deaths, 15,040, surplus of births, 7,574.

**Religion, Instruction, and Justice.**—On December 1, 1910, 980,071 Protestants (91.66 per cent.), 51,036 Roman Catholics (5.08 per cent.), 3,942 other Christians (0.39 per cent.), 19,472 Jews (1.92 per cent.), and 10,143 'all other' (1.00 per cent.).

In the year ending March, 1912, Hamburg (State) had 244 public elementary schools with 8,858 teachers (2 334 male, 1,522 female), and 120,740 pupils, cost for the year, 16,333,896 marks, of which 18,151,754 marks was provided by the State, 19 higher State schools with 11,662 pupils and 77 private schools with 12,770 pupils.

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the "Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht," or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Principality of Lübeck (Oldenburg). In 1910, 9,814 and 1911, 9,072 persons, in the State of Hamburg, were convicted of crime.

**Finance.**—For 1912 the ordinary revenue was estimated at 10,198,875*l.*, and expenditure 10,198,875*l.* Direct taxes amount to nearly half of the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. Expenditure for the debt, 1,716,555*l.* in 1912 for education, 1,158,112*l.* The Income Tax amounts to 2*l.* 2*s.* per head of population.

Public debt, January 1, 1912, 769,451,839 marks (88,472,591*l.*), incurred chiefly for public works.

**Commerce and Shipping.**—Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany. Value of imports and exports by sea. —

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	1,000 <i>l.</i> 178,835	1,000 <i>l.</i> 159,968	1,000 <i>l.</i> 176,223	1,000 <i>l.</i> 190,771	1,000 <i>l.</i> 210,032
Exports	140,111	128,335	189,624	156,170	168,469

Precious metals are not included in the above figures, value of such imports in 1911, 3,764,889*l.*, exports, 1,442,098*l.*

Vessels entered and cleared —

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1907	16,473	12,040,461	16,507	12,108,209	32,980	24,148,670
1908	16,330	11,914,250	16,262	11,738,768	32,592	23,653,018
1909	17,015	12,184,268	17,117	12,339,129	34,132	24,523,397
1910	17,858	12,656,231	17,244	12,756,786	35,102	25,413,067
1911	17,966	12,176,469	17,888	13,198,677	35,854	25,375,146

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only —

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1907	11,777	10,939,916	11,935	8,024,986	23,712	18,964,902
1908	11,667	10,941,701	11,874	7,773,501	23,541	18,715,202
1909	11,757	11,226,346	12,486	8,112,040	24,243	19,338,386
1910	12,682	11,573,272	12,785	8,776,798	25,467	20,350,070
1911	12,494	12,054,015	13,781	9,325,981	26,275	21,379,996

Number and tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared:—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1907	3,918	3,872,553	204	336,938	2,391	1,934,302	1,730	2,269,854
1908	3,678	3,757,239	187	237,753	2,197	1,815,479	1,648	2,154,597
1909	3,678	3,850,271	182	209,822	2,193	1,815,877	1,646	2,250,684
1910	3,564	3,563,151	175	252,277	2,148	1,861,963	1,690	1,952,787
1911	3,226	3,652,217	147	197,622	3,110	1,919,798	1,275	1,930,622

Sea-going vessels (exclusive of fishing vessels), above 17 65 registered tons, belonging to Hamburg, December 31 —

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total		No. of Crews
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1907	470	271,661	610	1,258,449	1,080	1,528,110	29,556
1908	490	271,373	616	1,237,240	1,106	1,558,613	—
1909	510	278,126	617	1,313,682	1,127	1,591,808	—
1910	529	283,268	621	1,328,170	1,150	1,611,438	—
1911	537	280,153	633	1,407,520	1,170	1,687,673	—

Leading Steamship Companies —Hamburg America line, Hamburg South America line, German Kosmos line, German-Australia line, German East Africa line

Railways, 44·8 miles.

British Consul General —Walter Rasley Hearn.

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## HESSK

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN)

Reigning Grand Duke —Ernst Ludwig, born November 25, 1868, the son of Grand duke Ludwig IV. and of Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, succeeded at the death of his father, March 13, 1892. Married, first, April 19, 1894, to Princess Victoria, born November 25, 1876, the daughter of Duke Alfred of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. The marriage was dissolved December 21, 1901. Married, secondly, February 2, 1905, to Princess Elenore of Solms Hohensohlms Lich, born September 17, 1871, offspring Georg, born November 8, 1906. Ludwig, born November 20, 1893.

Sisters of the Grand Duke —Victoria born April 5 1868 married to Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, April 30 1884. II. Elisabeth, born November 1 1864, married to the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884 widow February 17, 1905 III. Irene, born July 11, 1866, married to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, May 24 1888. IV. Anna, born June 6 1873 married (as Alexandra Feodorovna) to Nicholas II. Emperor of Russia, November 26, 1894.

Children of Prince Alexander uncle of the late Grand Duke Ludwig IV. (died Dec. 13, 1883), and Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1835 (died Sept. 18, 1896), are I. Marie, born July 15 1853 married April 29, 1871 to the Prince and Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg, widow Jan. 20, 1908. 2. Ludwig born May 24, 1854, commander in the British navy married to Princess Victoria of Hesse, April 30 1884, offspring Alice, born February 25, 1885 married to Prince Andrew of Greece, October 7 1903. Louise, born July 13, 1869. George, born Nov. 6, 1869. Ludwig, born June 25, 1900. 3. Emma Josef, born September 24 1861 married to Princess Anna of Montenegro, May 5, 1897

<sup>1</sup> Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, 1879-80, afterwards Count Hattenau, died Nov. 16 1898, and Henry married to Princess Beatrice of Great Britain, died January 20 1909.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I. in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the Congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property but dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,266,000 marks.

**Constitution**—The Constitution bears date December 17, 1820, but was modified in 1856, 1862, 1872, 1900 and 1911. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of mediatised houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, a representative of the University, one of the Technische Hochschule, two members elected by the noble landowners, and twelve life members, nominated by the Grand duke, as well as one representative of commerce, agriculture and industry respectively, while the second consists of fifteen deputies of the towns that have a special franchise, and forty three representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts. Electors are Hessians above twenty five years of age who pay direct taxes. Elections are direct and the voting is by ballot. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for six years one half of the number retiring every three years. The Chambers must meet every year. Members not hereditary of both Chambers who reside more than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the place of meeting receive an allowance of 9s a day and 3s for each night, and travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by a ministry of State, divided into three departments, namely, of the Interior, of Justice and of Finance. The minister of state is also minister of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs, and head of the department of Justice.

For administrative purposes, the Grand duchy is divided into three provinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and 983 communes (Gemeinden).

### Area and Population.

Provinces	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop per sq mile 1910
		1900	1905	1910	
Starkenburg	1 160	488 588	542 096	590 880	505.0
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1 900	282 047	296 753	309 283	248.7
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen)	530	848 824	869 424	882 428	791.6
Total	2,066	1 118,970	1,269 175	1,282,591	482.0

There were 689,198 males and 642,853 females in 1910. Increase from 1905 to 1910 was at the rate of 1.20 per cent. per annum.

The largest towns are Mayence or Mainz (including Mombach and Kastel), with 110,634, Darmstadt, the capital, 87,089 (including Besungen), Offenbach (including Bürgel), 76,583, Worms 46,819 (including Hochheim, Neuhausen und Pfaffigheim), Gießen, 31,153 inhabitants, 1910.

**Religion and Instruction.**—At the census of 1910 there were 848,004 Protestants, 397,549 Catholics, 6,707 of other Christian sects, 24,663 Jews, and 5,728 unclassified, or of no religion. The Grand-duke is head of the Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod, and whose affairs are administered by a consistory (Oberkonsistorium). The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz). The State contribution to the Protestant

Church in 1912 was 319,000 marks (15 500*l*) to the Catholic Church, 171 372 marks (8,586*l*)

**Instruction is compulsory** The elementary schools are maintained by the communes, but with contributions by the State. There are 986 public elementary schools with (1912) 3,417 masters, 569 mistresses, and 213,628 pupils. Continuation schools (Fortbildungsschulen) winter 1911-12, 27 344 pupils. Hesse has 11 gymnasia, 2 progymnasia, 3 realgymnasia, 9 oberrealschulen, 9 realschulen, 1 Agricultural College (Landwirtschaftsschule), and 32 incomplete realschulen (höhere Bürgerschulen), with (1911) 709 teachers and a total attendance of 12 737 6 higher girls schools with (1912) 3 391 pupils and 46 private schools with (1912) 8,645 pupils. The University at Giessen had 1 350 matriculated students, and a Technical High School at Darmstadt, with 1,384 students in 1912. There are many industrial technical, agricultural and other special institutes.

In 1910 there were 8,115 persons convicted of criminal offences in the Grand Duchy.

**Finance.**—The ordinary revenue and expenditure were estimated for the year 1912 to balance at 4,009 962*l*

Direct taxes are income tax and property tax (only to be considered as a supplementary tax) the direct taxes paid to the communes are an income-tax, land tax, trade tax, and rent tax, the indirect taxes are chiefly a stamp-tax dog tax, duties on successions, &c. Public debt 21,796,596*l* 1912 nearly all railway debt.

**Production and Industry**—Of the area, 63.4 per cent. is under cultivation, 31.5 per cent. forests, 5.1 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.) Arable land occupies 916,938 acres meadows and pastures, 249,964 vineyards, 36 865, and forests, 596,804 acres, of the latter 180 169 belong to the State, 222 754 to the communes, 7 931 to other bodies, and 191,674 to private persons.

Areas and yield of chief crops 1911 (1 hectare = 2.47 acres 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.) —

Crops, 1910	Area	Yield	Crops	Area	Yield
	Acre	Tons		Acre	Tons
Rye	175 479	143,209	Potatoes	169 635	639,248
Wheat	77 242	63,268	Oats	143,621	124 547
Summer barley	123,423	118,406	Hay	231,602	388,125

81,861 acres under vines, yielding 8 527,750 gallons of wine to the value of 1 173,778*l*

Domestic animals, December 2, 1907 —Horses, 61,951, cattle, 332 489 sheep 64,648 swine, 384,815, goats, 131,660

Minerals to the value of 193,769*l*, and salt of 34 036*l* were raised in 1910. The principal manufactures are leather, cloth, paper, chemicals, furniture, wagons, railway cars and carriages, machinery, musical instruments, tobacco and cigars, sparkling wine.

*British Charge d'Affaires* —Lord Acton, M V O

*Consul General* —Sir Francis Oppenheimer (Frankfort-on Main)



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## LIPPE.

## (FÜRSTENTUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince, **Leopold IV**, born May 30, 1871, son of the late Count Ernst of Lippe Biesterfeld, and Carola, Countess of Wartensleben, married August 16, 1901, to Princess Bertha of Hessen Philippsthal Barchfeld, offspring Ernst, born June 12, 1902. Leopold Bernhard, born May 19, 1904, Karoline, born August 4, 1905. Count Leopold assumed the Regency in succession to his father, September 27, 1904, but the right of succession was claimed by Prince Georg of Schaumburg Lippe, and the dispute was settled by a judicial court at Leipzig on October 25, 1905.

The succession fell to the Lippe Biesterfeld branch of the house of Lippe on the death of Prince Karl Alexander, January 13, 1906. For the expenses of the court, &c., are allotted the revenues arising from the Domanium (farms, forests, &c.), which, according to the covenant of June 24, 1868, are indivisible and inalienable entail estate of the Prince's house, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the reigning Prince. By the law of March 24, 1898, the Regent draws all the revenues from the domanium, and therefrom makes annual payments to the Landkasse.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, partly replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members, who are elected in three divisions determined by the scale of the rates. The discussions are public. To the Chamber belongs the right of taking part in legislation and the levying of taxes, otherwise its functions are consultative. A minister presides over the government.

Except 5,925 Catholics and 780 Jews (1910), the people are Protestants. Marriages, 1911, 1,261, births, 4,383, deaths, 2,400, stillborn, 148, illegitimate, 196. The Capital, Detmold, has 14,298 inhabitants (1910). Area 469 square miles, population 1910, 150,937.

For 1912-1913 the revenue was estimated at 122,492, and expenditure at 125,613. Public debt in 1912, 63,919.

*British Consul-General.*—W. E. Hearn (Hamburg).

*Recreation.*—Anzeigebblatt für das Fürstentum Lippe.

## LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LÜBECK.)

The free city and State of Lübeck form a Republic, governed according to a Constitution proclaimed December 30 1848, since revised up to July 17, 1907. There are two representative bodies—the Senate, exercising the executive, and the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses, exercising, together with the Senate, the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but the House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every new law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

The city of Lübeck had (1910) 116,599 inhabitants. Marriages in the State (1911) 868, births, 2,768, deaths, 1,825, excess of births, 944, there were 308 illegitimate births, and 65 stillbirths.

On December 1, 1910, Protestants numbered 111,543, Roman Catholics 3,802, other Christians 276, Jews 623, and 'unclassified' 189. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are (1912) 28 elementary schools (9 for boys, 9 for girls, 10 for either sex) with 11,209 pupils, for boys 1 gymnasium (650 pupils), 1 real gymnasium (612 pupils), 1 real school (586 pupils), 1 private higher school (433 pupils), and 2 public middle schools (1,846 pupils), for girls there are 1 public high school (568 pupils), 2 private high schools, 1 private middle school (708 pupils) and 2 public middle schools (1,865 pupils). There are also a public technical school for apprentices, 1 architectural school, 1 naval school, 1 school for engineers of steamers, 1 public and 1 private commercial school, and 1 private technical school for women. Lübeck contains an *Amtegericht* and a *Landgericht*, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. In 1907, 601, 1908 1,006, in 1909, 862 and 1910, 883 criminals were convicted. In 1910, 8,097 persons received poor relief from the City 'Armen Anstalt', which spent, in 1910, 301,245 marks (15,052*l.*)

Estimated revenue and expenditure for 1912, 16,891,800 marks (844,590*l.*) About one-third of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests and industrial establishments, and over one-third from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-sixth is on account of the public debt, 70,401,653 marks (3,520,084*l.*) in 1911.

Total imports into Lübeck, 1910, 4,417,000*l.*, total exports, 2,437,600*l.*

Number of vessels entered 1911, 3,258 of 862,641 tons, cleared, 3,264 of 869,448 tons.

British Vice Consul—D. E. Wilhelm Eschenburg.

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## MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN)

Grand-duke **Friedrich Franz IV.**, born April 9, 1882, son of Friedrich Franz III and Anastasia Mikhailovna, daughter of the Grand duke Michael Nikolaievitch of Russia, married June 7, 1904, to Alexandra, daughter of Ernst August of Brunswick Lüneburg, Duke of Cumberland, succeeded on the death of his father, April 10 1897. Offspring Prince Friedrich Franz, born April 22, 1910. Sisters of the Grand duke are 1 *Alexandrina*, born December 24 1879, married April 26, 1898, to Christian, King of Denmark. 2 *Cecilie*, born September 20, 1886 married June 6, 1905, to Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia.

*Uncles and Aunts of the Grand-duke.*—I *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19 1852, married May 5 1881 to Princess Marie of Windisch-Grätz. Offspring 1 *Marie Antoinette*, born May 23, 1884. 2 *Heinrich Borwin* born December 16 1885. Duke Paul in 1884 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand-duchy for himself and his descendants. He himself became a Roman Catholic. II *Mari*, born May 14 1854, married August 23, 1874 to Grand-duke Vladimir second son of Alexander II. Emperor of Russia. III *Johanna Albrecht*, born December 8, 1867. Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick, married for the second time to Elisabeth, daughter of the late Duke Botho zu Stolberg-Rossla. IV *Elizabeth* born August 10 1869 married October 24 1890 to Friedrich August, Grand-duke of Oldenburg. V *Adolf Friedrich* born October 10 1883. VI *Helene*, born April 19 1876 married February 7 1901 to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, with the title Prince of the Netherlands.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends. Their genealogical table begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 25 generations. The title of Grand-duke was assumed in 1816.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin and of Mecklenburg Strelitz are of an entirely feudal character but in March, 1907, the Grand Dukes of both Grand Duchies intimated to the estates at Schwerin and New Strelitz, respectively their intention of introducing a form of constitutional government. Part of the legislative power (only in the Domain has the Grand duke the whole legislative power) is in the hands of the Diet—*Landtag*. There is only one Diet for both Grand duchies, and it assembles every year for a few weeks, when it is not in actual session it is represented by a committee of nine members. Seats and votes in the Diet belong to the Ritterschaft—that is, the proprietors of Rittergüter, or Knights Estates—and to the Landschaft, consisting of the burgomasters of 42 towns of Mecklenburg Schwerin and 7 towns of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The Ritterschaft has nearly 800 members, but only a few of them take seats in the Diet. The Domain has not a representation of its own. The only elected representatives of the people are the 8 deputies returned to the German Reichstag.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible to the Grand-duke alone. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided as follows, with population in 1910.—Grand-ducal Domains, 198,250. Knights Estates (Rittergüter), 120,454, Convent Estates (Klostergüter), 7,889, Towns and Town Estates, 313,865. Total, 639,958, half rural. The chief towns (1911) were Rostock (65,383 inhabitants), Schwerin (42,519 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (24,378 inhabitants), Güstrow (17,805 inhabitants), and Parchim (10,608 inhabitants).

In 1910 there were Protestants, 615,512, Catholics, 21,043, other Christians, 1,288, Jews, 1,413, not stated, 702. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There are 1,285 elementary schools with 92,912 pupils (1911), Gymnasien, 7 with 1,819 pupils, Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,492 pupils, Realprogymnasien,

2 with 187 pupils, Realschulen, 5 with 1,254 pupils, 6 preparatory schools with 618 pupils, higher private schools, 18 with 2,154 pupils, normal schools, 2 with 398 pupils, navigation schools, 2 with 129 pupils, agricultural school, 1 with 55 pupils, technical schools, 2 with 198 pupils in the summer session and with 808 pupils in the winter session, institutions for the deaf and dumb, 1 with 54 pupils, institution for the blind, 1 with 90 pupils, schools for artisans, 50 with 5,843 pupils. There is a university at Rostock (see *German Empire*).

There are 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There are also certain special military and ecclesiastical tribunals.

There exists no general budget for the Grand duchy. There are three systems of finance entirely distinct. 1. That of the Grand-duke estimated for July 1, 1912-13 at 1,143,100*l*. 2. The financial administration of the States, the resources of which are very small. 3. The common budget of the Grand duke and States, the receipts and expenditure of which balance at 339,345*l*. (for July 1, 1912-13). On July 1 1912 the public debt was estimated at 7,025 6,0*l*. The interest of the railway debt (306,045*l*), and of the consolidated loan of 1896 amounting to 600,000*l* is covered by the annuity of 48,000*l* paid by the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

*Consul General* — W. E. Hearn (Hamburg).

## MECKLENBURG STRELITZ

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG STRELITZ)

Grand duke **Adolf Friedrich**, born July 22, 1848 the son of Grand duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Augusta, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, succeeded at the death of his father, May 30, 1904 married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born September 7, 1857. Offspring Mary, born May 8, 1878. Jutta, born January 24 1880 married July 27, 1899, under the name of Militza, to Prince Danilo of Montenegro. Adolf Friedrich, born June 17 1882.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich II, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich I of Mecklenburg. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand-duke is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having seigniorial rights over more than one-half of the country.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has, in common with Mecklenburg-Schwerin a Diet consisting of landowners and town magistrates. The country is divided into two provinces. Stargard which alone participates in the Constitution, and Ratzeburg, whose special Constitution, framed in 1869, was put in force in 1906. Of the 48 burgomasters and nearly 800 members of the Ritterschaft (see *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*), 7 burgomasters and over 80 proprietors of Rittergüter belong to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

A form of constitutional government is about to be introduced. The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through his Government, at the head of which is a Minister of State. For 1910-11 revenue 236,660*l*, expenditure 226,600*l*. Debt, July 1, 1910, 119,940*l*.

The overlordship of the soil within the State is distributed as follows —The Grand duke has seigniorial rights over 527 square miles, tithed and untithed nobles over 343 square miles, and town corporations over 117 square miles.

Marriages, 1911, 776, births, 2,885, deaths, 2,661, surplus of births, 775. Among the births were 85 stillborn, and 384 illegitimate children.

With the exception of 2,627 Catholics, 298 Jews and 213 persons of other confessions (1903), the people are Protestants. The total population on December 1, 1910 numbered 106,847 (53,523 males and 52,824 females). The capital, Neu-Strelitz, had 11,928 inhabitants in 1910.

*British Minister Plenipotentiary* — Rt. Hon Sir W. E. Goschen, G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G.

*Consul General* — W. E. Hearn (Hamburg).

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## OLDENBURG

(GROSSHERZOGTUM OLDENBURG)

Grand-duke Friederich August, born November 16, 1852, the son of Grand-duke Peter and of Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg, succeeded at the death of his father June 13, 1900, married (1), February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth (died August 28, 1895) daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, (2), October 24, 1896, to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg Schwern, issue of first marriage, a daughter, Sophia, born February 2, 1879, married February 27, 1906, to Prince Ritel Friedrich, second son of the Emperor Wilhelm II., of the second, a son, Nicolaus, born August 10, 1897, and two daughters, Ingeborg Alix, born July 20, 1901, and Alsborg Mathilda, born May 19, 1903. *Brother of the reigning Grand-Duke* — Prince Georg, born June 27, 1855.

The ancient house of Oldenburg is said to be descended from Witdukind the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charles the Great. In the fifteenth century a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinct with Count Anton Günther in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in 1773, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then (1773) gave Oldenburg to his cousin Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp with whose descendants it remained till 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the Kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the Prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the Principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier. Another part consisted of the Principality of Lübeck and another of a piece of the secularized bishopric of Münster. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 400,000 marks, or 20,000 £, and the revenues from the crown lands (Krongut) is estimated at 255,000 marks, or 12,750 £, he draws also a considerable revenue from private estates of the family in Holstein.

By the Constitution, 1849, revised 1852 and 1905, the legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for five years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes. By a law of April 17, 1908, the direct mode of election was introduced in 1911. The Grand Duchy is divided into 29 districts. The Landtag consists of 45 delegates. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments. The outlying Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have also provincial councils, both of 15 members, summoned twice a year by the provincial government.

The budgets are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. Estimated revenue, 1912, 819,245 £, expenditure, 818,341 £.

Debt, 1912, 3,717,404.

The population, 1910 —Duchy of Oldenburg, 391,240, Principality of Lubeck, 41,800, Principality of Birkenfeld, 50,490, total, 488,042 (244,018 males and 239,024 females) Oldenburg, the capital, had 30,242 inhabitants in 1910.

In 1910 Oldenburg contained 371,650 Protestants, 107,508 Roman Catholics other religions 2,359 1,525 Jews. The State Church (Protestant) is under the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The following table shows the public school statistics of Oldenburg in 1911 —

	Number	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Gymnasals	5	68	1 108
Oberrealschulen	3	61	1 240
Realschulen	3	44	985
Höhere Töchtereschulen	18	91	1,608
Bürgerschulen	35	105	2 604
Vorschulen	9	85	1,104
Volksschulen (Elementary)	704	1 457	82,834
Seminaries (Protest. and Cath.)	4	49	573
Agricultural	11	79	561
Navigation	1	6	89
Technical	2	32	342
Deaf and Dumb	1	5	81

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte at Lubeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lubeck and Saarbrücken respectively.

Consul General —W. E. Hearu (Hamburg)

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## PRUSSIA

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN)

### Reigning King

**Wilhelm II.**, born Jan. 27, 1859, eldest son of Friedrich III., German Emperor and King of Prussia—who was eldest son of Wilhelm I., and was born October 18, 1831, married, Jan. 26, 1893, to Victoria (Empress and Queen Friedrich), Princess Royal of Great Britain, succeeded his father March 9, 1888, and died June 15, 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, under the title of Wilhelm II. The Empress married, Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Oct. 22, 1853, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

*Children of the King*

1 Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia, married June 6 1905 to Princess Cecilie born Sept. 20, 1886 daughter of the late Friedrich Franz III, of Mecklenburg-Schwernin, offspring, Prince *Wilhelm Friedrich*, born July 4, 1906, Prince *Ludwig Ferdinand*, born November 8, 1907, Prince *Hubertus*, born September 30 1909 Prince *George*, born Dec. 19, 1911, 2 Prince *Wilhelm Eitel Friedrich*, born July 7, 1893 married, February 27 1906 to Princess Sophie Charlotte, daughter of the Grand Duke Friedrich August of Oldenburg, 3 Prince *Adalbert* born July 14, 1884, 4. Prince *August Wilhelm*, born Jan 29, 1887 married, October 22, 1906 to Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig Holstein 5 Prince *Oscar* born July 27, 1888, 6 Prince *Joachim*, born Dec 17 1890 7 Princess *Viktoria Luise*, born Sept 13, 1892

*Brother and Sisters of the King*

1 Princess *Charlotte* born July 24 1860 married Feb 15 1878 to Prince Bernhard eldest son of Duke George II of Saxe-Meiningen 2 Prince *Heinrich* born Aug 14 1862, married May 24 1888 to Princess Irene daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV of Hesse offspring of the union are two sons Waldemar born March 20 1899 Sigismund born Nov 27 1896 3 Princess *Victoria* born April 12, 1866 married Nov 19 1890 to Prince Adolf of Schaumburg Lippe. 4 Princess *Sophie* born June 14 1870 married, Oct 27 1889 to Crown Prince Konstantin of Greece Duke of Sparta 5 Princess *Margarethe* born April 22 1872 married Jan 20 1893 to Prince Friedrich Karl Ludwig of Hesse.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Theodor of Zollern in Swabia, one of the generals of Charles the Great. His successor, Count Friedrich I built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III, was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273 and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief, and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI was invested by king Sigmund in 1416, with the Margraviate of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand Master, and he, turning Protestant, declared himself hereditary duke. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by inheritance to the electors of Brandenburg who likewise adopted Protestantism. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm the Great Elector under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg on January 18, 1701. His successor Friedrich Wilhelm I, after adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, left his son and successor Friedrich II, called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions of inhabitants. Friedrich II., added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half million inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Ansbach and Bayreuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to nearly 100,000 square miles,

with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III, nearly one half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon, but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, much of Westphalia, and Swedish Pomerania, monding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 106,820 square miles. This was shaped into a compact State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,789,436, by the war of 1866.

At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 15,719,296 marks, or 770,554*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Kronfideikommiss und Schatullguter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

The Royal Fideikommiss was last regulated by Cabinet Order of Aug. 30, 1848. Besides this the Royal Crown treasure founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III, consists of a capital of 6 millions, which has since considerably increased, and also the family Fideikommiss likewise founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III, for the benefit of princes born afterwards. It comprises the domains of Flatow, Krojanke, and Frauendorf, as well as the Fideikommiss founded by the late Prince Karl (Ghenicke). Finally, the Royal House is also entitled to the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern princes.

Dating from King Friedrich I of Prussia (Elector Friedrich III of Brandenburg), there have been the following

#### SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN

Friedrich I	1701	Friedrich Wilhelm III	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm I	1713	Friedrich Wilhelm IV	1840
Friedrich II called 'the Great'	1740	Wilhelm I	1861
Friedrich Wilhelm II	1788	Friedrich III (Mar 9-June 15)	1888
		Wilhelm II	1888

### Constitution and Government.

Various fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus, or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus, or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the Abgeordnetenhaus, and be either accepted or rejected *ex bloc* by the Herrenhaus. The right of proposing laws is vested in the Government and in each of the Chambers.

The Herrenhaus is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the sons of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia, thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members,



fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king from among the rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities', fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight older provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees, sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters', and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants, and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The Abgeordnetenhaus consists of 443 members—362 for the old kingdom, 80 added in 1867 to represent the newly annexed provinces and 1 in 1876 for Lauenburg. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler', in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each, arranged in such manner that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole, the second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third, the third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the Abgeordnetenhaus is limited to five years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has completed his thirtieth year who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of the legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Landtag is to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November, and in extra ordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Landtag must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be a member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them, in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for its own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions

or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination and civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the Abgeordnetenhaus receive and must accept travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 15 marks, or 15 shillings, per day.

Lower House composed as follows — Conservatives, 151, Free Conservatives, 62, National Liberals, 65, Progressives, 87, Centre, 103, Poles, 15, Socialists, 6, Independents, 4.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into nine departments, as follows —

1 *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Imperial Chancellor* — Dr von Bethman Hollweg.

2 *Minister of State and Minister of Finance* — Dr Lohse, appointed August, 1910.

3 *Minister of State and Minister of Public Works* — Breitenbach, born 1856, appointed June 1906.

4 *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction* — Dr von Trott zu Solz, appointed July, 1909.

5 *Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests* — Dr Ehrh von Schorlemer, appointed 1910.

6 *Minister of Justice* — Dr Beseler, appointed November, 1905.

7 *Minister for Interior* — Von Dillwitz, appointed July, 1910.

8 *Minister of Commerce and Industry* — Sydow, appointed Oct., 1909.

9 *Minister of State and Minister of War* — General von Heeringen, appointed 1909.

*Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior* — Dr Delbrück, appointed Minister (without portfolio), July, 1910. *Imperial State Secretary of the Foreign Office* — Von Kiderlen Wächter, September, 1910. *Imperial State Secretary of the Naval Office* — Von Tirpitz, born 1849, Minister since March 29, 1898.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 marks, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 marks, and, since 1905, 14,000 marks "representation money."

For local government Prussia is divided into Provinces, Government districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), urban circles (*Stadtkreise*), and rural circles (*Landkreise*). Urban circles consist of towns of over 25,000 inhabitants, rural circles consist of the smaller towns, rural communes (*Landgemeinden*), and manors (*Gutsbezirke*). For provinces and rural circles the local authorities of the constituent areas elect deliberative assemblies which appoint executive committees. Each province has a governor (*Oberpräsident*), each government district has a president, and deals chiefly with local affairs of State concern. In towns the deliberative authority is the town council (*Stadterverordnetenversammlung*), elected on the 3-class system of property suffrage. The executive is a magistracy with the burgher master as president. Each rural circle has a *Landrat*. Local administrative business varies according to

the nature of the administrative division. The matters dealt with are such as poor relief, roads, light railways, &c., but in rural districts they include agricultural interests, and in towns, education, sick insurance, valuation, collection of certain taxes, mustering of recruits, management of gas, water, and electric works, &c. The Crown controls the administration of all the administrative areas.

## Area and Population.

### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

Provinces	Area Square Miles	Population		Pop per Square Mile 1910
		1910	1906	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14 786	1 064,175	2,080,179	189.0
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9 801	1 709 474	1,641 874	172.7
Berlin	24	2,071 257	2 040 148	89,279.0
Brandenburg	15 883	4 092 816	3 581 856	260.0
Pomerania (Pommern)	11 631	1 716,691	1 684 345	147.5
Posen	11 190	2,099,681	1 986 637	187.6
Silesia (Schlesien)	15 549	5 321 262	4 942 725	335.6
Saxony (Sachsen)	9 752	3 081 275	2 979 241	315.7
Schleswig-Holstein <sup>1</sup>	7 838	1 221 004	1 504 248	290.7
Hanover (Hannover)	14 870	2,042 487	2 789 241	19.2
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7 804	4 126 008	3 618 090	528.6
Hesse Nassau	6 065	3 241 021	2 070 652	566.8
Rhine (Rheinprovinz)	10 423	7,121 140	6 436 337	668.1
Hohenzollern (Hohenzollernsche Land)	441	71 011	68 242	141.0
Total	13,154	40 160 219	37 298 264	324.0

<sup>1</sup> Including Helgoland

### Development of Prussia since 1875 —

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1875	184,179	25 742 404	191.6	—
1900	184 537	29 957 307	222.7	1.1
1906	184 622	34,472,609	256.1	1.5
1908	185 184	37 298 264	255.9	1.59
1910	185 184	40 166 219	297.0	1.64

The population living in towns and that not in towns in 1905 and 1910 were as follows —

	1910	1905 <sup>1</sup>	Annual increase per cent. 1906-1910
Town population	16,608,745	17,378,945	1.74
Country population	21,301 484	19,914,290	1.26

<sup>1</sup> On the same areas as in 1910.

## Urban and rural population --

Census	No. of Towns	Nos. Rural Communes <sup>1</sup>	Towns and Communes, with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards			Communes, &c. with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No	Pop	Per Ct.	No	Pop.	Per Ct.
1896	1,806	52,518	1,840	16,384,323	51.4	51,064	15,470,866	48.6
1900	1,286	52,117	1,968	19,144,609	55.5	51,415	15,637,609	44.5
1905	1,279	51,748	2,068	21,900,088	58.7	50,984	15,888,231	41.3
1910	1,370	51,386	2,460	25,024,116	62.5	50,158	15,071,168	37.5

<sup>1</sup> Including 16,143 separate 'Gutsbezirke' in 1896, 15,955 in 1900, 15,672 in 1905 and 15,668 in 1910

## Conjugal condition 1910 --

	Males.	Females	Total
Unmarried	12,161,517	11,177,281	23,678,798
Married	7,164,129	7,168,027	14,316,156
Widowed	500,917	1,583,157	2,084,074
Divorced or separated	81,169	55,029	66,191

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the section relating to the *German Empire*

In 1910 the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 688,839, of whom 301,710 were Austrians and Hungarians, 137,449 Dutch, 90,667 Russians, 20,296 Danes, 7,602 Swedes and Norwegians, 9,898 British, 10,703 Belgians, 8,832 Americans (United States), 23,029 Swiss, and 4,283 French

## II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl. Still born	Surplus of Births
1903	809,922	1,308,912	39,301	94,779	719,970	595,942
1907	813,038	1,298,291	88,805	97,288	719,604	578,687
1908	811,181	1,308,483	88,834	99,598	782,608	515,875
1909	807,904	1,297,080	57,990	109,134	705,772	591,268
1910	810,415	1,265,615	67,105	98,696	675,148	591,466
1911	821,151	1,225,601	30,874	97,796	732,728	492,873

In 1911 2.93 per cent of the total births were stillborn, and 7.93 per cent illegitimate

The emigration from Prussia by German ports and Antwerp was in 1904, 16,402, in 1905, 16,206, in 1906 16,088, in 1907, 18,905, in 1908, 10,989, in 1909, 12,813, in 1910, 14,021, in 1911, 11,835. Of the total number in 1911, 10,584 went to the United States. To the total, the province of Brandenburg (including Berlin), contributed 2,125, Hanover, 1,831

## Religion

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics. In 1910, the numbers were Protestants, 24,280,547, Roman Catholics, 14,581,829; other Christians, 189,887; Jews, 415,926;

others and unknown, 147,080 Catholics are in a majority only in West Prussia, Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, Rhine Province, and Hohenzollern.

The Evangelical or Protestant Church is the State Church, and since 1871 has consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories, or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old provinces only*. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. Altogether in Prussia there are two archbishops and ten bishops. In every part of the Monarchy the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the Prince Bishop of Breslau receiving 84,000 marks a year and the other bishops about 22,700 marks. The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments.

### Instruction.

Education in Prussia is compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to have their children properly taught or to send them to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils (about 10 per cent.) whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities. The school age is from 6 to 14 years, and the number of children of that age in 1910 was returned at 7,165,744.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia —

	No	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities (1911-12) <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>	1,927 <sup>5</sup>	28,385 <sup>6</sup>
Gymnasien & Progymnasien <sup>2</sup> (1910-11) <sup>1</sup>	872	7,197	121,878
Realgymnasien Realprogymnasien and Higher Realschulen <sup>2</sup> (1910-11) <sup>1</sup>	202	5,317	109,579
Realschulen <sup>2</sup> (1910-11) <sup>1</sup>	171	1,694	86,182
High schools for girls (Lyceum) public (1911-12) <sup>1</sup>	942	10,390 <sup>6</sup>	158,634
High schools for girls, private (1911-12) <sup>1</sup>	234		
Middle schools, public (1911) <sup>3</sup>	629	7,154	123,459
" " private (1911) <sup>3</sup>	934	5,646	62,365
Public elementary schools (1911)	23,684	165,016 <sup>7</sup>	6,672,074
Private " (1911)	262	958	8,498
Public normal schools (1911)	200	1,294	14,715

<sup>1</sup> Winter half year. <sup>2</sup> Incl. teachers and scholars of preliminary schools. <sup>3</sup> Incl. girls' schools not officially recognised. <sup>4</sup> Incl. Lyceum at Braunsberg with 18 teachers and 30 students. <sup>5</sup> Incl. lecturers and special teachers. <sup>6</sup> Incl. regular technical and assistant teachers. <sup>7</sup> Including technical and assistant teachers, but excluding teachers of religion. <sup>8</sup> Including 1,206 women students.

There are also 5 technical high schools (Berlin, Hanover, Aachen, Danzig, Breslau), 2 forestry schools (Eberswalde, Münden), 2 technical mining schools (Berlin, Clausthal), 2 agricultural high schools (Berlin, Poppelsdorf), agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools (Berlin, Hanover), a great number of other schools for various aspects of agriculture, 4 commercial high schools (Berlin, Cologne, Frankfurt a. Main, Königsberg i. Pr.), besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music, the Academy of Posen, &c.

The Universities, the high schools (exclusive of commercial high schools), some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also all the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, &c., under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the Universities of Prussia, see under *German Empire*.)

The whole of the educational establishments (exclusive of agricultural and some technical institutes) in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*) while the management of the higher (secondary) schools and the normal schools belongs to the Provincial School Collegium, under the supervision of the Oberpräsident, who is the head of the Civil Government of the province. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul Collegium is responsible for the higher schools and the normal schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline therein, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the Constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can produce to the authorities the prescribed proofs of their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. Both private and public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered, directly or indirectly, State servants.

For the year 1911-12 the ordinary expenditure for instruction and similar purposes under the Department of the Ministry of Instruction amounted to about 212,000,000 marks (10 600,000 £), besides 14,000,000 marks (700,000 £) for non-recurring expenditure. For educational institutions under other ministries the sum of about 19,000,000 marks, exclusive of non-recurring expenditure, was set aside, so that the total ordinary expenditure of the State on instruction for the year amounted to nearly 231,000,000 marks. The total expenditure for all kinds of schools amounted in 1911-12 to about 600,000,000 marks.

### Justice, Crime

Prussia contains 14 Oberlandesgerichte (see under *German Empire*). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the Kammergericht, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions, though for all cases the court of final instance is the Reichsgericht at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte* or public prosecutors, paid by the State. In 1910 there were 344,770 persons convicted of crime in Prussia.

## Finance.

Effective, ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 following the year indicated in the table (20 marks = £1) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1905	3,400,945,206	3 137,467,213	1908	4,151,150,190	3,968,126,498
1906	3,800,690,662	3,634,936,308	1909	4,608,102,407	4,892,875,416
1907	4,968,702,411	3 737,817,024	1910	4,629,745,554	4,631,155,108

## Budget estimates for years ending March 31 —

Heads of Receipts and Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11
	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks
Ministry of Agriculture	161 214 504	159 394 004	70,646 120	72,555,189
" Finance	659 590 400	714,806 810	238,844,216	236 064,183
" Commerce, &c.	284 8-8 890	296 078 320	267 675 940	267 427 097
Public Works	2 181,784,000	2 581 063,000	1 847 742 000	1,864,407 000
Detachments and financial administration	473,635,935	507,495 935	642,556,814	671 956,650
State administration (Justice, &c.)	244,840,827	260 330,831	819 840 606	852,085,381
Total ordinary	4 885 456 740	4 263 846 450	3 971 814,496	4,078 224 806
Extraordinary	49 658,000	37 598,800	214,000,253	238,007 850
Total	4,084,814 749 (204,265 737L)	4 301 345,250 (215 062 113L)	4 085 814 749 (204,265 737L)	4 301 345,250 (215 062 113L)

The total expenditure amounted (1911) to 5*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* per head of population. The direct taxes amounted almost to 8*s.* 9*d.* per head. Since April 1, 1895, only the income tax, a new supplementary tax (*Vermögenssteuer*), and the tax vom Gewerbebetriebe im Umherziehen are direct State-taxes, the land tax, the house tax, and the trading tax are received by the communes.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered in the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire.

Public debt in 1911 and 1912 —

	1911	1912
	Marks	Marks
National debt bearing interest	1,050 000,000	1,102,338,000
Consolidated debt at 4 per cent.	6,398 878 750	6,090,875,900
"       "       " 2½ per cent.	1,669 837,700	1 591 394 150
"       "       " 3 per cent.	610 000,000	640,000,000
Treasury bonds	94,861 508	91 706,580
State railway debt	2,049 248	2,002,706
Debt of provinces annexed in 1890		
Total national debt	9,531 877,158 (476,583,852L)	9,428,544,046 (471,443,702L)

The sinking fund of the railway debt in 1912 amounted to 189,261*l.* and of the annexed provinces' debt to 2,327*l.* The charges for interest, amortisation, and management of the debt amounted to 20,817,457*l.* in the financial year 1912. The debt amounts to 1*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* per head of population, and the annual charge to 8*s.* 6*d.* per head.

**Army**—The conditions of service have been already described under *German Empire*. The total peace strength of the Prussian army at the present time is about 480,000 of all arms and ranks.

## Production and Industry

### I AGRICULTURE

The number of farms in Prussia, in 1895, was as follows—Under 1 hectare, 1,646,659; 1-10 hectares, 1,236,399; 10-100 hectares, 402,209, over 100 hectares, 20,880, total, 3,306,651.

The total area of the farms in 1895 was 28,479,789 hectares. These farms supported, 1895, a population of 10,948,476, of whom 4,633,055 were actively engaged in agriculture. The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in metric tons, 2 years, were as follows (1 hectare = 2.47 acres, 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.)—

	1910	1910	1911	1911
	Hectares	Tons	Hectares	Tons
Wheat	1,146,620	2,482,912	1,175,084	2,605,041
Rye	4,790,771	8,041,248	4,700,751	4,427,786
Summer barley	836,610	1,868,748	829,070	1,116,417
Oats	2,806,627	5,291,617	2,818,692	5,210,403
Potatoes	2,231,254	52,790,213	2,940,679	25,630,213
Hay (meadow)	3,252,470	14,541,688	3,247,436	10,099,899

In 1911 there were vineyards on 17,100 hectares, yielding 587,197 hectolitres of wine, hops on 1,097 hectares yielding 4,546 tons. On December 1, 1907, Prussia contained live stock comprising 3,046,304 horses, 12,011,584 cattle, 5,408,867 sheep, 15,095,854 swine, and 2,235,529 goats.

In 1905-06 Prussia contained 238 establishments engaged in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which consumed 12,595,787 metric tons of beet root in the production of 1,861,870 metric tons of raw sugar and 260,859 metric tons of molasses. In 1905-6 there were 4,328 breweries in action in Prussia, which brewed 33,600,000 hectolitres of beer, or 90 litres per head of the population. In 1905-06 there were 8,404 distilleries in operation, which produced 3,722,032 hectolitres of alcohol.

### II MINERALS

The output of coal increased from 17,571,581 tons in 1848 to 184,044,080 tons in 1907, and the output of lignite in the same time from 8,118,553 tons to 52,660,597 tons. Quantities (in metric tons) and values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised, and of the pig iron produced in 1908-09—

	1910		1911	
	Tons	Marks	Tons	Marks
Coal	142,771,812	1,417,750,859	151,824,080	1,461,665,285
Lignite	56,644,991	185,441,598	60,581,943	199,078,003
Iron ore	4,823,606	40,298,270	4,948,711	41,624,648
Pig-iron	9,925,612	875,180,891	10,477,968	633,331,938

In 1910 the numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia were: Underground workers, 484,504; surface workers, 147,054; boys (under 18), 24,458; females, 7,566; total, 663,584. The amount of their wages was 800,392,890 marks.



**Commerce.**—The trade of Prussia forms an important part of the general trade of the German customs district (Zollgebiet). This is carried on through the various ports of the Baltic and North Seas, through many navigable rivers and canals, and an extensive network of roads, railways, telegraphs, and telephones. There are 92 chambers and corporations of commerce in the large towns of the Kingdom. There are no separate statistics for the trade of Prussia; it is included in that of Germany.

**Internal Communications.**—On April 1, 1910, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows: Broad gauge, main lines 19,602 miles, broad gauge, local lines, 9,322 miles; total broad gauge 28,924 miles. Narrow gauge, 208 miles. Total length of State lines, 29,132 miles. Private lines, 1,826 miles. Total railway mileage, 30,959 miles. Plans for the electrification of main railway lines are being steadily pushed on. The line between Dessau and Bitterfeld was the first to be electrified and the experiment was so successful that a longer stretch has been chosen, Magdeburg—Bitterfeld—Leipzig—Halle. It is uncertain whether electric traction will meet military requirements, and there will, therefore, be no electrification for the present of strategic railways or of lines which are of strategic importance.

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### REUSS, Elder Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—ÄLTERE LINIE.)

The reigning Prince is Heinrich XXIV, born March 20, 1878, succeeded his father Heinrich XXII, who died April 19, 1902. Sisters of the reigning prince are *Emma*, born Jan. 17, 1881, married May 14, 1908, to *Archibald*, Count of Kunig, *Maria*, born March 26, 1882, married Feb. 4, 1904, to *Ferdinand*, Baron Gnagnoni. *Hermine*, born Dec. 17, 1887, married Jan. 7, 1907, to *Johann Georg*, Prince of Schönau. *Caroline Ida*, born Sept. 4, 1891, married November 7, 1911, to *Martin Christopher*, Prince of Holberg-Rosela.

The Regent of the Principality is Prince Heinrich XXVII, Prince of Reuss-Gera since Oct. 15, 1908.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the old prefects of Weida, who were imperial functionaries and afterwards free lords. All the

heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list, but a great part of the territory over which he reigns is his private property.

The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the possessors of large estates, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue and expenditure for 1912 were estimated at 92,203/. There is no public debt.

Area, 122 square miles, population (1910), 72,789

The population is mainly Protestant, only 1,205 being Catholic. The capital, Greiz, has (1910) 23,245 inhabitants.

## REUSS, Younger Branch

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—JÜNGERE LINIE.)

The reigning Prince is **Heinrich XXVII**, born Nov 10, 1858, the son of Prince Heinrich XIV and of Princess Agnes, succeeded his father March 31, 1913 married November 11 1884, to Princess Elise, born September 4, 1864, daughter of Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe Langenburg. Offspring: I Princess Victoria, born April 21, 1889 II Princess Luise Adelheid, born July 17, 1890 III Prince Heinrich XLIII, born July 25, 1893, died May 13 1912 IV Prince Heinrich XLV born May 13 1895 *Sister of the reigning Prince* Princess Elisabeth, born October 27, 1859, married November 17, 1887, to Prince Hermann of Solms Braunfels, widow August 30, 1900.

The reigning house forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz, a great part of the territory of the Principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and to distinguish them they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number I is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number I.

The Principality has a Constitution, proclaimed November 30 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members of whom three are elected by those paying the highest income tax, and twelve by the inhabitants in general. The head of the collateral Reuss-Kostritz family is hereditarily a member. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. On November 23, 1892, the hereditary prince (Heinrich XXVII) received authority from the reigning prince to carry on the government in his name, and on April 2 1910, in consequence of the permanent incapability of the reigning prince, the hereditary prince was appointed Regent.

The annual estimated revenue, 138,965/ for the financial period 1911-13, expenditure, 138,965/. Public debt (1910), 52,027/.

Of the total population (152,752 in 1910), 147,272 were Evangelical, 3,498 Catholic, 779 other Christians, 375 Jews, 828 not included in these sects. The capital, Gera, has (1910) 49,276 inhabitants.

British Vice-Consul.—R. M. Turner

## SAXE-ALTENBURG

(HERZOGTUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG)

The reigning Duke is Ernst, born August 31, 1871, the son of Moritz (brother of the late Duke Ernst) and Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Weiningen, succeeded to the throne February 7, 1908, on the death of his uncle, married, February 17 1898, to Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg Lippe, born September 22, 1875. Offspring, Princess Charlotte Agnes, born March 4, 1899, Prince Georg Moritz born May 13, 1900, Princess Elisabeth, born April 6, 1903, Friedrich Ernst, born May 15, 1905.

There was a separate Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg from 1603 till 1672, but its territories were afterwards incorporated with Saxe-Gotha until 1826, when the Duke of Hildburghausen, which had been a separate Duchy since 1680, exchanged Hildburghausen for Altenburg, and became Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg. In 1874 the Duke resigned his right to a civil list, in exchange for a charge upon the State or crown-domains (*Domänenfideicommiss*).

The legislative authority is vested in a Chamber of thirty two representatives, elected for three years nine chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, eleven by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets once at least in each financial period.

The executive is divided into four departments, namely—1, of the Ducal House, Foreign Affairs, Worship, 2, of Justice, 3, of the Interior, 4, of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, estimates for the period 1911-1913, revenue and expenditure, 259,946*l*. Two thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains and the remainder from direct taxes. Public debt, 1911, 44,870*l*, which the funds of the State (exclusive of reserve funds in the "*Landesbank*") exceeded by 242,277*l*.

Population, 1910, 216,125. In 1910, 207,825 Protestant, 7,248 Catholic. The capital, Altenburg, had 39,976 (1910) inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants are of Slavonic origin. The peasants of the "*Ostkreis*" (eastern part of the Duchy) are reputed to be more wealthy than those of any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years.

Gymnasias, Realschulen, and teachers' seminaries, 1912, 1,890 pupils, *Bürger-schulen* 5,420 pupils (2,845 boys and 2,775 girls), 204 public elementary schools, 611 teachers (58 female) and 37,821 pupils. Annual expenditure on elementary schools, 95,496*l*, of which 21,485*l* was provided by the State.

*British Consul-General* — A. O. Grant Duff (Leipzig)

*Vice-Consul* — R. M. Turner

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# SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN COBURG-GOTHA.)

The reigning Duke is **Charles Edward** (R.R.H. Duke of Albany), born July 19, 1884, son of the late Leopold Duke of Albany, and Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, succeeded his uncle, Alfred, July 30, 1900 married October 11, 1905, to Princess Victoria Adelheid, daughter of Duke Friedrich Ferdinand of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg offspring Prince Johann Leopold, born August 2, 1906, Princess Sibylla Kalma Marie, born January 18, 1908, Prince Dietmar Hubert, born August 24, 1909

Sister of the Duke is Princess *Alice*, born February 25, 1883, married February 10, 1904, to Prince Alexander of Teck.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was Duke John Ernst, seventh son of Duke Ernst the Pious who succeeded his brother Albrecht, Ernst's second son, in 1699, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to which he added Saalfeld. John Ernst's two sons ruled in common under the title Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld but their single successor Ernst Frederick I (1764-1800) introduced the principle of primogeniture. On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg in 1825, Ernst I received, in 1826, Gotha in exchange for Saalfeld which was assigned to Saxe-Meiningen, and assumed the title of Ernst I of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I., to whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the Principality of Lichtenberg. This Principality he sold, September 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. According to an agreement of July 19 1905 the income of the Gotha domains is divided between the Duke and the State. The Duke further receives one-half of the *excess of revenues over expenditure from the Coburg domains.*

The fundamental law of the two Duchies, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in the Duke in conjunction with two separate chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two Duchies the two Chambers meet in common. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the electors. Every man above the age of twenty five who pays direct taxes has a vote, and every fully-qualified citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy to the Landtag or Chamber. Deputies resident in Coburg or Gotha receive six marks per diem, the others ten marks per diem and travelling expenses. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately, regularly in the first and last years of their duration, otherwise when necessary, the 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the towns of Coburg and of Gotha.

The domain budget is voted for four years for Coburg. The annual domain revenue for Coburg 1909-1913 is estimated at 27,035*l.*, and expenditure 15,985*l.* The special State revenue and expenditure for the years ending March 31, 1911-13, for Coburg are 65,072*l.*, and 66,252*l.* respectively, and for Gotha 216,045*l.*; while the common State-revenue and expenditure (1911-13) of Coburg and Gotha, are 121,784*l.* Public debt, 1912, 89,500*l.* for Coburg, and 122,546*l.* for Gotha, both being largely covered by real property and stocks. In 1910 there were 250,454 Protestant, 4,951 Catholic, and 319 other Christians, 783 Jews, and 670 persons of other religion. The chief towns, Gotha and Coburg, have respectively 29,553 and 23,789 inhabitants (1910)

*British Minister-Resident.*—A. C. Grant Duff

*Vice-Consul.*—R. M. Turner

## SAXE MEININGEN

(HERZOGTUM SACHSEN MEININGEN)

The reigning Duke is **Georg II.**, born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, (1) May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855, (2) October 28, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who died February 10, 1872, (3)morganatically, March 18, 1873, to Helene Franz, Baroness von Heldburg. *Offspring* (first marriage) —I Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851, married February 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late German Emperor Friedrich III., offspring Feodora, born May 12, 1879 married September 24, 1898, to Prince Henry XXX of Reuss, Younger Branch. II Princess *Marie Elisabeth*, born September 23, 1853 (Second marriage) III Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859, married morganatically Sept. 20, 1892, to Katharina Jensen, Baroness von Saalfeld. IV Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861, married April 25, 1889, to Princess Adelheid of Lippe, offspring three daughters and three sons, Georg, born October 11, 1892, Ernst, born September 23, 1895 and Bernhard, born June 30, 1901.

The line of Saxe Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I of Saxony surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The Duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the father of the present Duke. The Duke has a civil list of 394,286 marks paid out of the produce of the State domains. Besides these he receives the half of the surplus revenue, which is estimated for each of the three financial years 1912-14 at 40,738*l*.

There is a legislative organization, consisting of one Chamber of twenty four representatives, four elected by those who pay the highest land and property tax, and four by those who pay income tax on an income of 150*l* or more, sixteen by all other inhabitants. There are new elections every six years.

Budget for the 3 financial years 1912-14, revenue, 527,316*l*; expenditure, 445,840*l*; 81,476*l* of the revenue are drawn from State domains. Chief expenditure, *Matrikularbeiträge* (or contributions) for the Empire, the interest of the public debt the expenses for the administration of the State domains and of the State, and the civil list for the Ducal family. Debt in 1911, 319,288*l*, largely covered by productive State capital.

Population, 278,762 in 1910. In 1910, 271 433 Protestants 5 238 Catholics, 1,137 Jews. The capital, Meiningen, had, in 1910, 17,186 inhabitants. In 1911 there were 2,244 marriages, 7,854 births alive, 4,389 deaths, surplus of births, 3,464. Of the births 250 (2.9 per cent.) were stillborn, and 976 (12.0 per cent.) illegitimate.

In 1912 there were 319 public elementary schools with 903 teachers (785 male, 118 female) and 48,928 (18.0 per cent. of the inhabitants) pupils.

*British Vice-Consul* —R. M. Turner (resides in Leipzig)

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## GRAND-DUCHY OF SAXONY

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN)

The reigning Grand duke is **Wilhelm Ernst**, born June 10, 1876, son of the late Prince Karl August and Princess Pauline of Saxe Weimar, succeeded his grandfather, the late Grand-duke Karl Alexander, January 5, 1901 married, April 30, 1903, to Caroline, Princess of Reuss, who died January 17, 1905 married a second time, January 4, 1910, to Feodora, Duchess of Sachsen Meiningen

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony which include Saxe-Meiningen Saxe-Altenburg and Saxe-Coburg Gotha while the younger or Albertine line is represented by the Kings of Saxony. *In the event of the Albertine line becoming extinct, the Grand-duke of Weimar would ascend the Saxon throne.* Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent Principality in 1840. After a temporary subdivision the Principality was finally on the death of the last duke of Eisenach in 1741, united into a compact whole under Ernest Augustus (1728-1748) who introduced the principle of primogeniture. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory together with the title of Grand-duke was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as a patron of German literature.

The Grand duke has a large private fortune. He has also a civil list of 1,020 000 marks or 51 000 £.

The Constitution was granted May 5, 1816 slightly altered October 15, 1850. It was the first liberal Constitution granted in Germany. The legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament of one Chamber, composed of 38 members, five chosen by landowners having a yearly income of from 150 £ upwards, five by other persons of the same income (one each from the University of Jena, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Handicrafts, the Chamber of Agriculture, and the Chamber of Labour) and twenty three by the other inhabitants. All deputies are elected directly. All citizens over twenty five years of age have the franchise. The Chamber meets every three years. The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand duke but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments.

The budget is granted for a period of three years, from 1911 to 1913, annual income and expenditure 612 769 £. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes, the estimates for which are based on a total income for the population of 9,418,916 £ in January, 1909. Public debt, 145,826 £ in 1908. The debt is more than covered by real property and stocks.

The Grand duchy consists of the three detached districts of Weimar, Eisenach, and Neustadt, to which belong also 24 smaller exclaves. Population, December 1, 1910, 417,149. Marriages, 1911, 3,489, births, 11,797 deaths 7,164, surplus of births, 4 638. Among the births, 375 (3.18 per cent.) were stillborn, and 1,408 (10.94 per cent.) illegitimate. In 1910, 48.94 per cent. lived in rural communes. Weimar, the capital, had 34,582 inhabitants in 1910, Eisenach, 38,862, Jena, 38,487, Apolda, 22,610.

In 1910 there were 898 774 Protestants, 19,980 Catholics, 1,323 Jews, 841 other Christians, and 1,231 not stated.

The University at Jena (see Germany) serves the four Saxon Duchies. The public schools in the Grand duchy at the close of 1910-11 were as follows —

Schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary schools	455	1 159	65 888
Gymnasias	3	56	586
Realgymnasias	2	29	583
Realschulen with Realprogymnasium	1	12	179
Oberrealschule (recently founded)	1	30	40
Realschulen (1 private)	5	38	616
Normal schools	2	5	296
Drawing schools	2	7	375
Deaf-mute and blind asylum	1	10	52

Saxe-Weimar contains two Landgerichte, while the district of Neustadt is subject to the jurisdiction of the Landgericht at Gera, common to Saxe-Weimar and the Reuss Principalities. The Oberlandesgericht at Jena is a common court of appeal for the four Saxon Duchies, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the two Reuss Principalities, and parts of Prussia.

*British Minister Plenipotentiary* — Rt Hon Sir W E Goschen, G C V O, K.C.M.G.

REVENUE — *School* (A), Thuringen (in 'Land and Leute' series). Bielefeld 1902.

## KINGDOM OF SAXONY

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN)

**Reigning King** — Friedrich August III., born May 25, 1865, son of the late King Georg, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father October 15, 1904, married November 21, 1891, to Princess Luise of Tuscany, born September 2, 1870. The marriage was dissolved February 11, 1903. Offspring: Prince Georg, born January 15, 1893, Prince Friedrich Christian, born December 31, 1893, Prince Ernst Heinrich, born December 9, 1896, Princess Margarethe, born January 24, 1900, Princess Maria Alix, born September 27, 1901, Princess Anna Monica, born May 4, 1903.

The King has two sisters: Princess Mathilde born March 19, 1863, and Princess Marie Josefa, born May 31, 1867, married October 2, 1886, to the late Archduke Otto of Austria, widow November 1, 1906, and two brothers: Prince Johann Georg born July 16, 1869, married (1) April 5, 1894, to Duchess Maria Isabella of Württemberg (died May 24, 1904) (2) October 26, 1904, to Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon, and Prince Max, born November 17, 1878, became a priest July 26, 1896.

The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089-1103, he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1108-1123), and Konrad the Great (1123-1156) well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line is represented by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1900 the Elector Friedrich August III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, took from Napoleon the title of King of Saxony which was confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The predecessors of the present King were Friedrich August I (1806-1827), Anton (1827-1854), Friedrich August II (1854-1856), Johann (1856-1873), Albert (1873-1900), Georg (1900-1904).

**King Friedrich August III** has a civil list of 3,741,802 marks per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanage of the Prince Johann Georg, and the appanage of the Princess Mathilde amounting (1910-11) to 349,554 marks. The formerly royal domains consisting chiefly of extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Constitution dates from September 4, 1831, but has undergone alterations up to 1909. The crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency.

The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal who are of age, one deputy of the (Lutheran) archbishopric of Meissen, the proprietor (or one deputy) of the 'Herrschaft' of Wildenfels, one of the proprietors of mediatised domains, now held by five owners, one deputy of the University of Leipzig, the two proprietors of 'Ständeherrschaften,' the Lutheran 'Oberhofprediger' at Dresden, the Dean of the Roman Catholic Chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen in his character as 'Apostolic Vicar' at Dresden, the superintendent at Leipzig, one deputy of the collegiate institution of Wurzen, one of the proprietors of four estates in fee, twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliary estates for life, ten noble proprietors and five other members without restriction nominated by the King for life, and the burgomasters of eight towns. The Lower Chamber is made up of forty-three deputies of towns and forty-eight representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 4,000 marks a year, and the qualification for the right of electing to the same is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year, which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and of the university. Members of the Lower House must be Saxon citizens over thirty, and pay some direct State taxes, and electors are all Saxon citizens above twenty-five years of age who pay some direct contribution. Every elector has a right to one, two, or three additional votes according to (1) the amount of his income, (2) the value of his landed property, (3) the possession of an income (by public officials) over a certain amount, (4) his right as an elector for the Chamber of Industry or the Chamber of Agriculture, (5) his scientific education, (6) his scientific or artistic profession, (7) his age (an elector over 50 years of age has an additional vote). The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day (6 marks per day if they reside in the town where the Legislature meets) during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses may propose new laws, no taxes can be imposed, levied, or altered without the sanction of both.

Last election 1911 Conservatives, 29, National Liberals, 26, Radicals, 10, Socialists, 26

The executive is in the King and in the Ministry of State (*Gesamt-Ministerium*), and in the separate Ministries of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Foreign Affairs, and of War.

### Area and Population —

Governmental Divisions	Area, Eng. Sq. Miles	Population.		Population per Sq. Mile 1910
		Dec. 1910	Dec. 1905	
Dresden	1,674	1,350,287	1,284,397	806.6
Leipzig	1,378	1,234,623	1,146,423	895.9
Bautzen	958	443,548	426,420	467.5
Chemnitz	799	920,548	851,130	1151.6
Zwickau	983	857,659	800,231	872.4
Total	5,787	4,806,661	4,508,601	839.8



The growth of the population is shown in the following table —

Year	Population	Density per Sq Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year	Population	Density per Sq Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.
1875	2,760,559	471	1.99	1900	4,302,216	730.6	2.19
1885	3,182,008	545	1.41	1905	4,508,601	779.1	1.46
1895	3,787,688	654.5	1.38	1910	4,506,661	839.6	1.32

The conjugal condition of the population was as follows in 1910 —

	Males	Females	Total
Children	784,656	790,612	1,575,168
Adults—			
Unmarried	558,954	557,231	1,111,185
Married	916,325	914,939	1,831,174
Widowed	54,798	198,603	248,396
Divorced or separated	14,265	26,473	40,738

Saxony contains (1900) 47,009 Lusatian Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. In 1900 there were 161,534 foreigners (exclusive of Germans belonging to other German States).

The movement of the population is shown in the following table —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1909	38,641	141,480	4,769	20,082	57,786	80,955
1910	38,907	134,009	4,599	20,115	72,251	7,649
1911	41,286	180,257	4,374	19,790	79,750	46,133

The population of the principal towns was, 1910 (including the municipalities incorporated up to July 1, 1912) —

Leipzig	560,859	Zittau	37,064	Reichenbach	29,689
Dresden	450,665	Freiberg	36,337	Grimmitschan	28,618
Chemnitz	287,807	Meissen	8,845	Morano	25,470
Plauen	121,272	Bautzen	82,764	Glauchau	25,156
Zwickau	73,542				

**Religion.**—Although the royal family is Roman Catholic, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. In 1910, Lutherans, 4,501,510, Roman Catholics, 238,872, Reformists, 16,531, other Christians, 30,548, Jews, 17,587, unclassified, 6,613. Of the Lutheran Church, the chief governing body is the 'Landes-Conistorium' or National Consistory at Dresden, and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 35 clerical and 42 lay members (1901).

**Instruction.**—In 1911, there were 2,803 public Protestant and 56 Roman Catholic common schools, 58 private and chapter schools, and 1,948 advanced common schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,865, with a total attendance of 971,915. In addition there were 1 technical high school at Dresden (winter term, 1911-12, 1,186 students), 1 mining academy at Freiberg

(358 students), 1 forestry academy at Tharandt (109 students), and 1 veterinary high school at Dresden (280 students), further, 19 Gymnasias, 18 Realgymnasias, 5 'Oberrealschulen', 29 'Realschulen', 26 seminaries, 5 higher girls schools and 'Studienanstalten' (1912) altogether 108 educational establishments, with a total attendance of 82,927 (1911), exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, manual, and art institutes. The University of Leipzig is one of the largest in Germany (5,170 students) See under *Germany*

**Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.**—Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht', at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte', and 111 'Amtsgerichte'. The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig. In 1909, 80,798 persons were convicted of criminal offences.

Recent statistics of pauperism are not available

**Finance.**—The financial period extends over a term of two years. The budget for each of the two years 1912-13 estimated the receipts from State property and taxes at 19,161,297*l.*, and the cost of working and of collection at 13,556,886*l.* the surplus being 5,604,411*l.* Other receipts were estimated at 8,499,836*l.*, and expenditure at 9,104,247*l.*, so that the ordinary revenue and expenditure balanced at 22,661,133*l.* The extraordinary expenditure for 1912-1913 was put at 3,834,885*l.* More than one half of the total revenue is derived from domains, forests, and State railways. Expenditure on public debt, 1,939,475*l.* for each of the years 1910 and 1911. Public debt, 1911, 43,494,725*l.* incurred almost entirely on railways and telegraphs, and other works of public utility.

**Production and Industry.**—Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal working are also important.

In 1911, of the total area, 2,466,864 acres were under cultivation, viz. — 2,028,246 acres (82.22 per cent.) arable, 422,870 acres (17.12 per cent.) meadow, 15,639 acres (0.63 per cent.) pasture, 809 acres (0.03 per cent.) vineyard, besides 950,256 acres under wood, of which 425,588 acres belonged to the State.

Areas under the chief crops in acres and the yield in metric tons (of 2,204 lbs.) in 1910 —

Crop	Acres	Metric tons	Crop	Acres	Metric tons
Wheat	164,771	147,441	Oats	479,819	813,711
Rye	516,100	86,551	Potatoes	811,081	296,854
Barley	84,084	40,306	Hay	422,810	891,607

On May 1, 1911, the factory hands in Saxony were returned at 757,518, of whom 494,848 were males and 262,670 females, 246,069 were engaged in the textile industry, 191,208 in the manufacture of machinery and tools, 54,489 in industries connected with stone and earth, and 47,627 in those connected with paper and leather. The total number of factories and industrial establishments was 80,623. The following shows the mining statistics for five years —

Year	Coal Mines				Other Mines			Total			
	No. of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks
			Coal	Lignite							
1907	199	28,951	4,878,431	2,485,548	69,455	84	2,504	1,819	143	31,455	71,274
1908	105	31,890	7,908,600		76,788	28	9,878	542	133	31,209	77,810
1909	103	32,437	8,209,000		78,915	34	9,159	1,358	137	34,596	77,478
1910	110	33,384	8,635,000		78,950	39	1,941	1,438	189	35,335	79,468
1911	108	32,964	5,066,000	4,330,000	76,500	28	1,072	1,818	186	34,006	77,828

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of mines not worked

In 1910 the Saxon iron-foundries produced 512,844 metric tons of finished iron, value 4,697,403<sup>1</sup>. In 1910-1911, 487 breweries produced 87,796,560 gallons of beer, and 554 distilleries consumed 113,163 metric tons and 294,347 gallons of raw material in the manufacture of spirits and produced 2,696,785 gallons of pure alcohol.

*British Minister Resident* — A. C. Grant Duff (residing at Dresden)

*British Consul* — Ch. W. Palmé (residing at Dresden)

There are vice-Consuls at Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz

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## SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

The reigning Prince is Adolf, born February 23, 1883, son of Prince Stephen Georg, succeeded his father April 29, 1911 *Brothers and Sister* — 1 Prince Moritz, born March 11, 1884 2 Prince Wolrad, born April 19, 1887 3 Prince Stephan, born June 21, 1891 4 Prince Heinrich, born September 23, 1894 5 Prince Friedrich Christian, born January 5, 1908 6 Princess Elisabeth, born May 31, 1908

*Uncles and Aunts of the Reigning Prince*. — 1 Princess Hermine, born Oct. 5, 1845 married, February 14, 1878, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg who died July 28, 1894. 2 Prince Hermann, born May 19, 1848. 3 Prince Otto, born Sept. 18, 1854 married (cong.) November 28, 1892, to Anna von Köppen, styled Countess von Hagenburg. 4 Prince Adolf, born July 23, 1859, married, November 19, 1900, to Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the late Emperor Friedrich. The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name who lived in the sixteenth century

Area, 181 sq miles population (1910), 48,656

There is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

For the financial year 1911 the revenue and expenditure were 45,130*l*. Public debt, 19,000*l*.

Except 653 Catholics and 246 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the residence town, had, in 1910, 6,740 inhabitants.

*British Consul-General*—W. B. Hearn (Hamburg).

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## SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT

(FÜRSTENTUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT)

The reigning Prince is Gunther, born August 21, 1852, succeeded his cousin Prince Georg, Jan. 19, 1890, married December 9, 1891, to Princess Anna Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Albrecht VII, 1605, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 300,000 marks. The State domains are the property of the reigning family.

For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four elected by the highest assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies are elected for three years.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1909-11 the annual public income and expenditure were settled at 144,766*l* each. Public debt (1911), 227,208*l*.

Area, 368 sq miles, population (1910), 100,702, Protestant (1910), 99,210, Catholics, 1,288, other Christian sects, 88, and Jews, 78. Rudolstadt, the capital, had (1910) 12,937 inhabitants.

## SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN

(FÜRSTENTUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN)

Since the decease on March 28, 1909, of Prince Karl Gunther, the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen has been united with Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt by a personal bond of union under the government of Prince Günther. (See Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt).

The princes of the house of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family. The small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna. But it is now transferred to the State and in return for its use the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen receives an annual grant (Domaneurente) of 25,000*l*.

Restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet which consists of eighteen members, six appointed by the Prince, six elected by certain highly taxed landowners and others, and six elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a Government divided into five departments.

For the years 1912 to 1915 the annual revenue and expenditure are estimated to amount to 170,887*l*. Public debt (April 1, 1912), 301,584*l*. In the debt is included a railway loan of 115,000*l*, against which there are claims amounting to 112,000*l*.

Area, 833 sq miles, population (1910), 89,917, mostly Protestant. The chief towns, Sonderhausen and Arnstadt, have respectively 7,769 and 17,841 inhabitants.

## WALDECK

(FÜRSTENTUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince, **Friedrich**, born January 20, 1865, the son of Prince George Victor and Princess Helena of Nassau, succeeded at the death of his father May 12, 1893, married, August 9 1895, to Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg Lippe, offspring Prince Josias, born May 18, 1896, Prince Max born September 13, 1898, Princess Helene, born December 22, 1899, Prince Georg Wilhelm, born March 10, 1902.

Brother and sisters of the reigning prince are —I. Princess Pauline born October 10 1855 married, May 1 1891 to the Hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim Steinfurt II. Princess Emma, born August 2, 1856 married January 7, 1879 King Willem III of the Netherlands widow November 20, 1890 III. Princess Helene born February 17 1861 married, April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold Duke of Albany son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain widow March 26, 1884. IV. Princess Elisabeth born September 6, 1873 married, May 3, 1890, to Alexander hereditary Count of Erbach-Schönburg. V. Prince Wolrad-Friedrich (brother on the father's side), born June 22, 1892.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, a Treaty of Accession was signed by the Prince on July 14, 1867 by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years retaining merely nominal power and renewed November 24 1877 till January 1 1888. A Treaty made March 2, 1887 continued the arrangement for the future, making it terminable on notice given.

There is a legislative assembly of fifteen members, with authority restricted to purely local affairs. In terms of the 'Treaty of Accession' all public officials are appointed by the King of Prussia, and take the oath of fidelity to him. Prussia also manages the finances of the Principality.

The revenue and expenditure for 1912 was 74 870*l*, and for 1913, 75,800*l*.

The debt on July 1, 1910, was 77,595*l*.

Area, 433 sq miles population (1910), 61,707 (30,544 males and 31 163 females) Protestants, 57,817, Catholics, 2,858; other Christians 393 Jews, 590 unclassified, 49 The residence town, Arolsen, had 1,793 inhabitants in 1910

*British Minister Resident* —A. C. Grant Duff (residing at Dresden)

*Consul-General* —W. B. Hearn (Hamburg)

## Reference

Waldeckischer Landes-Kalender Mengershausen. Annual.

## WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King —**Wilhelm II.**, born February 25, 1848, son of the late Prince Friedrich of Württemberg (cousin of the late king Karl I) and of the late Princess Katharine of Württemberg (sister of the late king), ascended the throne on the death of Karl I, October 6, 1891 Married (1),

February 15 1877, to Princess *Marie* of Waldeck Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882, issue Princess *Pauline*, born December 18, 1877, married October 29, 1898 to Prince Friedrich of Wied (2), April 8, 1886, Princess *Charlotte* of Schaumburg Lippe, born October 10, 1864

The former Duchy of Württemberg became, with a large increase of territory an electorate in 1803, and was erected into a Kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to 102,299*l* with additional grants of 2,528*l* for the other members of the royal family

**Constitution and Government**—Württemberg is a constitutional hereditary Monarchy, the Constitution of which bears date September 25, 1819, but certain changes were made by the law of July 16, 1906. The Constitution vests certain powers in the Landstände or two 'Estates' of the realm, called together at least every two years to discuss and sanction the estimates. In the first chamber are: 1. The princes of the Royal House, 2. the heads of princely or countly (gräfllich) families to whose possessions a vote in the imperial or provincial diet was formerly annexed, also the heads of 2 other families conditionally, 3. members (not more than 6) appointed by the King, 4. 8 members of knightly rank, 5. 6 ecclesiastical dignitaries, 6. a representative of the University of Tübingen, and one of the technical high school of Stuttgart, 7. 2 representatives of commerce and industry, 2 of agriculture, and 1 of handicrafts. The second chamber consists of: 1. a deputy from each district (Oberamtsbezirk), 2. 6 deputies from Stuttgart, and 1 from each of 6 other towns, 3. 9 deputies from the Neckar and Jagst circle, and 8 from the Black Forest and Danube circle. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for 6 years, and they must be thirty years of age, property qualification is not necessary. The president of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the king, the vice-president is elected by the Chamber from among the mediatised princes and nobles (royal princes and life members being ineligible), the president and vice-president of the Second Chamber are both elected by the deputies. When the Chambers are not sitting they are represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the Constitution. It is composed of a president and twelve members six of whom, together with the president are nominated by the king while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers. Members of both Chambers receive 15 marks a day for attendance, a free pass over the railways, reimbursement of incidental travelling expenses.

Last election 1906. Conservatives, 15, German Party, 18, Socialists 16, People's Party, 23, Centre, 25.

The executive is a Ministry of State of six ministerial departments. The heads being the Ministers of Justice, of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House, to whose province belongs also the administration of the State railways, posts, and telegraphs, of the Interior, of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education, of War, and of Finance. There is also a Privy Council (Geheimer Rat), of which the Ministers and some Councillors (Wirkliche Staatsräte) are members, and which the sovereign has a right to consult on all occasions.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 circles (Kreise). 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,892 communes (Gemeinden).

## Area and Population —

Circles	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Population per Sq. Mile 1910
		1910	1905	
Neckar	1,286	882,569	811,478	685.5
Black Forest (Schwarzwald)	1,844	570,620	541,662	309.6
Jagst	1,985	414,969	407,059	209.0
Danube (Donau)	2,419	569,216	541,980	239.0
Total	7,534	2,437,574	2,302,179	323.5

In 1910 there were 1,192,392 males and 1,245,182 females.

In 1910, 872,192, or 35.8 per cent., lived in communes of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,565,382, or 65.5 per cent., in other communes. Foreigners, 25,848 in 1910. According to the last census of employment (1907) of the total population of 2,338,010 882,421 were engaged in agricultural pursuits, 934,971 in industry, 224,077 in trade and commerce, 10,971 in domestic service, 124,431 in the army and the professions, and 161,139 without any calling.

The movement of the population for five years was —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1907	18,626	77,828	2,098	6,365	46,206	31,622
1908	18,073	78,584	2,216	6,648	47,010	31,574
1909	17,511	77,012	2,199	6,303	45,560	31,452
1910	17,449	74,016	1,885	6,146	43,611	30,405
1911	17,964	71,658	1,971	6,027	45,525	26,133

The population in 1910 of the largest towns was as follows —

Stuttgart <sup>1</sup>	286,218	Göppingen	22,373	Schwenningen	15,411
Ulm	56,109	Gmünd	21,312	Feuerbach	14,244
Heilbronn	42,683	Tübingen	19,076	Zuffenhausen	12,752
Esslingen	32,216	Heidenheim	17,780	Ebingen	11,423
Bietingen <sup>1</sup>	29,763	Tuttlingen	15,862	Aalen	11,247
Ludwigsburg <sup>1</sup>	24,926	Ravensburg	15,594		

<sup>1</sup> Including extensions.

**Religion.**—The various creeds were distributed as follows at the census of 1910:—

Kreise	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Other Christians	Jews	Others
Neckar	792,176	105,817	7,404	6,276	1,064
Black Forest	418,409	147,807	3,381	1,359	164
Jagst	275,976	125,475	1,048	2,412	56
Danube	514,626	551,294	1,080	1,935	286
Total	1,471,182	789,925	12,863	11,982	1,561

In the king is vested the right of guardianship and direction over the churches, and, so far as he belongs to the Evangelical Church also the conservation of the episcopal rights in this church. The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of one president, nine councillors, and six general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Tübingen, Hail, and Ulm. The representative body of the Evangelical ecclesiastical communes is the Evangelical Landes synode, consisting of 25 clerical and 25 lay representatives of the dioceses and 1 of the evangelical theological faculty of the university, with 3 clerical and 3 lay members appointed by the evangelical princes. It meets at least every six years, oftener if necessary. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his see at Rottenburg, and is suffragan to the archbishop of Freiburg in Baden. The State exercises its rights over the Catholic Church through the Catholic Kirchenrat, which is appointed by the king and is subject to the Ministry of Worship. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde), nominated by the king on the proposition of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education.

**Instruction**—Education is compulsory, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to official returns, there is not an individual above the age of ten unable to read and write. In 1911 there were 2,250 places with elementary schools with 6,081 teachers, attended by 362,708 pupils, 104 Realschulen with 17,009 pupils, 22 grammar schools (Elementarschulen) with 4,939 pupils, 18 gymnasia, of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, 6 Realgymnasias, 5 Progymnasias and 7 Real progymnasias, 50 Latin schools, having together 9,287 scholars. For girls there are 23 high schools with 6,776 pupils and 1 gymnasium with 76 pupils. There are, besides, the Technical High School at Stuttgart, the Veterinary High School at Stuttgart, the Agricultural High School at Hohenheim, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The State funds appropriated to education amounted in 1909-10 to 586,100. For Tübingen University, see under Germany.

**Justice**—In addition to other tribunals there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart. In 1909-20,029 persons were convicted of crimes.

**Finance**—Estimated revenue and expenditure for two years ending March 31—

Sources of Revenue	1911-12	1912-13
	Marks	Marks
Forests, Farms, Mines, Metal, and Salt Works	14,213,212	13,701,342
Commercial Revenues—Railway net receipts	20,095,133	21,281,290
Post Office, Telegraph, Steamers	7,787,695	8,819,740
Miscellaneous	756,106	1,552,656
Direct Taxes—Income, Land, House, Trade and other Taxes	31,924,950	32,619,950
Indirect Taxes—On Business Transactions	3,852,850	4,046,600
Taxes on Wine and Beer	15,833,000	15,833,000
Fees and Law Expenses	8,910,000	6,940,000
On Successions and Gifts	674,400	674,400
German Empire—Quotas from Customs, &c.	6,770,000	6,770,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>107,817,346</b> <b>(£5,390,867)</b>	<b>112,218,984</b> <b>(£5,610,949)</b>



Branches of Expenditure	1911	1912
	Marks	Marks
Civil List	2,043,696	2,043,696
Appointments and Dowries	70,874	75,874
National Debt—Interest and Sinking Fund	25,964,729	27,375,801
Annuities, &c.	823,907	692,650
Pensions—Ecclesiastical Civil and Military	10,306,105	11,180,145
Others	1,132,096	1,106,256
Privy Council &c.	102,780	102,780
Ministry of Justice	6,708,889	6,799,259
Foreign Affairs	702,668	302,868
the Interior	12,732,097	12,814,344
Worship and Education	20,564,756	21,579,575
Postal	6,759,448	6,714,443
Parliament, Expenses of	442,910	442,940
General Purposes Fund	50,000	50,000
German Empire—Matricular contribution to	17,057,025	17,327,025
Postage	1,000,000	1,000,000
Increase in Salaries in the Civil Service	8,190,806	9,219,751
Total Expenditure	108,886,636 (£5,444,831)	112,668,151 (£5,623,468)

Public debt, 30,425,976*l* divided into the general debt and the railway debt. The latter amounted to 28,924,116*l* on April 1 1911

**Army**—The troops of Wurtemberg form the 13 corps of the German army (q.v.) Their strength on a peace footing is about 24,454

**Industry**—Wurtemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 2,938,900 acres, or 64 per cent. of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,482,240 acres, or 31 per cent. under forest.

Areas under the principal crops and yield in metric tons in 1911 —

	1911			1911	
	Acres	Yield tons		Acres	Yield tons
Wheat	104,611	71,116	Oats	371,967	224,514
Rye	49,601	21,744	Potatoes	25,312	755,170
Barley	250,287	177,771	Hay	1,081,877	1,834,160
Sweet	286,220	173,689	Hoofs	959	2,158

In 1912 wheat, spelt and rye produced 346,000 tons barley 171,000 tons 195,700 potatoes, 1,297,200 hoofs 22,260 (all preliminary figures)

Vines 37,603 acres yield 3,643,134 gallons of wine. In 1910 were produced 87,686,676 gallons of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in 1910 was 218,850*l*. There are active iron foundries and salt works.

**British Minister**—Sir V. Corbett K.C.V.O. (residing at Munich)

**Consul at Stuttgart**—J. H. H. Gastrell

### References

The following publications of the Royal Statistical Landesamt, Stuttgart: *Württembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik und Landeskunde*. Mitteilungen des k. Statistischen Landesamts. Das Königreich Württemberg. Eine Beschreibung von Land, Volk, und Staat. 5 Bände Stuttgart, 1892-1896. Das Königreich Württemberg. Eine Beschreibung nach Kreisen, Oberämtern, und Gemeinden. 4 Bände Stuttgart, 1894. Oberamtsbeschreibungen, nebst Folge. Kartewerk des Königreichs Württemberg. Hauptamtsamt des Königreichs Württemberg. The new series of "Württembergische Jahrbücher" contains *Chronicle and Geography* for the past year and copious lists of publications, official and other relating to the kingdom, in addition to much historical and statistical information concerning the population and products of Württemberg.

*Reisner's Southern Germany* 16th ed. Leipzig, 1907

## GREECE

(KINGDOM OF HELLAS)

### Reigning King

**Konstantinos I**, born August 2nd, 1868, the eldest son of Georgios (George I) succeeded on the assassination of his father March 18 1913, married October 27 1889, to Queen Sophia, born June 14, 1870 Princess of Prussia sister of the Emperor William II

### Children of the King

I Prince *Georgios*, born July 19, 1890 II Prince *Alexandros* born August 1, 1893 III Princess *Helena* born May 2 1898 IV Prince *Pavlos*, born December 14 1901 V Princess *Irene*, born February 14 1904

### Brothers and Sister of the King

I Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869, High Commissioner in Crete 1898-1906, married, November 21 1907, to Princess Marie, only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte, offspring — Prince *Petros*, born December 3, 1908, Princess *Eugenia*, born February 11 1910 II Prince *Nicolaos*, born January 21, 1872 married, August 29, 1902, to the Grand Duchess Helena Vladimirovna, daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, offspring, Princess *Olga* born June 11 1903, Princess *Elizabeth*, born May 23, 1904 Princess *Maria* born November 20 1906 III Princess *Maria* born March 3 1876, married April 30 1900 to the Grand Duke George Mikhailovitch of Russia IV Prince *Andreas*, born February 1, 1882, married, October 7, 1903 to Princess Alice daughter of Prince Louis of Battenburg offspring Princess Margaret born April 17, 1905 Princess *Theodora* born May 30, 1906 V Prince *Christophoros* born August 10 1888

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of April 14, 1913, a civil list of 2,000 000 drachmas (80,000*l*) was settled on the King, and an annual sum of 300,000 drachmas on the Queen Mother

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the latter part of the 15th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London of February 3, 1830 was declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The crown was accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 23, 1833 being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862 which event was followed by the election under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of King George I in 1863

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Within two months at the most the King must convocate the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The

present sovereign is allowed, by special exception to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church

### Constitution and Government

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vested the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the *Bulé*, consisting of 335 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage (in the proportion of 1 for every 12,000 inhabitants) for the term of four years. In 1911 the Constitution was modified and a substitute for a second chamber was adopted in the re-establishment of the Council of State. The functions of the Council will be the elaboration of *Projets de Lois* and the annulling of official decisions and acts which may be contrary to law. The new Constitution came in force on June 1, 1911. The deputies must be at least 25 years of age and their number has been fixed at 181. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The *Bulé* must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six, months. No sitting is valid unless at least one third of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article thrice, and on three separate days. A revision of any non fundamental provisions of the new Constitution may be demanded, after the lapse of ten years by an ordinary Parliament by means of two votes passed by a two-thirds majority, provided that the second vote shall not be taken until at least one month after the first, and provided also that such revision shall be carried out by a newly elected Chamber. The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on October 1 (old style) of every year. The deputies are paid 1,000 drachmai each per session except those living in Athens, who receive only 800 drachmai. In case of absence extending over more than five sessions, the deputy has 20 drachmai per session taken from the total amount due to him.

Chamber of Deputies (March 28 1912) Ministerialists, 147, Opposition, 34 (8 supporters of M. Theotokis, 3 of M. Zaimis, 7 of M. Blavromichalis, 8 of M. Rallis, and 8 are Independents)

The Ministry, appointed October 19, 1910, is as follows —

Premier and Minister of War — M. *Venizelos*.  
 Minister of Foreign Affairs — M. *Coromilas*.  
 Minister of the Interior — M. *Egoufis*.  
 Minister of Finance — M. *Alexandre Dromoulis*.  
 Minister of Commerce and Agriculture — M. *Nichalakopoulos*.  
 Minister of Justice — M. *Rattian*.  
 Minister of Public Instruction — M. *Tzermoukos*.  
 Minister of Marine — M. *Stratos*.

### Area and Population.

At the census of 1879 Greece had a population (including that of Thessaly in 1881) of 1,978,768; in 1898, 2,188,098, in 1896, 2,438,806, on October 27, 1907, 2,681,952. In 1896 the population consisted of 1,246,816 males and 1,184,986 females, in 1907, 1,324,942 males and 1,357,010 females.

Estimated population 1909, 2,666,000. The area of Greece is about 25,014 square miles, and thus has about 105 inhabitants to the square mile. The population of the nomos or departments into which Greece is divided is as follows<sup>1</sup> —

Nomos or Departments	Population 1907	Nomos or Departments	Population 1907
Acarnania and Ætolia	141,406	Eurytania	47,192
Acbeia	1,50,916	Karditia	92,941
Argadia	162,824	Lacedæmon	87,106
Argolis	81,948	Laconia	61,522
Arta	41,180	Larisa	86,066
Attica	341,247	Leucas	41,186
Bœotia	65,816	Magnesia	162,742
Cephalonia	71,237	Messenia	127,992
Corfu	99,671	Phocis	62,246
Corinthia	71,229	Phthiotis	112,828
Cyclades	130,378	Trikkala	90,648
Ellis	108,510	Triphylia	80,523
Eubœa	116,903	Zante	42,502
		Total	2,631,952

<sup>1</sup> See note under population of Turkey

In recent years there has been considerable emigration. According to United States statistics the number of Greek immigrants into the States was, in 1904-05 10,515, 1905-06, 19,490, in 1906-07, 36,580, in 1907-08, 21,489, in 1908-09 14,111, in 1909-10, 25,888, 1910-11, 45,000.

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1907 —

Athens	167,479	Larisa	18,041	Calamata	15,397
Phæra	73,579	Trikkala	17,809	Chalcis	10,958
Patras	37,724	Hermoupolis	17,773	Tripolitza	10,958
Corfu	13,978	Pyrgos	13,690	Laurium	10,007
Volo	23,569	Zante	13,580	Syra	18,132

## Religion

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864 the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, though he now exercises no governing authority, he is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan, his jurisdiction extends over Thracæ and other countries, including Bosnia and Crete, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. The real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him in Greece, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1883, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and 4 archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has 4 archbishops and 8 bishops in Northern Greece, 4 archbishops and 8 bishops in the Peloponnese; 8 bishops in the islands of the Greek Archipelago, and one archbishop and 4 bishops in the Ionian Islands. There are (1901) 171 monasteries and 9 nunneries, with 2,205 monks and 191 nuns. The Roman

Catholic Church has an Archbishop at Athens, another in the Ionian Islands, and a Metropolitan at Naxos. The two latter prelates are metropolitans with one and five suffragans respectively.

### Instruction.

All children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts. Of the army recruits 80 per cent. are illiterate and 15 per cent. can read only.

There were (1910-11) 3,551 primary schools with 4,641 teachers (of whom 990 were of the female sex) and 259,854 pupils (82,458 females). For secondary education there were 41 high schools, 284 middle schools, 6 commercial schools which with others, totalled 328, having 1,318 teachers and 31,399 pupils (80,178 boys and 1,221 girls). There are 2 agricultural schools in Greece with, together, 50 pupils. There is a Trade and Industrial Academy. The Government Trade Schools at Athens and Patras have together 126 pupils. In 1912 the University of Athens (founded 1838) had 49 ordinary professors, 106 lecturers, and 3,358 students studying medicine, law, philosophy, theology, and chemistry. Of the total number, 800 were from abroad, chiefly from Turkey. The Polytechnicon Mezzoion with 22 professors, and 170 students, provides instruction in painting, sculpture and mechanics.

The cost of primary instruction is borne by the communes with a subvention from the State.

### Finance

In accordance with the peace preliminaries between Greece and Turkey and the Greek Law of Control of March 1898 the financial commission of delegates representing Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia (the mediating powers) is established at Athens in direct relation with the Greek Minister of Finance. To this commission were assigned, for the payment of the interest on the external debt, the revenues from the salt, petroleum, matches and playing cards monopolies, the duties on tobacco, cigarette paper, Naxos emery, the stamp duty and the import duties at the port of Piræus. In their report for 1911 the Commissioners announce an income of 61,763,494 drachmas (2,470,586*l.*), of which 34,520,329 drachmas (1,890,813*l.*) were derived from the conceded revenues, and 27,243,165 drachmas (1,089,726*l.*) from the receipts of the Piræus customs.

The collection of the assigned revenues and the administration of the monopolies is entrusted to a Greek Company called the Société de Régie des Revenues affectées au Service de la Dette Publique, which is under the control of the international commission.

The ordinary revenue (exclusive of receipts from loans, &c.) and expenditure in recent years have been (in currency drachmas of fluctuating value) —

	Nature of results	Revenue	Expenditure
		Drachmas	Drachmas
1908	Estimated	186,642,783	184,042,556
1909	Estimated	129,719,358	126,708,010
1910	Estimated	141,560,607	140,028,457
1911	Estimated	186,277,463	185,094,472
1912	Estimated	143,618,646	142,448,113

For the year 1912 the total revenue and expenditure were as follows —

Sources	Revenue	Branches	Expenditure
	Drachmai		Drachmai
Direct taxes	24 100 001	Public debt	86 626 048
Duties and excise	53,023 601	Pensions	9,153 993
Stamps and dues	13 991 100	Civil list	1 323 000
Monopolies	18 041 000	Chamber of Deputies	701,40
State property revenue	8,103 201	Ministries	
State property sales	772 100	Foreign Affairs	4 457 740
Post and Telegraph	5 829 000	Justice	0 703 002
Various	18,078 648	Interior	17 754 048
		Worship and Instruction	6 188 796
Total ordinary	139 997 644	War	11,580 847
Extraordinary	4 121 101	Marine	3 801 339
		Commerce and Agricul- ture	9 840 784
		Finance	25 731 278
		Various	563 606
Total	144 118 645	Total	143 826,20

The outstanding external debt of Greece amounted on December 31 1912, to 32,493 380/. The currency debt in December, 1911 stood at 180 225,845 paper drachmai. The estimated charge for the whole Greek debt in 1911 was 33 570,811 paper drachmai.

## Defence

Military service in Greece is compulsory and universal with very few exemptions. It commences in the 21st year and lasts for the long period of 36 years. The term of service in the active army or first line, is 2 years, followed by 11 in the first reserve and 9 years in the second reserve. The soldier then passes to the National Guard (territorial army) for 7 years, and completes his service with 7 years in the reserve of this force. Postpone-ments and reductions of service are permitted in certain cases, but are con-ditional on the payment of a tax. Men in excess of the annual con-tingent of recruits receive 6 months training in the ranks, and are then transferred to the Liability reserve which corresponds to the supplemen-tary reserve of other armies. To counterbalance the extra expense, a large proportion of the men in their 2nd year are regularly released before their full term has expired.

The field army is to consist of 4 divisions each containing 3 regiments of 3 battalions and 1 or 2 battalions of *evzones* (light infantry). There are four field artillery regiments of 28 batteries all told, and 2 regiments of mountain artillery of 8 batteries, also 3 heavy batteries. There are 3 cavalry regiments of 16 squadrons all told, and two engineer regiments of 17 companies all told. Batteries have 4 guns. The total strength of the army in the field would be something over 80 000 men. The peace strength of the army was fixed at 1,888 officers and 22 060 other ranks, for 1912.

On mobilisation the reserve is to form divisions corresponding to those of first line, but at the present time all the reservists of the active army would apparently be required to bring units to war strength. The Liability reserve, if not also absorbed by the first line, would be available to make good losses on field service.

The territorial army is, of course, primarily intended for home defence, but it is understood that certain classes are liable to be drafted to the field army in time of war. The territorial army has no definite organisation at

present, and the men receive no training. The country is divided into 4 zones, or regions.

The Greek infantry are armed with the Mannlicher Schonauer rifle, model 1908. The field artillery is armed with Schneider Canet Q F guns.

The Greek Navy was re-organized in 1906, and in view of the subsequent expansion of the Turkish fleet, a corresponding increase is under consideration. The principal vessels are as follows:—

	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armour Belt In	Gun In	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse Power	Max Speed Knots
Spetsai	1889	5,000	12	13½	3 10·6 in 14 in.	3	6,700	17
Hydra	1889							
Pasara	1890							
Acroff	1910	10,118	8	6½	4 0·2 8·7 in.	3	19,000	22
New Ship	Builder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

There are eight destroyers of about 400 tons launched in 1906-07. Some new boats are building or projected. There are also 11 old torpedo boats, some of which have recently been reboilered, one submarine and a number of miscellaneous craft, including an old battleship, *Basilissa Georgios*, which dates from 1868.

The *Acroff* was acquired through a deceased millionaire of that name leaving the bulk of his fortune for improving the navy.

### Production and Industry

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the economic life is directly dependent on the products of the soil. The cultivated area extends to about 5,563,100 acres, of which about 1,112,000 acres are under cereals, 1,200,000 fallow, and 2,025,400 covered with forest; there are, besides, about 5,000,000 acres under pasture, and 3,000,000 acres of waste land. By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 53,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes. Irrigation and drainage canals, farm roads, and buildings are being constructed, tree planting is undertaken, and the breed of cattle is being improved.

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors and *metayer* farmers. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, though the soil is of unusual fertility. The cereals grown are wheat, barley, rye, maize, mealin. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts. The yield for 1911 was 825,000,000 lbs. Thirty thousand *strommata* (*stromma*=0·2,471 acre) of currant plantations have been uprooted in accordance with a law to limit the production of currants. Five thousand *strommata* still remain to be destroyed. Olives are next in importance to currants, yielding 81,224,000 oke (1 oke=2·85 lbs.) in 1911. The total yield of olive oil was about 20,292,000 gallons. The wheat fields of Thessaly yielded 2,478,941 bushels in 1911. About a similar quantity of wheat is imported into the country. Tobacco in 1911 yielded 76,830 cwts., the vineyards, 140,551,000 oke; figs, 240,000 cwts. The fig industry is centred in the port of Calamata. Two kinds of cheese are produced in Greece—alfoid cheese in brine and head cheese. The production of the former in 1911 amounted to about 8,000 barrels, or from 830,000 to 400,000 oke. Most of the alfoid cheese is consumed in Greece, chiefly in the cities of Athens and Piræa. The production of head cheese reached

about 1,584,000 to 2,000,000 okeas, and was valued at 177,700*l*. There are in Greece 100,000 horses, 360,000 cattle and 2,900,000 sheep. Greece has a great variety of mineral deposits, and there are now in force about 85 mining concessions embracing a total area of nearly 20,000 acres. The ore and other minerals worked include iron, copper, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, aluminium, antimony, tin, nickel, magnesite ore, cobalt, coal, sulphur, ochre, and various other earths. The Laurium district, Thessaly, Euboea, the Aegean islands and other parts of Greece yield a large output of ores and earths.

The mineral output of all Greece in 1909 and 1910 is given as follows:—

	1909	1910		1909	1910
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Chromite	7,400	1,000	Manganese	1,287	—
Copper	100	91	Magnetite	74,407	48,918
Emerald	10,000	8,000	Nickel	600	180
Iron	440,000	608,849	Sulphur	52,025	51,581
Manganese Iron	40,000	35,000	Zinc	48,524	87,106
Iron pyrites	24,577	27,637			
Lead	40,013	185,207	Total	958,578	1,011,085
Lignite	3,749	1,500			

The total sale of minerals of all kinds, including salt (£118,000), is given as £1,086,366 in 1909 and £930,729 in 1910.

### Commerce

Value of the commerce of Greece (25 drachmas = £1) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	5,704,880	6,185,800	6,501,000	6,232,600	6,289,490
Exports	4,062,710	4,435,500	4,007,476	5,626,400	636,100

The special commerce for 1909 and 1910 was as follows with the leading countries (25 drachmas = £1) —

	Imports from (1909)	Imports from (1910)	Exports to (1909)	Exports to (1910)
	£	£	£	£
Austria-Hungary	691,290	799,800	410,602	450,000
Belgium	117,500	109,800	2,641,8	374,300
Bulgaria	196,678	296,300	8,006	2,800
Egypt	83,809	47,000	900,558	419,200
France	382,716	380,800	300,420	387,000
Germany	421,283	338,000	406,374	662,800
United Kingdom	1,945,075	1,381,000	1,015,414	1,770,000
Italy	226,027	262,000	224,008	653,200
Netherlands	111,560	185,000	821,307	380,900
Romania	66,244	80,300	23,430	44,400
Russia	1,071,331	1,301,300	57,861	135,000
Switzerland	10,845	16,000	17,490	21,400
Turkey	446,960	418,200	265,435	188,800
United States	187,213	182,500	840,435	604,800
Other countries	198,068	255,200	92,078	115,600
Total	5,601,965	6,232,000	4,967,476	5,626,400



## Principal special imports and exports in 1911 —

Imports	£	Exports	£
Agric. products	2,119 98	Agric. products	2,918,003
Yarn and thread	791 445	Raw minerals	981 137
Raw minerals	1 071 818	Wines, &c.	704,880
Forest products	483,200	Oils (olive, &c.)	568,944
Wrought metals &c.	266,304	Animal products	211,670
Chemicals	832 546	Forest products	167 639
Living animals	122,672	Wrought metals	81,458
Fishery products	804 644	Chemicals	42,891
Animal products	230 470	Fishery products	35,697
Paper books &c.	178 204	Sugar &c.	5 985

The customs revenue amounted in 1911 to 1 051,582/ against 966,494/ in 1910

The commercial treaty of 1846 provides for the most favoured nation treatment between the United Kingdom and Greece and the declaration of November 1904 extends the scope of the treaty so as to include all British possessions, colonies, &c. which accord the most-favoured nation treatment to Greece (that is all except India, Canada, the Cape and New South Wales). The treaty is terminable July 25 1910, and then after 12 months notice.

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is *currants* the value of which amounted in 1911 to 1,716,106/. Other articles of import in 1911 were — iron ore (including chrome) 205 462/ raisins, 70 423/ , sponges, 106,914/ , wine, 443/ , olive oil, 21,240/. Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1911, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 438,839/ , woollens, worsteds and yarn, 191 856/ , coal 404 924/ , iron, 82,815/ , machinery, 67,443/.

The total trade between Greece and the United Kingdom for 5 years was (in thousands of pounds) as follows —

	1906	1907	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Greece to U.K.	1 843	1 400	2,130	2 273	4,118
Exports to Greece from U.K.	1 706	1 461	1,545	1 701	2 568

## Navigation and Shipping

The merchant navy of Greece in 1912 had 811 sailing vessels of 145,264 tons, and 879 steamers of 690 573 tons. In 1910, 2,747 vessels of 3,763,583 tons entered and 8 005 of 4,099 686 tons cleared at the port of Piræus, which has some three fifths of the total shipping of Greece. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

## Internal Communications.

There are about 3,000 miles of roads. There is a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles).

Railways were open for traffic in 1911 for a length of about 849 miles. The railway from Piræus to the Turkish frontier (275 miles), *via* Athens and Larissa, has been completed. It was always intended to connect the Greek with the Turkish railroads, but the Turkish Government long refused its consent. Greece was thus completely isolated by land from the rest of

Europe. But in January, 1913 the Greek Government decided to prepare plans for linking up the Piræus-Larissa Railway with the lines in Macedonia, so that the construction of the new line which will connect Greece with the rest of Europe, may be completed as soon as possible after the war. In all probability the route along the coast by Gida, Katerina, and Salonika will be the one adopted. The Piræus-Athens Peloponnesian railway has a length of 423 miles, the Thessalian railway 145 miles, and the Piræus Athens railway six miles.

The telegraph lines in 1910 had a length of 5,845 miles, with 10,247 miles of wire. The number of offices was 770. They despatched 1,388,628 inland telegrams, 423,112 international and 39,603 official. Receipts 2,031,087 drachmai. In 1910 there were 1,047 miles of telephone line, belonging to 4 urban systems.

Of post offices there existed 1,082 at the end of 1910 and there passed through the post in that year 18,952,000 letters, 1,786,000 post-cards, and 16,482,000 printed papers and samples in the internal and the international services. The receipts were 3,527,466 drachmai and the expenses, 3,650,837 drachmai.

### Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the Greek coinage (minted in Paris) put in circulation since 1866 has been gold in 1876 1,000,000 drachmai, in 1884, 11,000,000 drachmai; total gold, 12,000,000 drachmai; silver, up to 1883, 26,262,866 drachmai; bronze, up to 1883, 6,816,065 drachmai; nickel, 1893-95, 3,000,000 drachmai. Since 1884 there has been no issue of coin except the nickel money. In accordance with the Convention of the Latin Union, 1885, the Greek Government may issue fractional silver to the nominal value of 15,000,000 francs. Up to 1910 it had struck silver coins of this kind to the value of 10,799,999 drachmai. The total paper money in circulation at the end of 1909 was 142,437,627 drachmai (about 5,700,000*l*).

The National (with which is now united the Epiro-Thessalian) and the Ionian Banks are authorised to issue notes to the amount of 88,000,000 drachmai, including 14,000,000 drachmai in notes under 5 drachmai. This privilege has been extended to December 31, 1930. By successive agreements dated September 27, October 27 and December 1, 1910, the Bank was authorised to issue supplementary notes up to 35,000,000 drachmai. Up to December 31, 1911, the total paper circulation was 139,825,384 drachmai.

The reserve of the National Bank of Greece on November 30, 1912, was 213,233,700 drachmai.

### Money, Weights and Measures

Greece entered in 1868 the Latin Monetary Union.

The *Dracma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the franc (25.225 francs = 1*l*. sterling). 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai. The currency drachma is now nearly at par value.

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent. being deducted from their nominal value.

In September, 1898, it was announced that it had been decided to introduce the metric system as regards measures of length, weight, and capacity.

The change from the old system is to be gradual, commencing with measures of length. The old system is as follows:—

The <i>Oke</i>	=	2 80	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Stater</i>	=	123 20	„ „
„ <i>Leve</i> (Venetian)	=	1 05	„ „
„ <i>Barri</i> (wine)	=	16 83	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	=	0 114	„ quarter
„ <i>Pala</i>	=	9	of an English yard
„ <i>Stremma</i>	=	242	„ „ acre

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1 OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister*—J. Gennadius.

*Consul-General*—J. Stavridis.

There are consuls of Greece at Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and vice consuls and consular agents at various other towns.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

*Envoy and Minister*—Sir J. E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., appointed November, 1903.

*Secretary*—H. H. D. Beaumont.

*Consul (Piræus)*.—Charles J. Cooke.

There are British Consular representatives at (alamanata (halamaia), Cephalonia, Corfu, Ergastaria (Laurium), Patras, Milo, Piræus, Santorini, Seriphos, Syra, Volo, Zante, Zea.

## MOUNT ATHOS.

Mount Athos is inhabited by the monks of Greek (17), Russian, Bulgarian, and European monasteries. The monks till the fields, tend the vineyard, take in the harvest, fish, weave, sell in shops, and, indeed, take upon themselves all the secular duties of the community as well as the sacred. Originally inhabited by one mediaeval ascetic, Peter the Athonite, it has at last grown to a religious colony of thousands, and after paying taxes to Greece in the 18th century it was sacked by the Turks in 1839, and was under Turkish rule until November 15, 1912, when the Greeks occupied it. The suggestion has been made that Mount Athos should be governed by an International Commission composed of representatives of all Orthodox States, which would preserve the independent administration of this Monastic Republic. At present each of the many monasteries is a sort of little republic in itself, each electing its own abbot or archimandrite. In the maintenance of the whole peninsula as a large republic, all the monasteries will be affiliated; and some new sort of franchise will have to be exercised to choose a supreme Patriarch and to decide the new civil laws which shall take the place of the Turkish laws. But several difficulties have arisen, among them the opposition to the scheme of the monks themselves, and for the present (March, 1913) no definite action has been taken.

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## GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December 1879, and modified October 1885, November 1887, October 1889, and July, 1903. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 20,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for four years, and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the Republic. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years.

*President of the Republic*—Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera for the term 1911-17.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento War.

For recent treaties between Central American States see under *Costa Rica*.

### Area and Population

Area, estimated at 43,290 English square miles. In 1903 the population was 1,842,134; December 31, 1910, estimate 1,992,000. About 80 per cent are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 23 departments. Number of births in 1911, 76,688 (40,019 males and 36,669 females), number of deaths, 36,881, surplus, 39,807.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government is Guatemala la Nueva with 90,000 inhabitants (1910), five-sixths of them of European origin. Other towns are Quetzaltenango 28,940 Coban, 30,770 and Totonicapan, 28,310. A boundary convention with Honduras of March, 1905, has been extended to March 1, 1912.

### Religion and Instruction.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion, but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. Guatemala has an archbishop under whom are suffragan bishops for Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador. The State does not recognise any creed.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1911 there were 1,821 government secondary and primary schools, with 56,685 pupils. There were also 128 private primary and secondary schools; 6 institutes and normal schools, 4 establishments for professional and 9 for special instruction, and 66 rural schools. The National Central Institute confers degrees which are recognised in all the Central American Republic. Among the other institutions are a school of Handicraft for Women, a National Conservatoire of Music, a School of Art (390 pupils in 1911), and schools for law (58 pupils in 1911), medicine (72 pupils in 1911), engineering, &c. There is a German school, endowed by the German Government. The national library contains 19,400 volumes.

### Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance. In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace.

## Finance

Ordinary revenue and expenditure in currency (61 paper dollars = £1 in 1907, 76 = £1 in 1908; 77 = £1 in 1910) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Revenue	35,297,823	37,335,958	49,239,722	61,571,440	62,047,475
Expenditure	44,560,322	49,929,752	70,544,261	45,959,410	69,161,969

The budget for the fiscal year 1912-13 shows an income of 87,500,000 dollars, of which 26,500,000 are derived from customs. The expenditure is 42,720,332 dollars, distributed as follows: Government and justice, 4,724,170 dollars, foreign relations, 2,408,239 dollars, finance, 2,574,922 dollars, public credit, 22,000,000 dollars, war, 5,267,263 dollars, public instruction, 8,199,085 dollars, pensions, 511,093 dollars.

On December 31, 1910 (according to the report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders) the outstanding amount of the 4 per cent External Debt of 1895 was 1,482,800<sup>1</sup>, certificates in respect of unpaid interest, 1898 and 1899, 29,656<sup>1</sup>, arrears of interest (1899-1911), 712,000<sup>1</sup>, total, 2,221,456<sup>1</sup>. On July 13th, 1911, the Council of Foreign Bondholders accepted a proposal made by Guatemala for a settlement of the long default upon her external debt. But the default continued, and the British Government was requested (in 1912) to take some action in the matter. The interest coupons of Guatemala have now been fourteen years in arrears. On December 31, 1908, the outstanding amount of the gold debt, according to the Finance Ministers' Report, was 18,694,445 dollars gold. Currency debt (1909), 71,976,214 dollars currency.

## Defence

The military force of Guatemala, as reorganised, numbers 85,535 officers and men when mobilised. The reserve army consists of 40,575, divided into 31 battalions. All male citizens are liable to conscription from 18 to 50.

## Production and Industry

By the National Land Law of 1894, the State lands (except those on the frontiers and the sea-shore) were divided into lots for sale, the maximum allotment permitted to one person being 15 caballarias (or about 1,687 acres).

Uncultivated lands may be granted gratuitously to immigrants or to immigrant companies, to municipalities, villages and schools, or as assistance towards road-making. The forest area has an extent of 526,593 hectares.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. The most important crop is coffee, of which the yield in 1911 amounted to 785,851 quintals (100 lbs.) valued at 1,117,000<sup>1</sup>. There were in 1911 2,156 plantations, comprising an area of 880,320 acres, and trees to the number of 68,161,626. The largest coffee plantations are in the hands of Germans. The crop for 1912-13 is expected to yield 650,000 quintals. About 1,680 acres are devoted to tobacco culture. The sugar crop amounted in 1910 to 164,234 quintals, valued at 116,500<sup>1</sup>, bananas, 1,236,684 bunches, valued at 70,000<sup>1</sup>, wheat, 260,000 quintals, valued at 154,110<sup>1</sup>; maize, 2,844,000 quintals; sweet

potatoes, 173,000 quintals, and beans, 159,000 quintals. The exports of timber (chiefly mahogany and cedar) in 1910 totalled 4,700,000 cubic feet. The department of Peten is rich in mahogany and dye woods, for which there is a ready market in the United States, whither they are carried over land through British Honduras and Mexico. Cotton is grown in small quantities. On the high plateaux the area of the cattle-grounds (potreros) is about 753,640 acres. The agricultural production of the country in 1910 was valued at 428,825,081 pesos, of which 92,705,680 pesos were for coffee, 66,880,800 pesos for maize, 30,783,303 pesos for timber and 12,998,850 pesos for sugar. The number of horses in the Republic in 1899 was estimated at 50,343, cattle, 196,780, sheep, 77,600, swine, 29,784.

Placer gold mines at Las Quebradas, near Yzabal, are worked successfully, silver in the departments of Santa Rosa and Chiquimula, and salt in the departments of Alta Vera Paz and Santa Rosa. An American company has recently obtained a concession to explore for mines over the whole Republic and has already commenced operations.

### Commerce

Value of the commerce (in gold pesos or dollars) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports	5,518,574	5,511,586	5,351,817	4,261,300	6,514,437
Exports	19,178,460	6,766,143	10,079,319	—	10,981,759

The values of the principal imports and exports in U.S. dollars for 1911 were —

Imports	1911	Exports	1911
	Dollars		Dollars
Cottons	1,843,640	Coffee	7,282,746
Ironware, machinery, and coal	636,420	Rubber	159,921
Provisions, foodstuffs, and liquors	419,817	Timber	153,178
Drugs	217,685	Hides	325,390
Woolens	277,600	Bananas	526,711
Idem	272,306	Sugar	344,915
		Skins	20,153

In 1911 the United States imports amounted to 2,696,144 dollars, Germany, to 1,592,658 dollars; United Kingdom, to 1,314,203 dollars, and France, to 266,060 dollars.

Total trade between Guatemala and the U.K. for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Guatemala to U.K.	268,234	144,731	214,500	246,017	371,213
Exports to Guatemala from U.K.	209,226	230,306	220,706	243,264	245,236

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1910, 623 vessels of 1,187,800 tons entered the ports of the Republic and 620 of 1,145,990 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered 211 were American, 130 German, and 81 British. The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios and Livingston, on the Pacific side, San José, Champerico and Ocos. The steamers of the United Fruit Company vessels run from New Orleans and New York to Puerto Barrios, and the steamers of the Hamburg American line from Hamburg touch at Puerto Barrios and Livingston. The Pacific Mail Line, the Kosmos Line steamers, and other companies steamers visit Guatemalan ports.

The latest railway returns to hand are as follows—(1) Central Railway (135 miles in extent) Number of passengers carried during 1911 848,895, imports, 8,923 tons, exports, 24,831 tons local freights, 94,360 tons. (2) Guatemalan Railway 195 miles in extent Number of passengers, 116,306 exports 15,533 tons imports, 15,736 tons, local freights, 25,946 tons, bananas, 94,369 bunches. (3) Western Railway (51 miles in extent) Number of passengers, 192,140, imports, 10,411 tons, exports, 13,225 tons, local freights, 25,064 tons. (4) Ocos Railway (25 miles in extent) Number of passengers, 28,584, imports, 9,189 tons, exports 8,180 tons local freights, 4,394 tons. (5) Verapaz Railway (27 miles in extent) Number of passengers, 3,708, imports, 1,862 tons, exports, 1,603 tons, local freights, 669 tons. Total length of line (1911) 433 miles. Considerable progress was made with the Pan American Railway, which would place the country in communication with Mexico. The Los Altos Railway was also progressing.

There are a few good roads and many bridges have been recently built, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule back.

There were in 1911 311 post offices, through which passed 12,270,364 letters, &c. Of telegraph and telephone lines in 1910 there were 4,196 miles. Despatches, 1,203,261. The telephone system has 230 offices.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

Important Guatemalan Banks are—(1) The Bank of Guatemala (1885) capital, 10,000,000 pesos, paid up capital 2,500,000 pesos, reserve, 4,312,512 pesos. (2) The International Bank of Guatemala (1877), subscribed capital, 2,000,000 pesos, reserve fund, 1,651,000 pesos. (3) The American Bank (1896), paid up capital, 3,000,000 pesos, reserve fund, 1,200,000 pesos. (4) The Western Bank (Banco de Occidente) of Quetzaltenango (1881), capital, 2,000,000 pesos, paid up capital, 1,650,000 pesos reserve fund, 2,300,000 pesos.

The silver peso or dollar is not now current, the money in use being paper or fractional nickel coin. The value of the paper peso in September 1911, was about 2½d.

The Dollar or Peso, of 100 Centavos, weight, 25 grammes, .900 fine, nominal value, 4s. Nickel coins are the real, nominal value 6d., and the half and quarter real.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces	= 1.014 lb avoirdupois.
<i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras	= 25.35 lb     "
<i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas	= 101.40     "
<i>Tonelada</i> of 20 quintals	= 18.10 cwt.
<i>Panga</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel

The metrical system is now adopted.



## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

### 1 OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Charge d'Affaires*.—Don José M. Larduebel.

*Consul-General* (London).—F. de Arca.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Grimsby.

### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA

*Extraordinary, Minister and Consul-General*.—Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G.

There is a British Consul at Quetzaltenango; Vice-Consuls at Livingston, Puerto Barrios, and San José.

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## HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.)

### Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution of October 6, 1889. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of the Communes of 99 members (1 for each Commune) chosen for 3 years by direct popular vote, and in a Senate of 39 members chosen for 6 years (renewed to the extent of one third every 2 years) by the Chamber of the Communes from a list made out partly by the President and partly by the electors. The President is elected for 7 years by the two Chambers in joint session. Members of both houses are paid by the month during session, (representatives 300 dollars, and senators 150 dollars).

*President of the Republic*—Général Tancrède Auguste, elected August 8, 1912.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President by six heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800*l*.

### Area and Population

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. The inhabitants were estimated to number 960,000 in 1887, the ecclesiastical estimate, based on parish registers, in 1909 put the number at 2,029,700. The majority of them are negroes, there are also great numbers of Mulatto Haytiens, the descendants of the former French settlers. There are about 6,000 foreigners of whom about 10 per cent. are white. Capital Port-au-Prince, with 100,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cape Haiti has a population of about 30,000, Les Cayes about 12,000, Gonaïves, 13,000, Port de Paix, 10,000. The language of the country is French, though most of the common people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

### Religion and Instruction.

The religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop with 4 suffragan bishops. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 15 inspectors' districts. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. In 1910 education was made compulsory. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools, and 5 public lycées. The Deutscher Schulverein of Hamburg opened a school here in April, 1912.

### Finance

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports. The largest portion of the expenses

litare is for debt charges, 2,882,466 U. S. gold dollars (\$81,164 gourdes). For 5 years ending September 30, the revenue is given as follows (in U. S. gold dollars for export duties and in paper gourdes worth at present about 1: 4d.—average last five years 10d.)

	U. S. Gold dollars	Currency gourdes
1908-09	2,760,887	7,408,542
1909-10	2,694,107	6,684,656
1910-11	3,272,858	7,717,799
1911-12	3,057,227	8,227,315
1912-13	3,914,480	7,571,082

On March 31, 1912 the debt consisted of gold loans amounting to 23,168,612 gold dollars of foreign debt, and 1,184,087 gold dollars internal debt, making a total of 24,352,699 gold dollars. The currency debt amounts to 15,514,812 dollars paper, including the paper and nickel money, and the floating debt.

### Defence

The army is at present actively undergoing a reform, and will consist of 5,000 trained troops. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides de-camp to the President of the Republic. The Republic possesses a flotilla of four small vessels, which can raise steam with difficulty—17 *Drechsels* ex American cruiser, and cruiser *L'Esclandre*. *Le Nord Alexis*. A small second-hand yacht *Vertueux* has just been purchased in Europe.

### Production and Commerce

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality, but the export duty is so considerable as to prevent the development of its cultivation. Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. The cultivation of tobacco is extending, and a cigar and cigarette factory is successful. Sugar is extensively grown, and there are 4 sugar making establishments. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported: the rum is of a superior quality. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported. Cattle breeding is neglected. The output of soap from local factories cannot compete with imports from the United States.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found but are little worked. Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last few years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron, and copper.

Imports and Exports for 2 years —

	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars
1910	7,881,744	7,943,117
1911	7,943,117	7,652,000

For fiscal year 1911 (ending September 30) the quantities of the principal exports, and for 1910 and 1911 the value of imports, were —

Exports.		1911	Imports.	1910	1911
					Dollars.
Coffee	lbs	54,225,767	United States	702,065	5,790,388
Cocoa		3,835,803	France	805,924	831,849
Logwood		350,000,000	United Kingdom	901,770	896,517
Cotton		5,238,641	Germany	398,848	439,782
Orange peel		468,703	Other countries	473,189	409,816
Hides, skins		361,731			
			Total	7,681,746	7,148,117

Other articles exported are logwood root, fustic, various timbers, resin, honey, zinc, copper (old metal), wax, and tortoise shell. Coffee and cocoa are shipped to Havre, log wood to the United States. The chief imports are cottons, sacks, machinery, and iron work.

The staple article of British produce exported to Haiti and Santo Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 276,728<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, linens, 9,418<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, iron, wrought and unwrought, 30,817<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in 1911.

Total trade between Haiti and the U K for 5 years. Imports, 1907, 299,127<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 1908, 193,742<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 1909, 335,152<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 1910, 1,183,918<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 1911, 576,377<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Exports, 1907, 252,129<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 1908, 311,816<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 1909, 282,461<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 1910, 991,388<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 1911, 413,722<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1911 the registered shipping consisted of about 5 steamers of 1,410 tons (net), and 8 sailing vessels of 1,392 tons. At Port au Prince in 1909 there entered 192 steam vessels of 320,392 tons, and cleared 200 of 334,910 tons. Several lines of steamers (German, French, and Dutch) connect the ports of Haiti with New York and Hamburg and other European ports. The Hamburg America Line has the largest share in the shipping.

A light railway has been constructed from Port au Prince to Lake Assuei (28 miles), and to Leogane (22 miles) but the traffic is small. Construction of a railway from Gonaïves to Hincha, and thence to Port-au Prince was begun and 14 miles executed, but not opened to traffic. A concession has been granted the 'National Railroad Company of Hayti' for a railroad from Cape Haiti to Port au Prince, now in construction. Total length of line 64 miles. Port-au Prince has 5 miles of tramway.

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system. A cable runs from the Mole St. Nicholas to Santiago de Cuba and from the Mole to Port au Prince, and also to Cape Haiti, whence it runs to Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) and to South America.

There are 31 post offices. Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1880. Length of Telegraph lines, 124 miles.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti, established October 31, 1910, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, undertakes to render services to the Government in respect of loans and other matters. It has its headquarters in Paris and its principal office in Port au Prince.

The *Gourde*, or dollar, nominal value, *ss.* Nickel coins are 50-, 20-, 10- and 5-centime pieces, and bronze 3-, 2-, and 1-centime pieces. The money in circulation (1912) consists of paper money, 3,289,812 gourdes

nickel coins, 7,000,000 gourdes; bronze coins, 225,000 gourdes, total, 15,514,812 gourdes. It is estimated there are also 2,100,000 dollars in American gold in circulation. The bank notes are to be issued by the "Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti" under the control of the Haitian Government. In 1907 the premium on gold as against Haitian gourdes rose to 500 per cent. in consequence of the issue of 2,000,000 nickel gourdes. On August 19, 1912, a law was approved providing for the withdrawal from circulation within two years of 4,000,000 gourdes. On August 1, 1912, some 2,000,000 gourdes were to be withdrawn and a similar amount on August 1, 1913, and 1914 respectively.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

### 1 OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Minister Resident.*—J. B. Dornayvil.

*Secretary of Legation.*—Louis A. Guillaume.

*Consul.*—Maurice Erdmann.

There are consular agents at Belfast, Cardiff, Cork, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Grimsby, Dundee, Glasgow.

### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI

*Minister.*—Stephen Leach (Resident in Cuba), Feb. 26, 1913.

*H. M. Vice-Consul.*—J. Pyke.

*Vice-Consul (honorary).*—E. D. Watt.

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## HONDURAS

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established January 11, 1889, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1889, is governed under a charter proclaimed October, 1894. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies consisting of 42 members, chosen for 4 years directly by popular vote, in the ratio of one per 10,000 inhabitants. It meets for 60 days on January 1 each year. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for 4 years.

*President*—General Manuel Bonilla (1912-1916)

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of five ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Relations, Government and Justice, War, Treasury and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Instruction.

The active army consists of about 2,000 men, and the reserve has 54,000 men.

### Area and Population.

Area about 46,250 English square miles, with a population, in 1910, of 553,446 (270,722 males and 282,724 females), according to official figures, or under 11 inhabitants to the square mile. The Republic is divided into 17 departments. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European descended population, mainly of Spanish origin. Of the Indians about 90,000 are uncivilized. The capital is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 22,187 inhabitants in 1911-12; other towns are Panguire, 7,132, Nacaome, 8,152, La Esperanza, 11,458, Santa Rosa, 10,574, Cholinteca, 8,065, San Pedro Sula, 7,820. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, and, on the Atlantic, Puerto Cortez (2,500), Omoa (1,000), Ulua, La Ceiba, Trujillo, Rostan and Utila.

In 1911 there were 2,464 marriages, 20,552 births, 10,356 deaths. Excess of births over deaths, 10,196.

### Religion, Instruction, Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free compulsory (from 7 to 15 years of age), and entirely secular. At Tegucigalpa there is a central university with faculties of medicine, and of science, law, and political sciences; at Comayagua there is a school of jurisprudence. For secondary instruction the Government maintains a Central Institute at Tegucigalpa, and subsidizes colleges in the departments. To these colleges five normal schools are annexed. In 1910 they had 325 pupils. For primary instruction there were 888 schools with, in 1911, 39,525 pupils, and an average attendance of 20,864. The number of teachers was 882. The expenditure on education in 1911 was 223,054 pesos, 32,514 being for primary and 78,538 for secondary.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court with five judges chosen directly by the people for 4 years, four Appeal Courts, and departmental and local judges.

### Finance

The revenue is mainly derived from customs, and from spirit, powder, and tobacco monopolies. For the years stated, ending July 30, the receipts and expenditures (in silver pesos) are given as follows:—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	3,899,287	3,503,215	4,149,082	10,768,888	18,140,416
Expenditure	4,205,995	3,503,215	3,992,628	10,768,888	15,095,101

In July, 1910, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to 5,398,570<sup>1</sup> with arrears of interest amounting to 17,071,940<sup>1</sup>, total 22,938,876<sup>1</sup>. No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt on August 31, 1910, was stated to amount to 4,053,879 silver pesos. On Jan 11 1911, a treaty was signed in Washington by which the United States became directly interested in the financial regeneration of Honduras.

### Production and Industry

The chief culture is that of bananas, mostly on the Atlantic coast where coconuts are also grown. The coconut groves of Puerto Sal extend from the Ulua River to the Cuero River, a distance of about 60 miles, and are said to contain 28,183 fruit-bearing trees. Rubber is produced in slowly increasing quantity, coffee is grown but there is scarcity of labour for the picking of the berries sarsaparilla is exported Tobacco too is grown. While the Department of El Paraiso has become noted for its fine quality of tobacco, the Department of Copan still leads in quantity producing 75 per cent. of the total amount raised in the Republic. This finds a market in the neighbouring Republics and also in Peru. The amount of tobacco land cultivated during 1910 is estimated at 4,450 acres, yielding about 1,726,180 pounds. Corn produced in 1911 totalled 246,452,925 pounds 3,860,025 pounds of beans 2,396,025 pounds of rice, and 814,575 pounds of wheat. The total number of farms was 686, of cattle ranches, 1,019. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. Cattle are exported to Cuba. In 1909 there were within the Republic about 466,215 head of cattle, 64,123 horses, 13,434 mules, 145,352 pigs, and 24,052 sheep. About 150,400 acres are devoted to pasture. There are considerable local industries such as the plaiting of straw hats. During 1910 sixteen concessions were granted for agricultural land, covering an area of 12,350 acres.

The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, nickel being found in almost every department. There is an American silver mining company at work, and giving an increasing output every year. Gold, raw silver, some copper and lead, and various ores are exported. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. The chief requisites for the development of the mining industries are capital, and facilities for transport.

### Commerce.

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Imports	\$ 618,317	\$ 881,730	\$ 589,181	\$ 668,967
Exports	406,776	494,393	484,599	589,146

The silver peso is worth about 1s. 8d. The chief imports are cottons,

broaderstuffs, and provisions. In the year 1911-12 the chief articles of import and export were as follows —

Imports	1911-12	Exports	1911-12
	£		£
Cottons	980 650	Minerals	319,508
Provisions	94 71	Bananas	237 535
Iron and iron ware	88 45	Office	15 883
Timber	40 20	Cocoanuts	35 018
Postage stamps	54 400	Mahogany	12,241
Chemicals	26,254	Animals	60 782

Of the imports in 1912, 71 per cent came from the United States

The treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1887 provides for the "most favoured nation" treatment between the United Kingdom and Honduras.

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom for 5 years was as follows —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Honduras	4 530	4 465	1,901	3 059	1 827
Exports to Honduras	70 300	78,569	77 913	91,538	138,275

In 1911 the registered shipping comprised 2 steamers of 1563 tons and 8 sailing vessels of 383 tons, total tonnage, 1,945 tons. The transport of fruit, &c., to the United States is effected largely by small vessels built for the purpose. Puerto Cortez, La Ceiba, and Tela are visited by the boats of three American companies, Puerto Cortez by Mexican cattle boats, and Trujillo by cattle boats trading with Havana, in autumn fruit is shipped at Roatan in American boats. Amapala, on the Pacific coast, is visited by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and of the Kosmos Company.

### Communications

In general travelling and transport are accomplished by means of mules and ox carts. Little is done in the way of road making or repairing. There is a railway of 57 miles from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula and La Pimienta, the line is in bad repair, but is being continued to La Brea on the Pacific coast. Forty miles of private railway are used for transport of bananas, near La Ceiba on the north coast. In 1911 there were 163 post offices, the internal correspondence amounted to 542,365 letters, &c., the foreign correspondence to 538 582 letters, &c. In 1911 there were 236 telegraph offices and 3,183 miles of telegraph line. The telephone, with 100 miles of line and 95 stations, is in use in the capital and some other towns.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighs 25 grammes, '900 fine. The fractional silver money consists of 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. There is a 1-cent copper coin. Gold coins of the value of 20, 10, 5, and 1 dollar circulate as national money. The monetary unit is the silver peso, which (1908) is worth about 1s. 8d., the gold dollar being worth 4s. On February 16, 1910, the mint of Honduras was opened after having



been closed two years, owing to the fact that most of the silver in bars is exported to other countries. In August, 1919, the Government coined some silver, but chiefly copper coins, to replace the amount which disappeared from circulation. It has gathered about 34,000 copper coins and expects to coin new ones to the amount of 1,000,000. By decree No. 68 in the official publication 'Le Gaceta' of March 4, 1910, 2-cent pieces were to be coined in addition to the 1-cent pieces. These were to weigh 4.25 grams, tolerance being 5 centigrams, the diameter 19.5 millimetres, and 235 coins to each kilo or 2.2 pounds. The 1-cent pieces were to weigh 2.12½ grams, or one half of their former weight, tolerance being 5 centigrams, diameter 15 millimetres, and 470 coins to each kilo. This was later changed, so that the actual weight of the 2-cent piece is 3½ grams and of the 1-cent piece 1.9 grams.

There is one bank in the Republic, the 'Banco de Honduras'. Honduras, having a greater variety of commercial products and a circulating medium of base metallic, suffers less than several of the Central American States from fluctuations of exchange.

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since April 1, 1897, but the old Spanish system is still in general use.

The Arroba	{ for wine	= 3½ imperial gallons.
	{ oil	= 2½ "
" Square Vara		= 1.90 vara = 1 yard
" Manzano		= 1½ acre.
" Fanega		= 1½ imperial bushel.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

### 1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Consul-General*—M. J. Kelly

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham and Southampton.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS

*Minister*—Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, K. C. M. G. (resident at Guatemala)

There are Consuls at Amapala, Omoa, Tegucigalpa, and Truxillo vice consuls at San Pedro Sula, and La Ceiba

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## ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA )

## Reigning King

**Vittorio Emanuele III.**, born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I of Italy and of Queen Margherita, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900, married October 24, 1896, to *Elena*, born January 8, 1878, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, offspring Princess *Jolanda*, born June 1, 1901, Princess *Mafalda*, born November 19, 1902, Prince *Umberto*, Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont and Heir Apparent, born Sept. 15, 1904, Princess *Giovanna*, born November 18 1907

*Mother of the King*

Queen *Margherita*, born November 20 1851 the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy Duke of Genoa married, April 22, 1868, to Umberto of Savoy Prince of Piemonte (King of Italy, 1878), widow July 29, 1900.

*Cousins of the King*

Prince *Emanuele Filiberto* of Savoy Duke of Aosta, born January 13 1868, married, June 2, 1891, to Princess *Elisa* d Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris offspring, Prince *Amedeo Umberto* Duke of Apulia born October 21, 1898 and Prince *Ateneo*, Duke of Spolito born March 8, 1900 Prince *Vittorio Emanuele* of Savoy Aosta Count of Turin, born November 24 1870 Prince *Luigi Amedeo* of Savoy Aosta, Duke of the Abruzzi born January 30, 1878 Prince *Umberto Maria* of Savoy Aosta, Count of Salaparuta, born June 22, 1899—children of the late Prince *Amedeo* of Savoy, Duke of Aosta the first three from his union with Maria Vittoria, Princess of Pozzo della Cisterna, who died November 4, 1898 the last from his union with the Princess *Maria Luigia* of Naples

Most genealogists trace the origin of the reigning house to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemano. In the end of the eleventh century the Count of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count *Amedeo*, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which led to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke, in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont, and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the Isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. The Genoese territory was added at the peace of 1615. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King *Carlo Felice* in 1831, and the crown fell to Prince *Carlo Alberto*, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by *Tommaso Francesco*, born in 1596, younger son of Duke *Carlo Emanuele I* of Savoy. King *Carlo Alberto* abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King *Vittorio Emanuele II*, who, by the Peace of Zurich, November 10, 1859, obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and a part of the surrounding territory. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by plebiscites in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany, on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Frosinone*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, the Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) *Vittorio Emanuele* King of Italy. The remaining part of the province of Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866. Finally, the remaining part of the Papal States (province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the withdrawal of the French garrison, was annexed to the Kingdom by plebiscite on October 2.

The civil list has been settled at 16,050,000 lire<sup>1</sup> from this amount the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, receive jointly allowance of 400,000 lire, Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire, and Queen Margherita, an allowance of 1,000,000 lire.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

### Constitution and Government

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the *Statuto fondamentale del Regno*, granted on March 4, 1848 by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers, while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senate, and a lower one, called the *Camera dei Deputati*. The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are twenty-one years of age (with the right to vote when twenty-five years of age), and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life, a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. In 1912 there were 369 senators exclusive of six members of the royal family. The electoral law of June 30, 1912, made the suffrage almost universal for men only denying the franchise to those younger than 30 who have neither performed their military service nor learnt to read and write. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 71,000 of the population (census 1911). In 1911 the number of enrolled electors was 8,227,183 (9 per 100 inhabitants without distinction of sex or age) exclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless he has obtained a number of votes greater than one tenth of the total number of inscribed electors, and than half the votes given. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under secretaries of State. Deputies are to receive 240*l*. annually, of which 160*l*. will be direct pay ment, and the remainder will be represented by a current account with the railways and post office, defraying travelling and postal expenses.

Lower House, elected 1909. Constitutionalists, 420, Radicals, 54, Republicans, 19, and Socialists, 27.

The duration of a Parliament is five years, and it must meet annually, but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convokes a new meeting within four

<sup>1</sup> The amount of the civil list is in fact 15,850,000 lire, because the King repays to the State the annuity settled on Queen Margherita by law of December 6, 1906.

months. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House, but they have no vote unless they are members. No sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised under the King, by a ministry divided into 12 departments. The ministry, constituted March 29, 1911, is as follows —

*President of the Council and Minister of the Interior* — Signor *Giolitti*

*Minister of Foreign Affairs* — The Marquis di San Giuliano

*Minister for the Colonies* — Signor *Bertolini*

*Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs* — Signor *Finochiaro Aprile*

*Minister of the Treasury* — Signor *Tedesco*

*Minister of Finance* — Signor *Facta*

*Minister of War* — General Paolo *Spingardi*, senator

*Minister of Marine* — Contr Admiral *Pasquale Leonardi Cattolica*, senator

*Minister of Public Instruction* — Signor *Credaro*

*Minister of Public Works* — Signor *Sacchi*

*Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce* — Signor *Nitti*

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs* — Signor *Calissano*

The Minister for the Colonies was established by a law of July 6, 1912.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces, territories (*circondari*), districts, and communes. There are 69 provinces of which 60 are divided into territories (*circondari*), and 9 (the province of Mantua and the 8 provinces of Venetia) into districts. There are 275 territories and 71 districts. The districts have been *de facto* suppressed, though still nominally existing as administrative divisions. The territories and districts are divided into communes.

In 1913 (January 1) there were 8 326 communes. The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of May 21, 1908 each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official, he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for 6 years, one half being renewed every 2 years. The communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Electors must be Italian citizens,

resident in the province, twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, be on the Parliamentary electoral list, or pay a direct annual contribution to the commune, of any nature, or comply with other conditions of a very simple character.

In 1911 the number of enrolled administrative electors was 4,011,038 (11·2 per cent. of population)

### Area and Population

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy from 1816 onwards in round numbers —

Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1816	18,583,000	—	1882	25,480,000	0·610
1846	20,618,000	0·74	1901	32,475,000	0·786
1862	25,000,000	0·450	1911	34,671,377	0·608
1872	26,601,000	0·720			

In the following table areas of provinces marked with an asterisk are definitely ascertained by the Government Survey Department, the others are estimated partly by the Military Geographical Institute, partly by the General Statistical Department —

Provinces and Departments	Area in square miles	Population Census 1882	Population Census 1901 Feb 16	Population per square mile 1901	Population Present Census 1911, June 10	Population per square mile 1911
Alexandria *	1,964	729,710	811,835	413·86	807,696	411·1
Cuneo *	2,898	636,400	698,285	222·54	646,719	225·4
Novara	2,553	675,928	743,115	291·08	756,326	295·6
Torino *	3,951	1,029,214	1,124,218	284·01	1,218,709	307·7
Piedmont	11,336	3,070,250	3,317,401	292·64	3,424,450	302·0
Genova	1,582	760,122	984,627	590·79	1,050,052	663·7
Porto Maurizio	455	182,251	142,846	313·95	147,179	323·7
Liguria	2,037	892,873	1,077,473	528·95	1,197,231	587·5
Bergamo *	1,065	390,775	469,694	431·54	511,237	479·0
Brescia *	1,806	471,568	638,427	298·12	696,411	359·7
Como *	1,194	515,050	580,214	525·56	616,212	556·3
Cremona *	878	302,126	327,838	483·54	346,749	514·5
Monferrato *	903	225,728	311,942	345·45	349,048	386·1
Milano *	1,221	1,114,991	1,442,179	1,181·15	1,726,548	1,415·1
Parma *	1,223	442,381	498,969	485·85	512,840	486·9
Sondrio	1,232	120,534	125,565	101·92	129,928	105·6
Lombardy	9,297	3,660,415	4,282,728	460·64	4,790,476	514·8

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq miles	Population Census 1882	Population Census 1901, Feb 18	Population per square mile, 1901	Population, Present Census 1911 June 10	Population per sq mile 1911
Belluno	1 293	174,140	192,800	149 11	192,793	149 3
Padova *	828	897 762	443,227	538 59	519,368	628 0
Rovigo	685	217,700	221,904	323 95	257,723	376 7
Treviso *	955	375,704	412 267	431 69	491,166	514 7
Udine	2,541	501 746	592,592	233 21	623 081	247 2
Venezia	934	356 708	401,241	429 59	466,752	498 8
Verona *	1,185	394,065	422,437	356 49	476,049	400 7
Vicenza *	1,056	396,349	447,999	424 24	496 438	469 7
Venetia	9,476	2,814,173	3 134,467	330 81	3,527 360	372 2
Bologna	1,448	457,474	527 367	364 20	577,729	399 1
Ferrara	1,012	230 807	271,776	268 55	307,924	297 3
Forlì	725	251,110	250,823	337 34	301,408	413 6
Modena *	1 002	279 254	315,804	315 17	353,051	351 5
Parma	1,250	267,306	294,159	235 83	326,163	259 9
Piacenza	954	226 717	245 126	256 95	256,233	267 1
Ravenna	715	225,764	235,485	329 35	248 356	347 7
Reggio Emilia *	884	244,959	274,495	310 52	310,337	348 6
Emilia	7 990	2 133 391	2,445,035	306 01	2,681,201	333 8
Arezzo	1 273	238 744	271,676	213 41	233,663	223 5
Firenze	2,265	790 776	939 054	423 42	999,423	441 2
Grosseto	1 788	114,295	144 722	83 27	146 634	84 3
Livorno	133	121,612	123 877	931 41	135 765	1 020 7
Lucca	558	284,484	318,523	572 62	333 011	595 3
Massa e Carrara	687	169,469	195 631	284 76	212,430	309 1
Pisa	1,179	238,563	320,829	272 12	342,250	290 1
Siena	1,471	205,926	233,830	158 96	241 630	164 1
Tuscany	9,304	2 208,669	2,549 142	278 98	2,694,706	289 5
Ancona *	748	267,338	302,172	403 97	319,709	426 0
Ascoli Piceno	796	209 185	245,172	308 00	253,635	316 6
Macerata	1,037	239 713	259 429	238 67	258,593	236 5
Pesaro e Urbino	1,118	223,043	253,932	227 18	261,516	233 4
Marches	3,749	939,279	1,060,755	282 94	1,093,253	290 4
Perugia (Umbria)	3,748	572,080	667,210	178 02	686,596	182 7
Roma (Latium)	4,663	903,472	1 196 909	256 68	1,302,423	278 3
Aquila degli Abruzzi	2,484	353,027	396,629	159 67	407,005	164 1
Campobasso	1,691	365 434	369 571	216 78	349,618	206 3
Chieti	1,138	343,948	370,907	326 98	366,593	319 4
Teramo	1,067	254,896	307 444	288 14	307 490	287 9
Abruzzi e Molise	6,380	1,817,215	1,441,551	225 95	1,456,706	223 7

Provinces and Departments	Area in square miles	Population Census 1881	Population Census 1901, Feb. 10	Population per square mile, 1901	Population, Present Census 1911 June 10	Population per sq. mile 1911
Aveellino	1 172	392,619	402,425	343 37	896 581	338 7
Benevento	818	238,425	256,504	313 57	254,726	310 0
Caserta	2,033	714 131	785,357	386 30	791,616	387 7
Napoli	351	1,001 245	1,151,884	3,281 58	1,310,785	3,860 1
Salerno	1 916	550,157	564,328	294 53	658 282	289 1
Campania	6,290	2,896,577	3 160 448	502 46	3,311,990	532 2
Bari delle Puglie	2,065	679,499	827 698	400 82	891,624	432 1
Foggia	2,688	356,267	425,450	158 28	467,020	173 7
Lecco	2,623	553 293	706,520	269 36	771 507	293 1
Apulia	7,876	1,589 064	1,959 668	265 68	2,130 151	283 6
Potenza (Basilicata)	5,845	524,504	490 705	127 62	474,021	123 0
Catanzaro	2,030	433 975	476,227	234 59	483 235	238 7
Cosenza	2,568	451 185	465 267	181 18	474,001	185 0
Reggio di Calabria	1,221	372,728	426 714	351 12	444 914	363 8
Calabria	5,819	1 257 883	1,370 208	235 47	1 402,151	241 2
Caltanissetta	1,263	266,379	327 977	259 68	342,557	271 6
Catania	1,917	568 457	705 412	367 98	789,147	403 9
Girgenti	1,172	312,487	371,635	317 10	393,804	336 1
Messina*	1,245	460,924	543,809	436 79	517 248	413 5
Palermo	1,948	699 151	785,357	403 16	795,631	407 9
Siracusa	1,442	341,526	427,507	296 47	476,765	330 7
Trapani	948	283 977	368 089	386 29	357 106	396 5
Sicily	9,985	2,927,901	3,529 799	355 29	3 672,258	370 7
Cagliari	5,184	420 635	483,548	93 28	520,213	100 5
Sassari	4 122	261,367	308,206	74 77	332,194	80 4
Sardinia	9,306	682,002	791,754	85 08	852,407	91 6
Total	110,550 <sup>1</sup>	28,459,628	32,476,253	293 47	34,671,377	313 7

<sup>1</sup> The Italian survey department determined the total area to be 110,659 square miles; the difference, 109 square miles, is owing to uncertainty as to the exact area of several of the provinces.

The resident population (i.e. having habitual residence in Italy, including persons temporarily absent) on June 10, 1911, numbered 35,845,048.

The number of foreigners in Italy in 1901 was 61,606, 11,616 were Austrians, 10,757 Swiss, 8,958 French, 3,755 English, 10,748 Germans, 1,804 Russians,

2,907 Americans (United States), 784 Greeks, 1,400 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. According to statistics of 1901, the exceptions are about 80,200 of French origin, 11,400 of Teutonic origin, 90,000 of Albanian origin, 31,200 of Greek origin, 9,800 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, 30,000 Slavs.

The population over 15 years of age in 1901 was 21,318,495, of these 7,534,846 were unmarried, 11,688,715 were married, and 2,097,434 were widowers or widows. Of the whole population, 18,689,103 or 87.15 per cent were unmarried, 11,688,716 or 56.0 per cent were married, and 2,097,434 or 9.85 per cent were widowers or widows.

Population according to occupation in 1901, exclusive of children under 9 years —

Nature of occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry, cattle rearing	6 411 001	2,200,002	8,611,003
Fishing and chase	55,164	300	55 464
Extractive industries	90 680	979	91 659
Mineral, metal, and mechanical work	326,682	3 069	329,151
Stone, clay &c	129,460	6,890	135 350
Building	558 890	6,908	564,798
Wood, straw furniture	343,139	67 796	410 935
Paper, printing &c	46 628	12,346	58,974
Textile	121 479	661,774	783,253
Chemical and animal products	54,496	15 658	70,054
Clothing and adornment	574 686	639 177	1,113 843
Alimentary	270,431	44,069	314 500
Various industries	102,439	14 860	117,299
Transport	416,152	7,639	423 791
Merchants and shopkeepers	375,836	109,278	484,614
Banking, insurance, and agencies	93 582	1,901	95,483
Domestic service	81,132	400,848	482,080
Porters, &c	90 743	2,032	92,775
Various pub services	140,769	52 087	192,856
Civil administration	173,177	5,064	178 241
Private administration	54 620	1 460	56,380
National defence	204,012	—	204,012
Instruction	89,657	63,873	153,430
Religion	89,329	40,564	129,893
Sanitary work	49,030	20,883	69,913
Legal	33,746	—	33,746
Literature, science, art	62,422	6 607	69,029
Rentiers, &c.	301,596	299,156	600,752
Dependents	1 160,969	7,194,804	8,355,773
Paupers, prisoners, &c	80,178	66,675	146,853
Condition unknown	10,603	—	10,603
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,541,808</b>	<b>12,844,699</b>	<b>25,386,507</b>



Number of proprietors in Italy, 1901 proprietors of lands, 1,045,118 of buildings, 822,442, of lands and buildings, 2,241,578, total, 4,110,123 Proprietors of lands and buildings (4,110,123), per 100 of population, 12.7, proprietors of lands (8,226,691), per square mile, 29.7

#### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Births, deaths, and marriages (provisional figures for 1911) —

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1907	260,104	1,006,762	55,571	1,062,333	48,028	700,333	362,000
1908	252,932	1,081,976	56,726	1,138,702	51,485	770,035	368,667
1909	266,101	1,061,362	54,469	1,115,831	50,290	738,460	377,371
1910	259,024	1,087,795	56,615	1,144,410	50,337	682,459	461,951
1911	259,764	—	—	1,093,661	47,435	742,452	351,209

<sup>1</sup> Including 22,000 killed in the earthquakes of December 28, 1908.

*Emigrants* — Total number in 1911, 538,844, of whom 271,065 went to other European countries or those bordering on the Mediterranean, and 267,779 to countries overseas.

The number of Italians who returned to Italy was — In 1910, 161,000 (of whom 92,000 were from the United States), in 1911 219,000 (of whom 140,000 were from the United States).

The number of Italians abroad was officially estimated in 1910 at about 5,558,000. In 1901 a Commission under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was established for the direction of the Government service relating to emigration. There is now regular inspection and a medical officer watches over the emigrants while at sea.

#### PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land, consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the classification of communes according to resident population in 1911 —

	Number	Population	Per 1,000
Communes with population over 100,000	18	3,946,574	109.6
from 50,001 to 100,000	30	1,981,928	55.1
„ 30,001 „ 50,000	50	1,925,540	53.6
„ 20,001 „ 30,000	100	2,366,436	65.8
„ 15,001 „ 20,000	98	1,663,751	46.8
others	8,032	24,075,829	669.5
Total	8,322	35,959,077	1,000.0

The communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows on June 10, 1911 —

## Census 1911

Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion
Napoli	678,031	Perugia	65,805	Lecce	36,222
Milano	599,200	Pisa	65,282	Catanzaro	34,843
Roma	542,123	Ancona	63,100	Caserta	33,169
Torino	427,106	Cagliari	60,101	Mantova	32,667
Palermo	341,088	Trapani	59,593	Massa	30,830
Genova	272,221	Bergamo	55,806	Ascoli Piceno	30,618
Firenze	232,860	Novara	54,571	Cuneo	27,470
Catania	210,703	Vicenza	54,555	Pesaro	27,848
Bologna	172,628	Parma	51,910	Girgenti	26,823
Venezia	160,719	Udine	47,617	Chieti	25,477
Messina	126,557	Arezzo	47,504	Benevento	24,329
Livorno	105,316	Forlì	45,994	Teramo	24,312
Bari	103,670	Salerno	45,682	Cosenza	24,177
Padova	96,230	Como	44,132	Avellino	23,742
Ferrara	95,212	Reggio Calabria	43,162	Macerata	22,940
Brescia	83,338	Sassari	43,118	Aquila	21,942
Verona	81,909	Siena	41,673	Belluno	20,687
Foggia	76,680	Caltanissetta	41,312	Potenza	16,672
Lucca	76,160	Treviso	41,022	Campobasso	14,361
Alessandria	75,721	Siracusa	40,835	Grosseto	12,442
Ravenna	71,581	Cremona	40,436	Rovigo	12,224
Reggio Emilia	70,419	Pavia	39,898	Sondrio	9,117
Modena	70,923	Piacenza	38,542	Porto Maurizio	7,853

Religion<sup>1</sup>

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy, but the power of the Church and clergy is subordinated to the civil government, and there is freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognised religions.

The census returns of 1901 were as follows —

Profession	Total	Per cent.
Roman Catholic	31,539,863	97.12
Evangelical Protestant	65,595	0.20
Greek Church	2,472	0.01
Israelite	35,617	0.11
Other professions	398	—
Not professing any religion	36,082	0.11
Not known	796,276	2.45
Total	32,475,253	100.00

Of the Protestants, 22,500 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies.

Under the Roman Pontiff, the Catholic episcopal hierarchy in Italy consists of 50 archbishops and 216 bishops, besides the 6 cardinal bishops.

<sup>1</sup> See also Rome, See and Church of.

near Rome. Of these prelacies, 74 are immediately subject to the Apostolic See, 13 being archbishoprics. Every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a committee of Cardinals, but the royal *crequatur* is necessary for his installation. In 1901, the number of parishes was 90,707, the secular clergy numbered 68,844, the regulars (monks, lay-brothers, nuns, &c.) 48,043, sacristans, &c., 12,129, persons employed at the Pontifical and Episcopal Courts, &c., 418. There were in 1901, 458 Evangelical pastors and ministers, and 69 Jewish Rabbis.

The suppression of the religious corporations began in 1855, and was completed by the law of June 19, 1878, which extended the measure to the city and province of Rome. The method followed was simply the abolition of the legal status of religious corporations so that they could not hold property. Thus mortmain land was set free for agriculture and for buying and selling, while the State profited by relief from burdens and by direct taxation of the land thus freed from mortmain. Dispossessed monks and nuns received life pensions, houses which had been used for schools or for hospitals, &c. were with restrictions, made over to the communes, in Rome, the hospitals, &c., were assigned to the various charitable institutions, everywhere the churches of the corporations necessary for public worship were preserved, as were monumental, artistic, and other corporation buildings. Of the monastic edifices some were occupied by the State others assigned to communes or provinces. The corporations of Lombardy were privileged by the treaty of Zurich, and their lands and houses were left to the disposal of their individual members. All other immovable corporation property was sold, but the equivalent revenue (after certain deductions, including a 30 per cent. tax) was inscribed in the public debt book. The administration of the revenue from the proceeds of land destined for charity or instruction now belongs to the communes, that from monastic parish church property in Rome, to the parish churches, that from property of foreign religious orders in Rome (400,000 lire) to the Holy See, while the remainder is administered by two institutes which pay the pensions and other dues and provide (1) for beneficent work and for worship in Rome and (2) for worship in the rest of Italy.

### Instruction

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade. Every teacher must have the qualifications required by law.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide (1) elementary instruction, (2) secondary instruction—classical (3) secondary instruction—technical (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the lower-grade instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower grade school for boys and one for girls, and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free. The age-limit of 8 to 9 exists for communes where there is no higher elementary school, but where there is such higher school, children are required to attend till they have completed the course of instruction, the compulsory age being thus raised to 13 years. This law provides that illiterate persons shall be under various disabilities.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities

(3) Secondary instruction—technical This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes and institutes for the mercantile marine

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools

The total Budget of State funds by the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1912-13 was 5,618,788*l* (of which 27,934*l* was extraordinary), as much more being provided by communes, provinces, foundations, &c

In the last 46 years there has been an increase of 156 per cent in school attendance

Percentage of illiterates —

Year	Over 6 Years		Over 20 Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1862	68.1 <sup>1</sup>	81.3 <sup>1</sup>	65.6	81.5
1872	61.9	75.7	60.2	77.4
1882	54.6	69.3	53.9	72.9
1901	42.5	54.4	43.9	60.4

<sup>1</sup> Over years (1862)

According to the census of 1901 the smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, 17.7 and the largest in Calabria, 78.7. Since then there has been much improvement, and now there are circondari (arrondissements) e.g. Domodossola, Pallanza and Varallo in the province of Novara, and others in the provinces of Turin, Como, Cuneo, &c, where all young people twenty years of age can read and write.

Statistics of various classes of schools —

	Number	Teachers	Pupils		
			Males	Females	Total
All for infants (1907-08)	3,704	7,392	—	—	843,508
Public schools	31,497	61,044 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	2,002,168
Private do	6,134	8,130	—	—	148,081
Evening, &c. do	4,783	—	148,283	34,140	182,423
Private 1909-10 —					
Normal schools	143	—	2	3,371	3,373
Ginnasi	164	—	496	143	7,639
Licei	57	—	1,907	—	1,207
Technical schools	17	—	50,523	1,236	6,840
Technical institutes	9	—	62	14	306
Higher girls or continuation schools, &c. (1901-02)	233	1,906	—	9,847	9,847
Normal schools (1909-10)	134	—	2,561	29,702	23,453
Ginnasi (1909-10)	292	—	24,141	2,919	28,060
Licei	152	—	13,050	690	13,740
Technical schools	325	—	59,535	17,046	76,731
Tech. Institutes	77	—	17,313	1,566	19,809
Mercantile marine institutes	30	—	2,004	—	2,004 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of 1,611 school directors.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of 154 auditors and 2,173 pupils enrolled in evening courses

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of 23 auditors.

## Statistics of Italian universities, 1910-11 —

	Date of Founda- tion	Students		Date of Founda- tion	Students
<b>State Universities —</b>					
Bologna	1200	1,530	Rome	1303	2,847
Cagliari	1626	843	Sassari	1677	176
Catania	1434	1,048	Siena	1300	244
Genoa	1243	1,024	Turin	1404	1,898
Macerata	1290	435	<b>Free Universities —</b>		
Manziana	1549	229	Camerino	1727	406
Modena	1678	522	Ferrara	1391	490
Naples	1224	5,340	Perugia	1278	850
Padua	1222	1,333	Urbino	1564	313
Palermo	1805	1,265	<b>University Courses</b>		
Parma	1502	485	(Licei of Aquila,		
Paria	1300	1,137	Rari Catanzaro)	—	144
Pisa	1338	956	<b>Total</b>		<b>22,354</b>

There were also, 35 schools of agriculture (1910-11) with 1,781 students 3 schools of mining (1910-11) with 72 students, 85 industrial schools (1908-09) with 18,218 students 206 schools of design and moulding (1910) with 22,196 students 50 commercial schools (1910-11) with 6,303 students 29 professional schools for girls with 6,565 students, 13 Government fine art institutes (1910-11) with 2,559 students and 13 non-Government with 1,162 students 5 Government institutes and conservatories of music with 981 students and 47 non-Government with 4,624 students.

## Justice and Crime

Italy has 5 Courts of Cassation, (4 of which have jurisdiction exclusively in civil matters), and is divided for the administration of justice into 20 appeal court districts, subdivided into 163 tribunal districts and these again into *mandamenti*, each with its own magistracy (*Pretura*), 1,635 in all. In 12 of the principal towns there are also *Procuratori urbani* (14) who have jurisdiction exclusively in penal matters. For civil business, besides the magistracy above-mentioned, *Conciliatori* have jurisdiction in petty plaints.

The *Pretori* have jurisdiction concerning all misdemeanours (*contravvenzioni*) and offences (*delitti*) punishable by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) not exceeding three months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 1,000 lire. The penal Tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences (*delitti*) for which the Code establishes a minimum penalty not exceeding five years of imprisonment and a maximum not exceeding ten years, or in offences punishable by a fine exceeding 1,000 lire.

The Courts of Appeal, which in all cases have juries, have jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning serious offences punishable by imprisonment for life (*ergastolo*), or by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) exceeding in the maximum five years, and in the maximum ten years. They have exclusive jurisdiction (save that the Cassation, on occasion, a high Court of Justice) concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all penal offences. Appeal is allowed to the penal Tribunals from the sentences of the *Pretori*, and to the Courts of Appeal from those of the penal Tribunals. There is no appeal from sentences of the Courts of Appeal. The Court of Cassation has power to stand, for legality, sentences passed by the inferior magistracy and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency.

Statistics of persons convicted of offences of all kinds —

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunali (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1906	451,668	876,196	78,069	2,298
1907	345,329	269,572	72,149	2,108
1908	410,876	337,497	70,990	2,389
1909	436,242	410,378	73,663	2,201
1910	436,438	363,277	70,986	2,225

In 1911 (January 1) there were 45,328 males and 3,925 female prisoners. At that date there were 180 central and *arrondissement* prisons, 72 penal establishments, 41 reformatories, and 8 colonies for persons under disciplinary restraint. There were, besides, 1,302 cantonal prisons.

### Pauperism

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called '*Opere pie*', regulated by the law of July 17 1890. The general results of an inquiry in 1900 were — Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, *monti di pietà*, *monti frumentari*, *casse di prestanze agrarie*), there were 27,078 *opere pie*, with a gross capital of about 2,205,000,000 francs. Their net income amounted to 52,569,000 lire. Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the *opere pie* in 1900 (last available data) amounted to 120,765,000 lire.

### Finance

#### *Revenue and Expenditure*

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on lands, amounts to about 96 million lire. That on houses is at the rate of 12.5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling houses. The tax on incomes from movable wealth was raised to 20 per cent. of the amount taxable. The amount taxable in the case of incomes varies from the whole income to fifteen fortieths according to various conditions. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are — the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

Total revenue and expenditure for five years (25 lire = 1l.) —

Years ending June 30	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lira	Lira	Lira
1907-8	2,320,597,699	2,258,720,848	+ 61,876,851
1908-9	2,584,696,915	2,502,815,599	+ 81,881,316
1909-10	2,602,163,826	2,551,286,013	+ 50,877,813
1910-11	2,833,164,212	2,753,625,043	+ 79,539,169
1911-12	2,682,640,373	2,623,425,662	+ 59,214,711

1 Provisional

Estimates for year ending June 30 1913 —

Sources of Revenue	Lira	Branches of Expenditure	Lira
ORDINARY		ORDINARY	
State Property		Treasury	71,104,433
Real Property	14,400,000	Finance	31,102,580
Railways	4,071,117	Justice	1,402,215
Various	175,240	Foreign Affairs	4,784,511
Direct Taxes		Instruction	13,454,973
Land Tax	51,000,000	Interior	1,000,000,000
Income Tax (personalty)	500,000,000	Public Works	1,000,000
House Tax	1,000,000	Posts and Telegraphs	1,000,000
Taxes on Transactions		War	1,112,713
Succession Duties	47,000,000	Marine	201,480,000
Registration	1,000,000	Agriculture & Industry	
Stamps	100,000	Commerce	9,170,000
Taxes on Railway Traffic	3,000,000	Total Ordinary	1,114,991,150
Various	4,000,000	EXTRA-ORDINARY	
Indirect Tax *		Treasury	40,000,000
Excise	1,000,000,000	Finance	3,201,700
Customs	1,100,000,000	Justice	10,000,000
(Alcohol)	1,115,000	Foreign Affairs	1,533,000
Monoopolies		Instruction	1,000,000
Tobacco	50,000,000	Interior	4,811,940
Salt	1,000,000	Public Works	1,000,000,000
Lotteries	1,000,000	Posts and Telegraphs	1,112,713
Quinine	1,000,000	War	201,480,000
Public Services		Marine	1,417,000
Ports	114,000,000	Agriculture &c	1,480,000
Telegraphs and Telephones	36,000,000		
Various	54,000,000		
Repayments	1,112,713		
Various Receipts	2,440,000		
Total	1,314,225,603		
Foremortal	1,075,400		
Total Ordinary	2,389,640,603		
EXTRA-ORDINARY		EXTRA-ORDINARY	
Various Receipts	10,631,714	Total Extraordinary	496,151,808
Railway Construction	45,000,000	Grand Total	2,885,792,411
Movement of Capital	2,112,840		(105,000,000)
Compensations and Recoveries	13,755,805		
Loans	170,877,435		
Various Advances	97,214,822		
Total Extraordinary	264,692,637		
Grand Total	2,654,333,240		
(105,000,000)			

\* Foremortal indicates money received and expended for special purposes. Though expenditures of this nature are here shown only for the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance, it is distributed among all the ministries to the total amount stated in the next table.

In the Budget statement the revenue and expenditure are distributed over four categories, summarised as follows —

1912-13	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Constructive of railways)	3rd Category (Movement of capital)	4th Category (Payments)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue	2 933 209 846	43 900 000	238 121,3 18	60 073,4 29	3 641 904 671
Expenditure	295 801 925	43 000 000	230 897 828	60 073 120	2,630 121,664
Difference	+ 835 507 921	—	- 7 755,93	—	+ 10 120 7

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Interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt  
1911-12 —

	Debits	Per cent	Rentes, Inter cols &c	Sinking Fund 1910-11	Year of Expiry tion
I Consolidated debt				Lire	
Rentes at 3 p.c. (1876-1911)	3	—	283,448,535	20 308,488	—
" " "	3	—	4 803,145	34	—
" " "	3½	—	13,012 286	30r	—
" " "	4	—	32,453,595	20,440	—
Total consolidated debt	—	—	353,717 861	20 381,757	—
II Permanent annuity due to the Holy See	5 to 3½	—	3,225 000	—	—
III Debts separately inscribed	3 to 5	—	7 024 231	261,274	1917- 1961
IV Various debts	3 to 6	—	110,939,340	1 049,967	1915- 1970
V Rentes which should be in- scribed in the Grand Livre	—	—	—	56 276	—
VI Floating debt					
Treasury ordinary bonds (interest)	—	—	4,000,000	—	—
Current accounts (interest)	—	—	1 500 000	—	—
Bank advances ( )	—	—	—	—	—
Total public debt	—	—	405,896,302	21,855,474	—

<sup>1</sup> By law of May 1, 1912, the interest on the 3 p c (gross) and 4 p c (net) consolidated debt is reduced from 8 1/2 p c (net) to 8 p c.

2. Former consolidated 44 per cent preserved solely in favour of Public Charitable Institutions.



The capital (nominal) of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 13,041,422,577 lire on July 1, 1911, or 531,656,903*l* sterling, and the interest to 459,284,208 lire, or 18,369,368*l* sterling. The debt per head of population was 15*l* 0*s* 8*d*, and the interest 13*s* 0*d*.

On June 30, 1911 the property of the State was as follows —

	Estimated Value. Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	1 664 181 407
Property, immovable, movable, loans, and various titles	1 560,339,197
Property of industrial nature	1 871 130 473
Material in use in army and navy	1,503,792 777
Property used in the service of the State	644 820,628
Scientific and artistic material	252,958,763
Gold in depot	18,704,875
Total	7,520,877,920

In the financial year 1910-11 the revenue from State property was — Railways, 39 260 935 lire ecclesiastical, 573 991 lire from fixed capital 8,393,874 lire from the Cavour Canals, 3 901 190 lire various, 4 784 208 lire total 56,914 117

## Defence

### I FRONTIERS

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows — French frontier 300 miles, Swiss 418 Austro-Hungarian 484, frontier of San Marino 24, in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1202 miles. The coast line of the peninsula measures 2,052 miles, of Sicily 630, of Sardinia, 880, of Elba and the small islands, 648 the total length of coast is thus 4160 miles.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, the chief strong places in the region are the following — Casale, Piacenza, Verona Mantua (these two belong to the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Venice, Alexandria. On the coast and islands are the following fortified places — Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentario, Gaeta, works in the Straits of Messina Taranto. To the north of Sardinia a group of fortified islands form the naval station of Maddalena. Rome is protected by a circle of forts.

### II ARMY

Service in the army (or navy) is compulsory and universal. The total period is 19 years, beginning at the age of twenty and the young men of the year are divided into 3 categories, the first being posted to the permanent army, the second also to the permanent army but with 'unlimited leave', and the third, that is those exempted from active service, to the

territorial militia. The second category men form what is called the 'complementary force'.

The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is now 2 years for all arms. After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on 'unlimited leave', &c., they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of 8 years' service. From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is 4 years. After completing his time in the mobile militia he is transferred to the territorial militia in which he remains 7 years, thus finishing his military service at the age of 39.

The second category recruits are regarded as belonging to the permanent army for the first 8 years of their service. During this period they receive from 2 to 6 months' training, which may be spread over several years. They then pass to the mobile militia, and afterwards to the territorial militia, the periods of service in each being the same as in the case of the first category soldiers. The men allotted to the third category, who are posted at once to the territorial militia, receive 30 days' training.

In Italy each regiment receives recruits from all parts of the country, and the troops change their stations by brigades every four years. On mobilisation regiments would be filled up by reservists from the districts in which they are quartered at the time. Reliefs are so arranged that at least half the reservists shall have previously served in the unit which they would join on mobilisation.

The field army consists of 12 army corps and 3 cavalry divisions. The army corps consist of 2 divisions, except the 15th army corps in the Roman district, which has an additional division. There are two brigades of infantry each consisting of two regiments of three battalions, and a regiment of field artillery (batteries) to each division, which has a war strength of 14,156 officers and men, 1,894 horses, and 30 guns. There is a regiment of field artillery (6 batteries of 6 guns), a cavalry regiment, and a regiment of Bersaglieri, to each army corps. Cavalry divisions each consist of 2 brigades of 2 regiments, and of 2 horse artillery batteries.

Each regiment of Bersaglieri (light infantry) consists of 3 battalions of infantry and 1 battalion of cyclists, the cyclists being intended to supplement the cavalry in the field. The Alpini are frontier troops, specially organised to defend the mountain passes leading into Italy; they consist of 8 regiments (26 battalions) of Alpine infantry, and 2 regiments of 36 mountain artillery batteries. There are furthermore, 1 regiment of horse artillery of 8 batteries, 2 regiments of heavy artillery of 10 batteries each, and 10 regiments of fortress artillery. The engineers are organised as 6 regiments, 2 consist of pioneers, 1 of pontoon troops, 1 of telegraph troops, 1 of sappers and miners, and 1 of railway troops.

The Carabinieri are a force of military police. They are recruited by selection from the army, and they remain in the ranks of the force until they have completed 3 years' service. They then serve in the reserve of the carabinieri for 4 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial militia for the remainder of their service, and are reckoned as a part of the army.

The strength of the field army (12 army corps and independent cavalry) is about 400,000 combatants. The nominal strength of the mobile militia is 326,000, but the numbers put into the field would not perhaps exceed 200,000. The 'complementary troops' should be sufficient to maintain the strength of the first line and mobile militia in the field. The territorial militia is strong numerically but only about half the number, viz.: the

first category men who have passed through the army and mobile militia, could be made use of should its services ever be required.

The arm of the Italian infantry is the Mannlicher Carcano rifle a magazine weapon of 6.5 mm. calibre. The territorial militia has the old Vetterli. The field artillery is being rearmed with Krupp guns, calibre 7.5 cm. model 1906.

The following table gives the *peace* strength of the Italian army in 1911 —

	Officers	Men	Horses & Mules
Administration, staff military schools, etc.	1 548	2,081	2,510
Infantry 389 battalions, and 86 district headquarters	7 827	159 297	6 211
Cavalry 150 squadrons, and 29 depôts	1 006	27 978	25 443
Artillery 263 batteries 110 companies, 51 depôts etc.	2 354	48 961	3,090
Engineers, 80 companies, and 10 companies engineer train	630	11 105	1 300
Medical 12 companies	769	3 712	81
Communicariat 12 companies	412	9 978	120
Carabinieri, 12 legions	704	30 007	374
Total	15 995	287 157	64 424

In consequence of the despatch of an expeditionary force to Tripoli and Cyrenaica, the Italian army has been increased by Royal Decree of December 7 1911 (converted afterwards into the law of June 27, 1912) as follows — *Infantry* 24 battalions of infantry of the line of 4 companies each, 3 battalions of bersagliers of 3 companies each; *Cavalry* 5 squadrons; *Artillery* 2 groups of field artillery of 3 batteries each, 4 groups of mountain artillery of 3 batteries each, 4 groups of fortress artillery of 3 companies each; *Engineers* 2 battalions of 8 companies each.

The cadres have been increased of the following number of officers: 20 for the carabinieri, 342 for infantry, 21 for cavalry, 112 for artillery, 20 for engineers. The same law has provided for the constitution of 1 Flying Corps (1 battalion of 2 companies—*Balvagione Aviatori*).

The military budget of Italy for 1912-13 amounted to 16 966,4711 including 3,214,0001 extraordinary expenditure. In 1908 extra credit of no less than 8,920,0001 was granted to be spread over 9 years. This amount was to be spent on the rearmament of the artillery, guns for permanent works, fortifications, railways, barracks, mobilisation stores, and homes.

The Italians have a special African corps in Erythraea consisting of 3 companies of white infantry and 4 native battalions, also 1 squadron of native cavalry, a local company of artillery (Italians) and a native mountain battery. Its total strength is about 4,600 of all ranks, of whom about 3,800 are natives.

In Italian Somaliland there is a native corps of 4 infantry companies and 1 artillery company with Italian officers, and a body of military police. Total strength about 5,000 of all ranks.

## III. NAVY

The Italian navy estimates for financial years ending June 30 were —

	£		£
1911-12	7,802,488	1909-10	6,685,440
1910-11	6,950,988	1908-09	6,835,860

The naval administration, under the Minister of Marine, is thus organised. An assistant secretary, a vice-admiral as Chief of the Staff, a Superior Board composed of two vice-admirals, the lieutenant general of the *Genio Navale* (naval architect), the major general of engineers corps, a captain as secretary, and a civil member, a general surgeon at the head of the sanitary service, a colonel of the *Genio Militare* (military architect) at the head of a section having charge of the engineering works of the naval stations, a general paymaster directing the sections of account. A rear admiral is chief of a special department administering matters concerning the *personnel* (officers), another rear admiral the *personnel* (navy), a major general of the *Genio Navale* of that dealing with naval construction, and a rear admiral of that devoted to ordnance and equipment. A civil officer administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into three departments: 1, Spezia, 2, Naples, 3, Venice. The vessels are apportioned for administrative purposes, between the three departments. There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Genoa, Spezia, Maddalena, Gasta, Messina, Taranto, Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice. Summary of the Italian navy —

	Completed at end of		
	1913	1915	1914
Dreadnoughts	1	4	5
Pre-Dreadnoughts	14	11	11
Armoured cruisers	16	10	11
Protected cruisers	11	12	18
Torpedo gunboats etc.	10	10	10
Destroyers	24	10	10
Torpedo boats	112	111	111
Submarines	15	22	22

Some ships of no fighting value are excluded from the above table.

The tables which follow of the Italian armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, after the manner of other similar tables in this book, though it should be remembered that in Italian official classification the usual line between battleships and armoured cruisers does not exist.

## BATTLE FLEET

First of class laid down	Name	Displace- ment	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max speed
			Belt	Big guns				
Dreadnoughts								
1906	Dante Alighieri <i>Conca di Cesare</i>	10,000	9½	9½	1 12in. 20 4.7in.	—	24,000	24 knots
1910	Giulio Cesare <i>Leonardo da Vinci</i>	21,500	1	1	18 12in. 18 4.7in.	—	24,000	22.5
1912	Dante <i>Andrea Doria</i>	21,500	9½	9½	18 12in. 18 8in.	—	—	—

Year of class laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max speed
			Belt	Turrets				
Pre Dreadnoughts								
1877	Re Umberto	13,393	4	14	4 10 in 10 6 in 10 6 in	10 6	10,000	18
	Sardegna	13,660					17,490	17.5
	Sibilia	13,295					17,411	19
1894	A. di Saint-Bon	9,500	10	10	4 10 in 8 6 in 4 7 in	8 4	14,900	17
	E. Eliberto						18,552	
1897	Benedetto Brin	13,427	6	5	4 12 in 1 5 in 0 in	4	20,471	21
	Regina Margherita						19,892	
1901	Vittorio Emanuele	12,122	10		1 10 in 1 5 in	4	21,000	22.5
	Regina Elena						19,708	
	Napoli						11,000	
	Roma						19,000	
Armoured Cruisers								
1890	Marco Polo	4,553	4		6 6 in 10 4 7 in	4	10,415	17
1890	Vettor Pisani	5,500	6		1 6 in 6 4 7 in	4	13,210	16
	Carlo Alberto							
1897	G. Garibaldi	5,550	6		1 10 in 2 8 in 6 in	4 4	14,718	20
	Vares						13,845	
	F. Ferruccio						18,133	
1904	S. Giorgio	8,833	8	8	4 10 in 5 in	3	18,600	20
	S. Marco						20,000	
	Amalfi						19,000	
	Pisa						19,000	

The personnel consists of 1,927 officers (comprising 1 admiral, 25 vice and rear-admirals, 216 captains and commanders, 419 lieutenants, 237 sub-lieutenants and midshipmen, 108 engineer constructors, 312 engineers, 210 sanitary officers, 243 commissariat officers, 157 officers of the *Corpo Reale Equipaggi*) and 27,080 men (sailors, gunners, mechanics &c). Both naval and military officers are attached indifferently to the actual service.

## Production and Industry

### 1. AGRICULTURE

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*). 2. That of partnership (*colonia parziaria*). 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz.—Bari and the province of Naples. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy. The system of rent (*affitto*) exists in Lombardy and Venetia.

Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta and in

Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Gurgenti and Irapanni in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

In the census of February 10, 1901, there were 6,411,001 males and 2,000,002 females of 9 years of age and upwards described as engaged in agriculture.

The area of Italy comprises 28,868,222 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres). Of this area, 2,298,615 hectares (8 per cent) is sterile and 26,571,607 hectares (92 per cent) productive. In the following table 1 quintal = 5 bushels.

	Area 1911	Produce		
		Total		
		1910	1911	1909
	Hectares	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Wheat	4,711,000	41,700,000	38,200,000	47,100,000
Rye	1,640,000	5,300,000	4,790,000	4,900,000
Rice	11,000	4,950,000	4,790,000	—
Barley	1,220,000	1,880,000	1,840,000	1,374,000
Maize	4,480,000	1,880,000	840,000	1,900,000
Wine	514,000	4,140,000	5,147,300	4,075,000
Olives	4,417,000	93,000	4,054,000	—
	1,341,000	1,385,000	2,420,000	—

In 1911 Italy exported 10,052 and imported 154,222 cattle; exported 17,058 and imported 1,128 sheep; exported 264 and imported 1,002 goats; exported 21,763 and imported 1,845 swine.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Piedmont and Lombardy, is carried on all over Italy. The average annual production of silk cocoons in the five years, 1906-10, is estimated at 52,563,000 kilo grammes and of silk, at 5,654,000 kilogrammes (in 1876 1,298,000 kilos). In 1912 the estimated silk cocoon crop was 47,470,000 kilogrammes, as against 41,951,000 kilogrammes in 1911.

In the year 1898-99 there were only 4 sugar factories with an output of 5,972 metric tons; in 1910-11 there were 35, their output being 173,184 tons.

In 1903 the silk industries employed 191,000 work people (in 1891, 172,000); woollen industries, 38,000 (in 1894 30,000); cotton industries, 140,000 (in 1900, 135,000); hemp, linen &c., 26,000 (in 1876 18,000). Domestic textile industries in 1903 employed 292,000 looms (in 1876, 208,000). The value of the output of industrial chemical products in 1911 was 154,000,000 lire (in 1893, 26,134,000 lire). The motive power of all works employed on January 1, 1904, amounted to 3,000,000 horse power (in 1899 to 1,000,000 horse power).

## II. FORESTRY

The forestry department was re-organised by a law of June 2, 1910, in accordance with which a Director General of Forests was appointed, together with advisory committees, one general and the other technical, and a royal forests corps.

The forest area (exclusive of chestnut plantations) is about 4,000,000 hectares. The yield from the forests is valued as follows:—

	1909	Cubic metres	Lire
Timber		1,696,000	37,500,000
Firewood		4,049,000	4,000,000
		Quintals	
Charcoal		5,004,000	35,400,000
Total			174,180,000
			(1,705,280)
			3 x 2

This total is exclusive of secondary products valued at about 32 millions of lire annually. The forest produce thus amounts to 156 millions of lire (6,240,000*l.*). From 1867 to December 31, 1910, 84,189 hectares were re-planted by or with assistance from the Government.

### III MINES AND MINERALS

Production in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs or 1,016 metric tons = 1,000 English tons) of metallic ores and other minerals in 1911 —

Ores &c	Productive mines	Metric tons	Lire	Workers
Iron	31	373,786	6 767 519	2,055
Iron manganese	1	6 842	58,838	88
Manganese	9	3,515	110,120	163
Copper	9	45 136	1,225,583	797
Zinc	49	144 719	15,368,972	14,318
Lead		15 478	6,540 149	
Lead and zinc		0	24,500	
Silver	1	24	27 700	4
Gold	1	2,050	83 200	37
Antimony, argentiferous	1	141	41,644	304
Mercury	6	87 803	4 664,597	949
Iron and cuprous pyrites	19	100 273	3,141 044	2,142
Mineral [see]		5 7,137	5,021,506	3,061
Sulphur ore	354	2 682 766	31 097,336	10,296
Asphaltic and bituminous substances	18	158,681	3,065 027	1 661
Boric acid	12	2 648	1 006,240	442
Totals (including graphite, petroleum and other minerals)	650	—	82,434,891	47,001 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of 1,501 workers in non productive mines. Of the total number of workers, 1,871 were female.

The quarries of Italy employed in 1911 70,767 persons (1 182 females), the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 41,985 959 lire (marble, 24,978,076 lire). The total output was valued at 61 648,203 lire in 1911.

In 1911 there were 98,854 persons employed at lime and brick kilns, whose output was of the value of 173,595,764 lire.

### IV FISHERIES

On December 31, 1910 the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 27,422, with an aggregate tonnage of 75,672. These numbers include 50 boats of 457 tons engaged in coral fishing. There were 121 076 fishermen, of whom 8,230 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing. The value of the fish caught in 1909 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 22,407,000 lire, the value obtained from tunny fishing was 3,485,000 lire and from coral fishing 486,000 lire, the quantity being estimated at 50,350 kilograms.

## Commerce

Year	Special trade (in sterling) (exclusive of precious metals)		Precious Metals (in sterling)	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1907	116,296,770	17,954,780	6,735,740	232,440
1908	116,530,971	63,170,430	1,129,100	540,480
1909	124,403,417	74,070,432	790,092	162,708
1910	128,187,997	80,380,995	1,342,023	1,924,614
1911	129,629,414	83,78,460	1,158,800	1,668,672
1913	144,184,000	9,940,600	—	—

Provisional value in lire of the leading imports and exports in 1911 —

Imports (1911)	Lire	Imports (1911)	Lire
Wheat	97,333,740	Various wares (including glass but excluding wood)	2,721,120
Coal and coke	29,688,814	Office	33,119,540
Raw cotton	34,760,494	Precious stones (rough and polished)	51,450,620
Boilers and machinery	1,08,934,780	Tobacco leaf &c	7,092,880
Timber	139,137,985	Copper brass bronze in plates, leaf &c and wrought	20,850,280
Raw silk	90,668,800	Clothes	21,991,535
Wrought iron and steel	10,244,080	Pulp of wood, straw &c	18,199,064
Wool	89,070,715	Fats of all sorts	8,081,840
Cured fish	3,910,78	Law vegetable fibres (exclusive of hemp and cotton)	2,664,700
Scientific and electrical instruments	69,17,21	Refining and melting apparatus	19,788,002
Rubber and gutta-percha (crude and prepared)	8,88,004	Yarn (linen hemp jute)	17,980,507
Hides (fresh or dried)	972,5	Sulphates and silicates	20,261,847
Buck wheat	17,601,000	Petroleum and benzine	25,191,975
Cattle	25,920,080	Bed and ornamental leather	14,482,780
Milk manufactures	13,801,31	Heavy mineral oils (of resin and gum)	20,510,395
Dressed hides	10,928,025	Mother of pearl (raw)	13,563,430
Milk cocoons	1,220,250	Potassium and sodium nitrates	14,512,912
Woolen manufactures	41,487,745	Cheese	11,044,120
Rye, oats, barley dried			
Vegetables, &c.	88,817,315		
Scrap iron filings, &c	51,410,248		
Horses	3,033,900		
Stones and non metallic minerals	2,320,130		
Oil seed	29,431,065		
Copper brass bronze scrap filings &c.	4,764,408		
Oils fixed (exclusive of olive oil)	31,817,090		

Exports (1911)	Lire	Exports (1911)	Lire
Raw silk	334,928,600	Eggs	44,889,600
Cotton tissues	150,633,618	Acid fruits	44,631,231
Silk tissues, &c.	193,265,252	Sulphur	41,025,294
Olive oil	30,755,928	Flour	34,008,330
Wine	97,458,250	Pulp of wheat	29,618,112
Cheese	69,230,170	Rubber and gutta-percha (crude and prepared)	35,638,185
Dried fruits	57,547,929	Spun cotton, yarn, &c	34,225,230
Hemp (raw)	46,064,409	Fresh fruits	
Hides (fresh or dried)	29,691,275		



Exports (1911)	Lire	Exports (1911)	Lire
Hair (natural and prepared)	13 450 810	Poultry	12 916 890
Automobiles	29 127 877	Fresh vegetables and herbs	11 005 082
Prepared fruit, vegetables, and berries	27 027 110	Objects of art	12 421 517
Straw hats	25 001 410	Rollers and machinery	17 055 566
Works in marble and alabaster	19 481 771	Woolen manufactures	13 884 770
Ores	21 461 791	Rough marble	12 783 534
Rice (cleaned)	20 100 415	Scientific and electrical instruments	14 104 400
Worked coral	20 177 340	Butter and margarine	10 860 977
Tomato conserve	20 70 000	Tartrate acid and drugs of wine	12 487 664

Special trade (excluding the precious metals) with the leading countries. —

	Imports from (1911)	Imports from (1910)	Exports to (1911)	Exports to (1910)
France	1 000 lire	1 000 lire	1 000 lire	1 000 lire
United Kingdom	2 20 100	353 407	1 18 71	18 71
Austria-Hungary	4 40 642	4 15 2 4	1 17 521	10 5 4
Germany	761 803	283 740	1 00 7	164 581
Russia	43 444	3 684	3 40 40	93 180
Switzerland	80 4 2	2 1 111	1 16 5	1 449
United States	2 01 1 13	2 2 10 4	2 10 4	1 208
Turkey in Europe, Crete, Montenegro, Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria	11 1 110	14 4	2 10 4	91 40
Belgium	3 74	34 400	1 18 71	1 4 8
Argentine Republic	1 70 10	2 1 0 1	2 10 4	1 1 481
British Possessions in Asia (excluding Aden)	110 604	1 1 10 7	4 15 4	4 250
Egypt	2 1 10	2 1 10	4 10 40 1	44 7 6
Spain and Gibraltar	7 10	91 620	11 11 1	1 340
Brazil	4 45	4 4 46	1 1 10	91 53
China	4 1	60 86 1	4 20 6	1 8
Japan	1 1	20 5 1	1 1 1	2 40 1

For the determination of Customs values see in Italy there is a permanent central commission comprising official members, representatives of commercial corporations, &c. The values recorded are those of the goods at the frontier exclusive of import or export duties. For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity and the country of origin or destination. For imports there is provided the gross weight in the case of goods subject to a duty of 20 francs per quintal (80 1/2 per cent.) or less, the net legal weight (i.e. with deduction of an official tare) in the case of goods subject to duty of 20 or 40 francs per quintal (80 1/2 to 100 1/2 per cent.) the actual net weight in the case of goods taxed at over 40 francs per quintal (100 1/2 per cent.) For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by law. Inaccuracies are prejudicial to the Treasury.

Trade of Italy is regarded either as general or special. The general trade comprises imports from abroad, whether intended for consumption within the kingdom or for transit, and all exports to foreign countries, whether national or foreign. On December 31, 1911, the special trade is restricted to imports for consumption and include 50 brands of nationalised merchandise. National merchandise consists of the fisherman, the manufactures of the kingdom while foreign imports on which the duties have value of the through the kingdom whether directly or after having been temporarily at 27,407,00.

and from 1912 provides for "the most favoured nation" treatment in matters of kilogrammes. The Convention

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy, and British exports to Italy (according to the Board of Trade returns) in the last 2 years were —

Imports into U.K.	1910	1911	Exports to Italy	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Fresh fruit	197,855	640,888	Coal	5,347,887	5,688,428
Hides	4,823	287,435	Ironwork	915,293	984,060
Canned vegetables	14,820	232,089	Machinery	1,188,196	1,030,908
Eggs	860,034	266,550	Chemicals	577,330	913,484
Hemp	418,616	4,442	Woolen goods	554,075	484,846
			Cottons	428,646	494,850

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling) —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy to United Kingdom	1,241	6,366	6,458	6,840	8,286
Exports to Italy from United Kingdom	1,025	1,214	1,130	13,212	14,092

## Navigation and Shipping

Mercantile marine January 1, 1911 —

	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons		No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Over 2,000 tons	—	10,804	Over 5,000 tons	10	38,170	10	53,170
1,001 to 2,000 tons	180	180,475	3,001—5,000 tons	45	160,983	45	160,983
501 to 1,000 tons	90	72,296	2,001—3,000 tons	63	167,790	73	178,184
101 to 500 tons	370	73,460	1,001—2,000 tons	186	202,491	256	381,866
1 to 100 tons	4,140	9,765	501—1,000 tons	78	66,507	174	129,043
			101—500 tons	112	39,690	492	103,290
			1—100 tons	27	4,737	4,407	100,540
Total	4,741	543,690	Total	718	674,497	5,459	1,107,187

In 1910 the vessels entered and cleared at Italian ports were as follows —

	Entered Italian Ports		Cleared from Italian Ports	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Italian	142,487	81,877,828	142,646	81,878,023
Foreign	13,788	19,836,378	13,748	19,798,884
Total	156,275	101,714,206	156,394	101,676,907

Vessels entering and clearing in 1910 at the principal Italian ports —

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Genoa	5 970	7 475 583	5 979	7 486 717
Leghorn	4 485	2,465 744	4 485	2 461 976
Naples	7,844	7 542 074	7 850	7 513, 406
Monza	2,780	1 899 990	2 797	1 901 885
Catania	5,041	2,059 143	5 053	2,069 691
Palermo	3 358	3 063 432	3 357	3,060 868
Venice	4 855	2,197 660	4 855	2 191,001

## Internal Communications.

### I RAILWAYS

Length of State railways 8 252 miles (June 30 1912), all the railway lines 10 800 miles.

In 1910-11 the total receipts were 534 461 158 lire in 1911 12, 575,213,000 lire (provisional)

### II POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

In the year 1911 there were 10,236 post offices. The postal traffic was as follows —

	Internal	External and Transit	Total
Letters	1 000	1 000	1 000
Post cards	266 614	41 524	308 140
Newspapers &c.	147 97	10 507	158 284
Post Office orders &c.	618 448	22 021	640 469
	21 410	471	21 881
Total	1 072 836	74 087	1 146 923

On June 30, 1910, the telegraph lines had a length of 92,328 miles, and the wires, 187,424. There were 7,676 telegraph offices, of which 5,747 were State offices and 1,929 railway offices. There were, in the year, 12,115 048 telegrams sent inland 2 418,878 international telegrams, 2,818,379 official 116,725 in transit, total 17,462,030

The telephone service in 1910 had 46,293 stations. There were 219 urban systems with 8 698 miles of line and 104,763 miles of wire, 363 inter-urban systems with 14,687 miles of line and 39,375 miles of wire. Total number of conversations in the year, 4 404,082. In 1907 the telephone service passed to the direct working of the State.

## Money and Credit.

State notes and bank notes in circulation in lire —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
State notes	487,618,410	485,971,000	483,924,715	443,118,196	445 290 691
Bank notes	1,851,547,950	1,808,557,800	1,867,600,450	2 030,647,300	2,192,321,300

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1911 was gold, 428,516,970 lire, silver 589,484,819 lire, nickel 37,247,000 lire bronze, 83,903,949 lire total, 1,139,158,838 lire, exclusive of re-coinage

The nominal value of the money coined (including re-coinage) —

	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
190	—	10 962,734	—	4 600	10 967 334
1908	—	6 077 358	7 863,000	116,889	9 657 047
1909	—	4 474 800	8 356 000	170 458	7 501 258
1910	—	6 062 013	4 377 400	47 780	11 587 197
1911	1 000 000	3 260 020	784 000	732 448	7 566 868
	1 000 000	31 440 514	13 280 000	600 075	45 879,159

By law of July 22, 1894, gold and silver (5 franc pieces 900 fine) were temporarily withdrawn from circulation being represented by paper. On August 31, 1912, the actual currency consisted of 495 875,895 lire of State notes, 2,148 477,800 lire of bank notes and about 100,000,000 lire of copper and nickel coin.

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of August 10 1893, there are only three banks of issue: the Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Napoli and the Banco di Sicilia. Assets and liabilities of those banks on December 31 1911 —

	Assets		Liabilities
	Lire		Lire
Cash and Reserve	1 580 646 364	Capital	360 000 000
Bills	834 868 000	Notes in circulation	1,139 581 520
Anticipations	101 931 007	Accounts current &c.	353,688,026
Credits	144 500 707	Titles and valuables	
Deposits	1 500 093 004	deposited	2,750,098 034
Various securities	606 231 887	Various	487 005 761
Total	5 088 218 681	Total	5 088 218 681

<sup>1</sup> Reserve in gold in silver and in equivalent bonds (1 580 062, 75) Gold 1,308,068,968 lire bills of exchange on foreign countries, foreign bank notes, treasury bonds, &c. 1,5 214 890 lire silver (.900 fine), 120 660 270 lire fractional silver 4,373 909 lire.

On March 9 1912 a bill was passed making the business of life insurance in Italy a State monopoly.

On January 30, 1911, there were 862 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, 1,140 rural banks, 207 ordinary credit companies, and 5 agrarian credit institutions, and (January, 1912) 11 credit foncier companies of which 4 were in liquidation, with 874 722,625 lire of 'cartelle fondiarie' in circulation, and with 607,409,177 lire of 'mutui con ammortamento'.

The following table gives statistics of the savings banks at the end of 1911:—

	Offices	Depositors	Total Deposits	Deposits during year	Repayments during year
			Lire	Lire	Lire
Post-office savings-banks	2,408	6,777,403	1 872,712,748	934,619,165	835,142,008
Ordinary "	186	2,807 408	2 402,635,218	1 125,600,472	1 063,512,537

On December 31, 1910, the savings deposited with the co-operative credit societies amounted to 786,987,427, and ordinary credit companies to 111 290 911 lire

On August 12 1912 a Law came into operation establishing life insurance as a State monopoly The existing insurance companies were allowed to continue their operations for 10 years under certain conditions The State activities in connection with life Insurance will be guided by the National Insurance Institute

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France the names only being altered to the Italian form

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*: intrinsic value 2<sup>5</sup> 22½ to 1<sup>7</sup> sterling

The coin in circulation consists of gold 10 lire and 20 lire pieces, of silver 50 cent, 1 lire, 2 lire, and 5 lire pieces nickel 20 cent pieces, and bronze 1 2 5 and 10 cent pieces Nickel coin is being substituted for bronze to a large amount Bank notes of 50 100 500 and 1,000 lire are in circulation also small notes issued by the State for 5 10 and 25 lire

### Diplomatic Representatives

#### 1 OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Ambassador* —Marquis G Imperiali

*Councillor* —Count Gaetano Manzoni

*First Secretary* —Count Carlo Freschi

*Second Secretary* —Baron Mario de Rosis

*Third Secretary* —Ascanio Colonna and Paolo de Larente

*Military Attaché* —Lt Colonel Ugo Bagmati

*Naval Attaché* —Capitaine de Corvette Count Lovatelli R I N

*Archivist* —Ugo Catani

There are Consular representatives at London (Consul Marquis Alessandro Faa di Bruno) Dublin (C ), Glasgow, Liverpool (C ) A

#### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY

*Ambassador* —Rt Hon Sir Rennell Rodd, G C I O K I M C appointed December 1, 1908

*Councillor* —H G Dering, M P O

*Secretaries* —( Messrs R H Hoare the Hon C Foster and F C Osborne

*Naval Attaché* —Commander A C Stewart R N

*Military Attaché* —Col F J Grant C I

*Consul General* —Major W P Chapman (at Turin

There are Consular representatives at Brindisi Cagliari, Florence Genoa (C G ), Leghorn (V C ), Messina (V C ), Milan, Naples, Palermo Spezia (V C ) and other towns

### San Marino

Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic of San Marino which claims to be the oldest State in Europe Its legislative power is vested in the Great Council of 60 members elected by popular vote a third of whom are renewable every three years, and two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents (Capitani reggenti) The regents exercise executive power A smaller Council consists of 12 members, and is divided into 4 congresses *Congresso Economico di Stato*, *Congresso di Legali*, *Congresso degli Studi*, *Congresso militare* The frontier line is 24 miles in length, area is 36 square miles, and population (April, 1912)

10 701 The annual revenue and expenditure amount to 382,109, and 444 835 lire respectively There is no public debt. The military force contains 88 officers and 950 men The chief exports are wine, cattle and stone A new treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded June 23, 1907, revised in 1908. The Republic has extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland and United States. San Marino has bronze and silver currency coined in Italy 210,000 lire in silver and 118,000 lire in bronze

## FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES

### Colony of Eritrea

The dominion of Italy on the coast of the Red Sea extends from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N) to Cape Dumetrah on the strait of Bab-el Mandeb (12° 30' N) The length of coast is about 670 miles The area is about 45,800 square miles, and the population which is to a great extent nomadic is estimated at 450 000 In 1908 there were 274,944 natives and 2,980 Europeans (inclusive of the military forces), 2,271 of whom were Italians, Massawah having 2,275 inhabitants of whom 524 are European (exclusive of the garrison) and 480 Asiatics Asmara is the seat of government The Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with an autonomous administration and the management of its own finance Military force 127 officers, and 4,484 men (3,740 natives and 496 Italian)

In the Italian dependencies the central government is represented by a civil governor who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for the Colonies.

*Governor* -Marquis Giuseppe Salvago Raggi January 1907

For the financial year 1911-12 the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Eritrea were estimated at Colonial revenue, 3,062,186 lire State contribution 6,350,000 lire, total revenue 9 412,186 lire expenditure, civil administration, 5 418,986 lire military 3,933,200 lire, total expenditure 9 412,186 lire

The tropical climate and the general scarcity of water during the summer months necessitate works for irrigation before crops can be raised with success. Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is essentially nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats are common and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade Pearl fishing is carried on at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 250,000 lire for pearls and 800,000 lire for mother of pearl A very promising trade is being carried out in palm nuts The exportation of these nuts in 1910 over one million lire There are gold mines worked about 6 miles from Asmara, with hopeful results.

At Massawah the imports by land and sea, the exports and the tonnage entered were as follows —

		1908	1909	1910
Imports	Lire	9 133 816	17 225 720	16 872 686
Exports	"	3 821 329	11 841 025	7 277 861
Transit	"	2 800 005	3 122 380	3 873 321
Tonnage entered	Tons	156,850	171 156	163,532

There are 74 miles of railway from Massawah to Asmara (end of 1912), and now the line is being taken to Keren (58 miles) and Agordat

(75 km.) There are 16 post-offices. There is a telegraph line of 319 miles from Massawah to Asseb, and of 82 miles from Asseb to Perim. Other lines bring the length up to about 870 miles. There are 2 telephone lines. A powerful wireless telegraph station has been opened at Massawah. It communicates with the radiotelegraphic system of Italian Somaliland and also with Italy (Caltano). There is, thus through wireless communication between Italy and Italian Somaliland, via Massawah.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union, but in actual circulation are still some Maria Theresa dollars. The Italian mint has issued coin amounting to 19,870 895 lire, under the denominations of Entreat dollars (= 5 lire), and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$  dollar pieces.

### Italian Somaliland

The Colony and Protectorates of Italian Somaliland have an area of 139 430 sq. miles and a population of about 100 000. They extend along the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to the course of the Juba and comprise the Protectorates of Northern Somaliland viz. the Sultanate of the Mijertius Osman Mahamud, from Bender Ziade the most northerly point belonging to Italy on the Gulf of Aden to Cape Gabbel on the Indian Ocean (S. 13° N. lat.) the territory of the Nogal from Cape Gabbel to Cape Garul (6° 47' N. lat.), the Sultanate of Obbia (Jusuf Ali) from Cape Garul to the northern boundary of the colony of Benadir determined by a line which ends at the sea near the wells of Fah (about 4° 30' N. lat.) and the Colony formerly called Benadir but now officially known as the 'Somalia Italiana', which extends from 4° 30' N. lat. to the mouth of the Juba and comprises the towns of Merca, Itala, Warsheik, Mogadisho (pop. 10,000; Merca 7 000), Brava (5,000), and Jumbo all on the coast, and Bardera and Isigh inland on the Juba. The colony is administered by a civil governor who resides at Mogadisho. In the Protectorates the Governor is represented by a Civil Commissioner, who up to the present date has been the Italian Consul General at Aden. A royal decree of December 8 1910 provides for the minting of silver coins of 1 rupee  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  rupee for Italian Somaliland of the value of 15 rupees to 11 sterling. The principal occupation of the people is cattle rearing. But the Mijertius rear chiefly camels and sheep. Imports (1910-11) 4 239,058 lire, exports 1,690 652. Imports are yarn, timber, petroleum, rice, sugar, cottons, exports butter, timber, hides, drugs. Animal produce is exported to Zanzibar whence it is shipped to Europe or America. Military force, 70 officers and 8 500 men. The inland boundaries of Italian Somaliland and Benadir are determined under the treaty of May 18 1908, between Italy and Abyssinia, by a line (not yet demarcated) from Dolo on the Juba to the confluence of the Juba with the Daus, thence to the Webi Shebelle and finally to the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier fixed by protocol of May 14 and June 4, 1897.

*Governor*—Senator Nobile Giacomo de Martino (1910)

The budget of Italian Somaliland for the year 1911-12 is as follows: revenue proper of the colony, 622,000 lire, State contribution, 2,979,000 lire, total, 142,040; civil expenditure, 1,558,000 lire, military, 2,048,000 lire.

Seven wireless telegraph stations are working in the Colony connecting the principal coast and inland towns. A big wireless station has just been built at Mogadisho, which communicates with Italy, via Massawah.

There are in the Colony 3 principal post offices (Mogadisho, Merca and Jumbo) but postal business is carried out at every station.

**Concession of Tientsin**—The Italian concession of Tientsin, under the agreement with China of June 7, 1902, lies on the left bank of the Peiho and has an area of about 18 sq miles with a native population of about 17,000. It contains a village and salt pits.

## Tripoli and Cyrenaica

(LIBIA ITALIANA.)

Tripoli fell under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century and though, in 1714, the Arab population secured some measure of independence, the country was in 1835 proclaimed a Turkish vilayet. In September, 1911, a quarrel broke out between Turkey and Italy and the latter invaded Tripoli and established an army there. On November 5, 1911 a decree was issued annexing Tripoli, and on February 28, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed the Bill which ratified the decree of annexation. The war nevertheless, continued until October 18, 1912, when the Treaty of Onchy was signed, by which the Sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli was established. This has now been recognised by the Great Powers. Italy accepted a clause, identical with that contained in the Austro-Hungarian treaty regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, dealing with the exercise of religious authority by the Caliph.

Tripoli will be administered under the Colonial Ministry.

The entire area of the territory is estimated at about 406,000 square miles. According to a census taken on August 3, 1911 there were 523,176 natives of whom 29,761 were in Tripoli town. The population is mostly Berber, but Jews are numerous. The civil European population numbers 5,000 or 6,000, mostly Maltese and Italians, practically there are no Turkish settlers. Arabic is generally spoken, but Italian is the official language. Until recently the province contained the headquarters (Jerboub) of the Mohammedan sect of the Senusiyyeh. The principal towns are on the coast, Tripoli, the capital of the vilayet, with 29,761 inhabitants, Benghazi with 35,000, Derna and Khoms, inland are the caravan halting places Ghadames, Murzuk, and Ghat.

Tripolitania has four zones, the first of which along the sea, is covered with palm, olive, lemon, and fruit trees. The second is formed by the highlands of Gebel and Tarhuna, the former has olive groves and palm and fig trees, while cereals and saffron are also grown. The country, however, is rather barren. The Tarhuna land is rich in esparto grass. The rest of the second zone, which includes the hills of Mesallata and Bondara, as well as numerous valleys, is most fertile, and olive trees are abundant. The third zone consists chiefly of oases and is rich in palms. The oases (of which Gadames is the most important) are some distance apart. The fourth zone is covered with palms, figs, vines, and almonds.

In Cyrenaica, olives and cypresses predominate. Pasturage is abundant and cattle could be bred on a vast scale. Bananas are grown at Derna. Barley is the chief food of the people.

Cultivation in Tripolitania does not amount to much, though cotton, tobacco, castor beans, saffron, indigo, and henna are grown. Seventeen thousand tons of esparto were exported from the region in 1911.

There is a considerable caravan trade between Benghazi and Wadai and between Tripoli and Central Sudan when the routes are free from raiders. An important article of trade is ostrich feathers which are brought overland from Central Africa, and exported to Paris and London from Tripoli to the value of 10,000*l.* annually, and 6,000*l.* from Benghazi. Turkish money has been withdrawn and a new monetary system is being introduced.



Imports in 1911 amounted to 480,000 (440,188 in 1910), and exports to 190,000 (183,703 in 1910). Sponge fishing was started in 1885. In the season ending September 30 1911, the value of sponges from the waters of Tripoli amounted to 220,000 francs.

There is a plan before the Italian Parliament providing for 3 sailings a week to and from Syracuse, weekly sailings between Palermo and Tripoli, and a line to and from Venice besides the regular services from Genoa.

In 1902, the tonnage cleared at Tripoli amounted to 270,000, in 1909, 353,929 in 1910, 385,796, and in 1911, 360,000.

The principal means of communication inland are the caravans which follow long frequented routes. Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta, and by land lines with Murzik (Fezzan) and Gabes (Tunis).

There is a British Consul at Benghazi, and a Vice Consul at Khomis.

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The *Annuario Statistico Italiano* (Annual) issued by the General Statistical and Labour Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce gives statistical information abt Italy and its colonies.

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## JAPAN

(NIPPON)

## Reigning Sovereign

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868 when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shōgun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families since the twelfth century and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōken Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The Emperor bears title of Tenno, but the appellation by which he is called in relation to external affairs is 'Kōtei,' a word of Chinese origin. Only foreigners make use of the poetical title 'Mikado.'

*Emperor of Japan* — *Yoshihito* (Harunomaru), born at Kyoto August 31, 1879, succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30 1912 married May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kuyō.

*Children of the Mikado* — I, Prince Hirohito born April 29 1901 (Crown Prince) II Prince Yasuhito born June 25, 1902 III, Prince Nobuhito, born January 8, 1905

*Sisters of the Mikado* — I, Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888, married April 30 1908 to Prince Tsunehisa II, Princess Fusako, born Jan. 28, 1890 married April 29, 1909, to Prince Narihisa III, Princess Nobuko, born August 7 1891, married May 6 1910, to Prince Yasuhiko IV, Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889 the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list is fixed at 4 500,000 yen.

## Constitution and Government

By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who are consulted by the Emperor on important matters of State. The Emperor can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is his prerogative to give sanction to laws to convoke the Imperial Diet to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law and make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers (369 members) is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of full age, (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (15 princes and 38 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one fifth of each order (100

counts, 376 viscounts, 384 barons), (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition, (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years, under (1), (2) and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of other members.

The members of the House of Representatives number 379 a fixed number being returned from each electoral district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is one to about 136 522. Voting is by secret single ballot. Electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age, (2) permanent and actual residents in the electoral district for not less than a year, (3) and paying land tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than one year or direct taxes other than land tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than two years or of land tax together with other direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than two years. In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than 30 years of age are eligible to the House of Representatives, without any qualification arising from payment of taxes. Disqualified for membership are the Imperial Household officials, priests, students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, election officials. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates, elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 5,000 yen, Vice Presidents 3,000 yen elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 2,000 yen besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet, which must meet annually, has control over the finances.

House of Representatives, May 1912 (Constitutional Party (Sayakwan) 217, Popular Party (Kokuminto) 96 (Central Party (Chuoto) 32 Independent (Mushozoku) 37

The Cabinet consists of the following members, (February 20 1913) -

*Prime Minister* — Admiral Gombei Yamamoto  
*Foreign Affairs* — Baron Nobuaki Makino  
*War* — Baron Kikuchi  
*Navy* — Baron Saito  
*Minister of Finance* — Baron Korekiyo Takahashi  
*Agriculture and Commerce* — Mr Tatsuo Yamamoto  
*Justice* — Mr Masahime Matsuda  
*Interior and Railways* — Mr Koi Hara  
*Education* — Mr Sajima Motoda  
*Communications* — Mr Gigen Okuda

The Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan signed August 12, 1905 (renewed July 15 1911) has for its purpose the maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia and India the preservation of the independence and integrity of China and of the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China and the maintenance of the territorial rights and defence of the special interests of Great Britain and Japan in Eastern Asia and India. It provides for frank inter-communication between the two Governments if their rights or interests are threatened, and for mutual assistance in case of unprovoked attack or aggressive action on the part of any other power. Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to control and protect Korea, the principle of equal opportunities in Korea for the

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT—AREA AND POPULATION 1911

commerce and industry of all nations, and Japan recognises the right of Great Britain to take such measures in proximity to the Indian frontier as may seem necessary for the safeguarding of her Indian possessions. The Agreement is for ten years (second period 1911-1921), but it is only to terminate at the end of that period if denounced a year beforehand by one or the other of the signatory Powers. If the ten years shall have expired without denunciation of the Agreement, a year's notice by either Power is required for its termination but if, at the date fixed for its expiration, either Power is at war the alliance is to continue till the restoration of peace.

### Local Government

For local administration Japan (except Hokkaido or Yezo, Chosen formerly Korea or Chao pien, Karafuto or Japanese Sakhalin, and Taiwan or Formosa) is divided into prefectures ('Fu' and 'Ken'). The prefectures are subdivided into municipalities ('Shi') and counties ('Gun'), and the counties are again subdivided into towns ('Cho') and villages ('Son'). Okinawa Prefecture and some islands have, however, special organisations. Municipality, town, and village are the units of local government. These administrative divisions form at the same time local corporations of the same names. In each prefecture there are a governor ('chiji') a prefectural assembly ('Fu kwai' or 'Ken kwai'), and a prefectural council ('Fu Sanji kwai' or 'Ken sanjikai'), of which the governor is president. In each county a sheriff, a county assembly and a county council, of which the sheriff is the president. In each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council of which the mayor is the president, and in each town or village a chief magistrate and a town or village assembly. Prefectural, county, municipal, town and village assemblies give decision mainly upon financial matters. The prefectural and county councils give decision upon matters delegated by the prefectural and county assemblies respectively, and upon matters of pressing necessity when the respective assemblies are not in actual session.

The qualifications of the prefectural electors are (1) citizenship and residence in the prefecture, (2) payment of the direct national tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen for one year in the prefecture. Persons eligible for election must pay direct national tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen. Citizenship is shared by all male Japanese subjects not less than 25 years of age, who for two years (1) reside in the municipality, or town or village (2) share its burden and (3) pay land tax or not less than 2 yen direct national tax annually in it. The governor and sheriff are appointed by Government, the mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who has obtained the Emperor's approval, and chief magistrate of town or village is one who has been elected by the town or village assembly and has obtained the governor's approval.

Hokkaido has a governor and a special organisation. Chosen has a Governor General. The peninsula is administered in 13 Do or provinces, these being subdivided into 929 Tund Yon or districts. Taiwan (Formosa) also has a governor general who is invested with very extensive powers. The island is divided into 20 local divisions ('hō'), each of which has a chief magistrate. Karafuto is divided into 5 local divisions ('hō').

### Area and Population

The Empire consists of the five principal islands of Honshu (mainland), Kishuu, Shikoku, Hokkaido (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa) besides the Chishima (Kuriles), Sado, Oki, Awaji, Iki, Fushima, Lunkiu, Ogasawarajima (Bonin), Hokotō (Pescadores) islands, the peninsula Chosen and the southern half of the island of Karafuto (Sakhalin). Total area about 175,540 square miles, of which the mainland occupies 87,426 square miles. Taiwan (Formosa) and Hōkoto (the Pescadores) were ceded by China in accordance with the treaty

of Shimoda in 1895, and Japanese Karafuto was ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N H, in 1905. By the same Treaty of Peace the Russian Government ceded to Japan the lease of Port Arthur, Ta lien, and adjacent territory and waters, and also the railway between Chao Chun and Port Arthur, and the coal mines worked in connection therewith. The Sino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan with respect to Manchuria. By a treaty between Japan and Korea on Aug. 23, 1910, the Korean Territory was annexed to the Empire of Japan. Administratively there exists a division into 47 prefectures. There is also a division into 637 rural districts, 66 cities, 1,185 towns, and 11,142 villages (1910).

Number of Japanese proper (i.e. excluding natives of Formosa and the Pescadores) residing in Japan or abroad —

Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.	Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.
1909	50,295,279	1.17	1911	51,591,842	1.28
1910	50,489,197	1.16	1912	52,200,679	1.27

Number of Japanese at home and abroad (1908), was as follows —

	sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.		sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.
Central Honshu	36,600	10,014,411	519	Shikoku	7,081	3,288,310	468
Northern	30,304	7,490,443	248	Kyushu	16,840	7,125,984	460
Western	20,681	10,029,374	525	Hokkaido	96,299	1,137,407	91
Total Honshu	87,485	27,514,261	428	Grand tot.	147,655	49,088,198	330

There were 26,380,220 males and 25,820,465 females in 1912.

On December 31, 1908, the population was divided as follows — Imperial family, 87 kwazoku, or nobles, 5,642, shizoku, or knights, 2,218,628, common people, 47,382,262 (including Ainus in Hokkaido, 18,017). In 1910 21,889 Japanese emigrated and of these 2,476 went to China, 8,771 to Russia, 1,028 to Australia, 1,921 to Hawaii. In 1910, 8,022 Japanese migrated to the U.S., and in 1911, 4,520. On December 31, 1910, the number of foreigners in Japan (exclusive of Formosa) was 15,154, of whom 8,462 were Chinese, 2,471 English, 1,665 American, 809 German, 547 French, 216 Portuguese, 64 Dutch, 137 Russian, 116 Swiss.

Births, deaths, and marriages of Japanese at home and abroad —

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1905	351,260	1,599,131	1,044,855	554,276
1906	353,274	1,809,203	961,550	487,653
1907	433,527	1,621,973	1,024,236	597,687
1908	461,940	1,672,627	1,038,110	634,517
1909	458,771	1,705,877	1,099,797	606,080

In 1909 the still births (not included in the above) numbered 161,596 or 8.9 per cent., and the illegitimate, 147,558 (or 9.2 per cent.)

The following is a list of large towns and cities in 1908 —

Tokyo	2,186,079	Kumamoto	61,238	Wakamatsu	39,265
Osaka	1,226,590	Sakai	61,103	Nagano	39,242
Kyoto	442,462	Shimonoseki <sup>1</sup>	58,264	Mito	38,485
Yokohama	394,308	Toyama	57,437	Kochi	38,279
Nagoya	378,281	Moji	56,682	Ujiyama	37,539
Kobe	378,197	Shizuoka	53,614	Hiroaki	37,487
Nagasaki	176,480	Fukue	50,306	Akita	36,294
Hiroshima	142,768	Kofu	49,882	Matsue	36,200
Kanazawa	110,994	Naba	47,562	Saga	36,051
Kure	100,679	Aomori	47,208	Morioka	36,012
Sendai	97,944	Utsunomiya	47,114	Kurume	35,928
Okayama	93,421	Maibashi	45,193	Yonezawa	35,380
Sasebo	93,051	Matsuyama	44,166	Nagaoka	35,376
Otari	91,281	Toyohashi	43,980	Matsumoto	35,011
Hakodate	87,876	Otsu	43,569	Takaoka	33,609
Fukuoka	82,106	Takamatsu	42,678	Fuku-hima	31,499
Wakayama	77,803	Yamagata	42,264	Nara	32,732
Yokosuka	70,984	Gifu	41,488	Tottori	32,682
Sapporo	70,084	Tsu	41,229	Kokura	31,615
Tokushima	65,561	Himeji	41,028	Yokkaichi	40,704
Kagoshima	63,640	Takasaki	39,961	Onomichi	0,67
Niigata	61,616				

<sup>1</sup> Shimonoseki was formerly called Akamagasaki.

### Religion (excluding Formosa)

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 12 sects, (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects and 33 creeds. There is no State religion, and no State support. In 1909—Shinto priests, 76,149 students, 154 Buddhist temples, 71,880, bonzu, 121,553, students 9,788. There were, besides, 1,966 licensed preachers and 1,219 churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, and Protestant churches. Since 1891 the Roman Catholics have had an episcopate of one archbishop and three suffragan bishops. There are shrines dedicated to the eminent ancestors of the Imperial House, and to meritorious subjects, these are independent of any religious sect and some of them are supported by State or local authorities. In 1909 the shrines numbered 147,441, and the ritualists, 14,821.

### Instruction

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6-14) on March 31, 1910 was 6,479,004. The following are the educational statistics for 1910 —

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Elementary schools	26,115	144,674	6,479,004
Middle	368	5,344	117,481
High girls	177	2,722	51,440
Normal	78	1,406	28,492
Special & technical schools	5,682	7,619	305,638
Various	8,198	9,558	206,189
Universities	8	940	7,206



The four Universities are Tokyo Imperial University, Kyoto Imperial University, Tohoku Imperial University, and Keio Imperial University. The first consists of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Medicine, Literature, Science, Engineering, and Agriculture, the second, of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Medicine, Literature, and Science and Engineering, the third, of Colleges of Agriculture and Science, the fourth of a College of Engineering. They are supported by Government. At Tokyo University in 1910-11 there were 363 professors and teachers (inclusive of 15 foreigners), and 5,098 students. At Kyoto University there were 191 professors and teachers (inclusive of 5 foreigners), and 1,375 students. At Tohoku University there are 86 professors and teachers (inclusive of 2 foreigners) and 793 students. The bulk of other schools are also supported by Government as well as by local rates.

In 1910 there were 281 libraries in Japan with 2,271,935 volumes. In 1910, 84,123 books of various kinds, and 2,768 periodicals, monthly, weekly, daily, were published.

In Formosa, there is a special educational system.

### Justice and Crime

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There are four classes of courts in Japan (exclusive of Formosa), namely sub-district courts, district courts, courts of appeal and court of cassation. In the court of cassation seven judges preside; in the courts of appeal, five judges; in the district courts, three judges; in each case one of them being the chief judge. In the sub-district courts, a single judge presides. A court which deals with disputes respecting administrative affairs is under the direct supervision of the Emperor.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, and some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years —

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Serious crimes	8,211	8,300	8,082	— 1	— 1
Lesser	64,302	67,443	66,010	—	—
Total	72,513	75,743	74,092	70,496	67,464

In 1909 there were 56 prisons, 97 detached prisons and houses of correction. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in houses of correction at the close of 1909 — Men, 53,471, women 3,110, total, 56,581.

For the trial of cases connected with the military and naval services there are courts martial.

### Pauperism

In 1899 new legislation settled that the minimum amount of prefectural funds for the relief of sufferers from extreme calamity shall be 500,000 yen, that funds below that limit are to be made up by the Treasury, and that when the amount of relief exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the fiscal year, one third of the amount thus granted is to be supplied from the Treasury.

<sup>1</sup> The distinction between serious and lesser crimes was not made in the revised code of October 1, 1906.

The relief statistics for 1909-10 show expenditure as follows (in yen, exclusive of Formosa) Shelter 1,348 food, 38,747 clothing, 2,072, medicine, 153 provisional dwellings, 25,381 expenditure for providing work 14,028, miscellaneous, 522, total, 82,229 Total 1908-9, 435,598 yen

In 1909 the Central Government relieved 3,753 persons to the amount of 62,979 yen (excluding Formosa) At the end of 1909, 1,736 foundlings (excluding Formosa) were being maintained, and the expense in that year was 53,446 yen There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons

## Finance

## I. IMPERIAL.

Revenue and expenditure (excluding Formosa) (the yen = about 24½¢) —

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14 <sup>1</sup>
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue	177,406.18	192,879,778	78,498,947	575,974,985	584,994,051
Expenditure	152,893,693	504,134,028	578,946,047	575,974,984	584,994,051

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

Summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31 1913

Revenue 1911-13	Yen	Expenditure 1911-13	Yen
Ordinary —		Ordinary —	
Land tax	7,407,994	Civil List	4,500,000
Income tax	82,725,282	Foreign affairs	4,282,641
Business tax	24,586,806	Home affairs	12,407,008
Liquor tax	88,481,682	Finance	185,674,487
Sugar excise	18,789,700	Army	76,794,438
Tax on Textile fabrics	1,868,791	Navy	40,815,710
Customs duties	43,842,207	Justice	12,350,337
Various taxes	1,145,285	Instruction	9,485,468
Stamps	2,173,061	Agriculture and Commerce	7,826,146
Posts and Telegraphs	4,189,441	Communications	58,141,058
Forests	10,788,138		
Monopolies	62,181,412		
Various receipts	26,878,964		
Total ordinary	402,597,194	Total ordinary	412,073,863
Extraordinary Revenue	78,379,094	Extraordinary expenditure	163,906,132
Total Revenue	575,976,288 (575,976,288)	Total expenditure	575,979,995 (575,979,995)

Public debt, March 31, 1912 — Internal loans (4 to 7 per cent), 1,116,225,770 yen, foreign loans (4 to 5 per cent) 1,437,449,203 yen, total, 2,553,704,973 yen.

## II LOCAL

The revenue of the Departments for the year 1912-1913 was 82,854,168 yen, and expenditure 82,814,784 yen. Of the revenue 64,190,931 yen was from rates. The revenue of the cities in 1911-12 was 84,488,057 yen (20,504,651 yen from rates), and the expenditure was 71,708,681 yen. The revenue of the towns and villages in 1911-12 was 107,381,696 yen (79,058,474 yen from rates) and the expenditure was 107,488,465 yen. The total local debt at the end of 1911 was 184,656,785 yen.

## Defence

## I ARMY

Service in the army (or navy) is universal and compulsory. Liability commences at the age of 17 and extends to the age of 40 but actual service begins at 20. All those physically capable of bearing arms are divided into two classes: the 'fit', and the 'absolutely fit'. The numbers necessary for the first line (or active army) called *Senchi*, are taken solely from the 'absolutely fit'. Service in the ranks is for 2 years in the infantry, 3 in all other arms, then for 5 (or 4) years and 4 months in the reserve (*Yobi*). One year volunteers are admitted. Reservists are called out twice for training during their reserve service, for 60 days on each occasion. Having completed 7 years and 4 months in the first line, including its reserve, the men are transferred to the second line called *Ko*. Service in the *Ko* is for 10 years, with two trainings of 60 days each in the whole period. At the end of their *Ko* service the men are in the 38th year of their age, and they are passed into the *Kokumin*, which is the territorial or home defence army. In this they serve for 2 years and 8 months, to complete their total service of 20 years.

The reserve for making good the waste of war, or *supplementary reserve* is called *Hoju*. It is composed of the balance of the 'absolutely fit' recruits not required for the first line, and of as many of those classed as 'fit' as may be required to make up a certain fixed number. They all serve in the *Hoju* for 7 years and 4 months, during which they have a first training of 90 days, and two subsequent trainings of 60 days each. After completion of this period of their service they are passed to the *Ko*, in which they serve for ten years, like the men who have passed through the first line. Like them also they are finally passed to the *Kokumin* for 2 years and 8 months to complete their army service.

The *Kokumin* is divided into two 'bans'. The first *ban* comprises all the men who have passed, as shown above, through the first line and landwehr, or through the supplementary reserve and landwehr, and who therefore have only 2 years and 8 months to spend in the *Kokumin*. The second *ban* is the levy *en masse* of all those capable of bearing arms. It includes (1) those who though 'fit' are not required for the *Hoju*, (2) those who for various reasons have been exempted from military service, and (3) the young men between 17 and 20 years of age who have not been called up. None of these classes receive any military training, but they can be drawn on in case of national emergency.

The partially trained men who have been passed into the *Ko* from the *Hoju* are not included in the fighting units of the Second Line. They supply the large number of men required for the transport service on mobilisation, and for the expansion of other departmental corps.

The field army of Japan consists of 19 divisions, including the guard,

2 independent cavalry brigades, 3 independent brigades of field artillery (each of 12 batteries of 6 guns), 3 independent divisions of mountain guns, and 4 or more regiments of heavy field artillery, each of 24 guns.

Two infantry regiments form a brigade, and two brigades (12 battalions) a division. But to each division on mobilisation is attached a Kobi brigade making 3 brigades, or 18 battalions in all. The artillery consists of a regiment of field artillery (6 batteries of 6 guns) supplemented by heavy or mountain guns as required (also probably by 4 batteries of Kobi artillery). A regiment of cavalry of 3 squadrons, with 4 machine guns, and a battalion of engineers, complete the division. Four infantry, and 4 artillery, ammunition columns, 6 field hospitals, 4 supply columns, and 1 remount depot, accompany each division in the field. The war strength of a division, excluding its Kobi brigade, is reckoned at 18,700 officers and men, 4,800 horses, 36 guns and 1,674 vehicles.

The strength of an independent brigade of cavalry is 2 regiments, each of 4 squadrons and a battery of 8 machine guns, total about 1,650 men and 1,630 horses. The strength of an independent artillery brigade of 12 batteries is about 2,500 men and 1,000 horses. Divisions are grouped directly into armies, 3 to 5 divisions forming an army of from 80,000 to 130,000 men. The total strength of the field army at the present time may be taken at about 600,000 combatants including Kobi troops detailed for the lines of communication. The war effectives of the new divisions will not be complete before 1916.

The active army consists at present of 80 regiments (240 battalions) of infantry, 27 regiments of cavalry (89 squadrons), 150 field batteries, 9 mountain batteries, 28 battalions of garrison artillery, and 19 battalions of engineers each of 3 companies.

The Kobi comprises 228 battalions, 57 squadrons, 114 field batteries, 12 battalions of garrison artillery, and 19 battalions of engineers.

The Japanese Islands are divided into military districts corresponding to the divisions of the army, and the district is the unit of administration as well as of territorial command. Each division is supplied with recruits from its own district except the Guards whose infantry recruits are selected from the whole country, the other arms of the Guard division are recruited from the large district of the 1st division. Abroad there are the separate division of Formosa, and the small garrisons of Saghalien and Tsushima, also some 25,000 to 30,000 men in Korea and Manchuria.

The Emperor is the head and supreme commander of the army, and also of the navy. He nominates the War Minister (always a general officer of high rank), the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Schools and the Members of the Military Council.

The arm of the Japanese infantry is the improved Arisaka rifle, calibre, 6.5 mm (256"), a Mauser with an altered chamber. The cavalry are armed with a carbine of similar construction. The field gun is a q.f. shielded Krupp of 7.5 cm calibre which fires a shrapnel of 14 lb. The mountain artillery has a gun of the same calibre firing a lighter shell. There are a certain number of field howitzer batteries armed with 4.6 and 5.9" howitzers, firing shells of about 44 lb and 80 lb respectively. A 4" gun for heavy field batteries is being introduced.

No returns of the peace strength of the Japanese army are published, but the total apparently amounts to about 225,000 or 230,000 of all ranks.

The military budget for 1912-13 amounts to about 9,660,000, including extraordinary expenditure.

## II NAVY

The coast of Japan is divided into five maritime districts having their headquarters at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasubo, Maizuru, and Chinkai (the last not established yet).

The personnel of the navy in 1910 included 1 Admiral of the Fleet, 7 Admirals, 19 Vice Admirals, 39 Rear Admirals, 104 Captains, 192 Commanders, 276 Lt. Commanders, 627 Lieutenants, 453 Sub Lieutenants 1st class, 277 Sub Lieutenants 2nd class, 236 Midshipmen, 697 Engineers, 348 Medical Officers, 324 Pay Officers, 74 Constructors, 41 Ordnance Officers, 11 Hydrographic Engineers, 1,533 Warrant Officers, and 43,790 men on the active service.

Japan now builds and equips her own warships. Armour factories are installed at Kure. The *Kongo* is building at Barrow, England.

A statement of the Japanese fleet similar to that given for other navies is —

	Completed at end of		
	1913	1918	1914
Dreadnoughts	1	—	3
Pre Dreadnoughts	14	14	5
Armoured Cruisers	13	19	1
Protected Cruisers	17	20	9
Torpedo Gunboats, Scouts, etc.	6	—	—
Destroyers	61	7	7
Torpedo Boats	50	7	7
Submarines	12	9	7

*Note*—The Pre Dreadnoughts include several captured Russian ships.

The following table includes all the battleships built and building, armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers. Ships in italics will not be completed at the end of present year.

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse power	Designed Speed
			Water line	On Guns				
'Dreadnoughts' (t)								
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1909	Kawachi	20,500	12	—	12 (or 14) 12 in 10 in	5	25,000	20
1909	Settsu							
1911	Fuso	180,000	—	—	10 18 in	—	—	—
1911	Kongo	27,500	—	—	9 12 in 16 6 in	—	64,000	23
1911	Kirishima							
1911	Haruna							
1911	Hiei							

(t) = turbine

Year	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament		Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Water line	On guns					
1894	Fuji	Tons 12,600	inches 18	inches 14	4 12in 10 6in		5	13,687	18
1896	Shikishima	14,850	9	14	4 12in 14 6in		5	14,500	18
1897	Asahi	15,400						4	15,000
1899	Mikasa	11,352	9	14	4 12in 14 6in		4	11,000	18
1900	Iwami (?)	13,000	10	11	4 12in 8 8in		4	18,500	18
1898	Hizen (?)	11,700	1	10	4 12in 12 6in		4	11,000	18
1899	Sagami (?)	11,614	2	10	4 12in 10 6in		4	14,500	19
1898	Suwa (?)	12,674	2	10	4 12in 10 6in		4	14,500	17
1899	Tanaka (?)	10,900	11	10	4 12in 12 6in		2	11,200	17
1897	Iki (?)	9,000	14	10	4 12in 4 6in 7 6in		4	8,000	17
1899	Okinoshima (?)	4,200	10	8	3 10in 4 4 7in		4	5,000	16
1899	Minoshima (?)	4,200	10	8	4 6in 4 4 7in		4	7,700	16
1900	{ Kashima, Katori }	16,400	1	9	4 12in 4 10in 12 6in		1	18,000	16
1900	{ Satsuma }	18,800	9	1	4 12in 12 10in		5	18,500	20
	{ Aki (?) }	19,400	9	9	4 12in 12 10in			25,000 (4)	

(t)=turbine

## Armoured Cruisers \*

1896	Asama	9,100	7	6	4 8in 14 6in		5	13,000	22½
1897	{ Tokiwa, Idzumo, Iwate }	9,800	7	6	4 8in 14 6in		4	15,000	20½
1897	{ Yakumo, Asuma }	9,800 9,456	7	6	4 8in 12 6in		5	11,000	21
1899	Aso (?)	7,800	8	6	2 8in 8 6in		3	17,000	21
1902	{ Nisshin, Kasuga }	7,700	6	6	4 8in 14 6in 11 10in, 2 8in 14 6in		5	14,000	20
1905	{ Tsukuba }	12,750	7	7	4 12in, 12 6in 12 4 7in		5	20,500	20½
	{ Kurama, Ibuki (?) }	14,620	7	7	4 12in 8 8in 14 6in			25,000	

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Water line	On guns				
Protected Cruisers								
1885	Itsukushima Hashidate	Tons 4,275	inches 1 1/2	on big gun	11.6 in 11.4 in	2	5 400	knots 16
1888	Onyoda	2,450	4 1/2	shilds	10.4 in	—	5 700	19
1890	Akitanishima	3 170	deck		4.6 in 6.4 7 in	4	8 500	19
1894	Suna Alashi	2,000 2,000			2.6 in 6.4 7 in	0	8 500	20
1897	Chitose Kasagi	4 000			9.8 in 10.4 7 in	3	15 000	23
1900	Kiritaka Tanashima	3 400			6 in	2	9 400	20
1900	Shirayuki (1)	3 000			11 4.4 in	5	20 000	21
1901	Otowa Soma (10)	3 000 6 500			2 in 1.6 in	0 4	18 000 20 000	21 24
	Tsugan (11)	600		shilds	8 in	4	11 600	20
1907	Tone	4 100			2 in 10.4 in	2	1 000	23
1910	Chikuma Hirato Yahagi	4 500			1 in	0	10 500	21

There are also two oil cruisers *Taiichiko* and *Idzumi*.  
 (1) *Orel* (2) *Belousan* (3) *Peresvet* (4) *Pobieda* (5) *Poltava* (6) *Arkolar I*,  
 (7) *Aprakha* (8) *Seniavin* (9) *Bayan* (10) *Vasilug* (11) *Pallada* (12) *Korik*

### Production and Industry (exclusive of Formosa)

About three fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors, and the remaining portion of it by tenants. According to the official report of January 1 1912, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was in the 14,682,175 of which under cultivation, 5,257 854, forests, 7 702 683 open field, 1 304,943

The following are some agricultural statistics for five years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Rice (chō)	4 006 002	3 922 818	2 838 074	2 949 440	2 973 079
(koku)	43 058 66	42 381	2 437 61	41 538 37	41 604 883
Wheat (chō)	444 118	449 779	451 879	475 469	490 200
(koku)	4 471 721	4 412 44	4 400 849	4 601 70	4 609 840
Barley (chō)	658 460	643 164	640 031	640 44	608 560
(koku)	10 138 002	9 443 917	9 278 105	9 201 888	9 180 818
Rye (chō)	694 971	688 174	690 480	675 724	667 24
(koku)	7 539 608	7 578 004	7 758 503	7 718 100	7 565 111
Tea (kwan)	7 867 936	7 407 174	7 834 180	8 151 418	8 461 708
Sugar (kwan)	160 444 042	167 748 974	160 973 502	219 970 982	—
Silk cocoons (koku)	3 456 907	8 580 171	8 629 507	8 900 982	4 922 187
raw (kwan)	8 286 602	8 612 965	8 776 712	8 147 810	—

1 chō = 2 4507 acres      2 koku = 4.06 bushels      1 kwan = 8.28 pounds avoirdupois

\* Sugar cane

In 1910 the number of cattle was 1,384,183, of horses, 1,564,648; sheep, 3,867, goats, 91,780, swine, 270,101

The mineral and metal products in two years were —

Minerals &c	1909	1910	Minerals &c	1909	1910
Gold (momme )	1,048 569	1 164 774	Antimony (kin )	298 409	218 105
Silver	34 111 197	87 768 449	Manganese	14 74 502	9 161 081
Copper (kin <sup>2</sup> )	76 402 144	1 701 405	Coal (tons)	1 045 113	15 661 3 4
Lead	5 714 000	1 512 073	Sulphur (kin <sup>2</sup> )	11 490 225	18 078 66
Iron (kwan <sup>3</sup> )	12 638 800	15 120 501	Petroleum (koku <sup>4</sup> )	1 6 7 036	1 608 011
Pyrites	5 730 633	91 241 120			

<sup>1</sup> 190 momme = 1 lb avoirdupois

<sup>3</sup> 1 kwan = 8 23 lbs

<sup>2</sup> kin = 1 323 lb av

<sup>4</sup> koku = 37 7 gal

In the province of Echigo the petroleum industry is being developed. At Wakamatsu there is a large Government foundry turning out pig iron, Siemens steel, and rails and plates. At Nagasaki are important shipbuilding works with the newest machinery under the supervision of skilled European workmen.

In 1910 there were 92 cotton mills employing 17,744 men and 74,475 women, with 1 896 601 spindles and an output of yarn of 58 396,939 kwan. In the same year 35,268 men and 728 041 women with 68 593 machine looms and 683 696 hand looms turned out woven piece goods valued at silk, 108,610,043 yen, mixed silk and cotton, 24,529,852 yen, cotton 121,530,690 yen, hemp, 3,642 020 yen, besides sashes and other articles. Other manufactures in 1910 were Japanese paper worth 19 781 920 yen, European paper, 16,405 637 yen, matches, 12,610,503 yen, earthenware, 13 289 935 yen, lacquered ware 7,865 780 yen, matting 10 099,352 yen, leather, 7,624 717 yen, oil, 11,123,214 yen.

In 1910 the raw marine products amounted to the value of 78,286,336 yen, the manufactured products to the value of 43,736 518 yen.

### Commerce

	1908 <sup>1</sup>	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	459 001 361	344 115 843	484 283 808	514 807 700	618 042 578
Exports	400 177 198	413 117 611	453 424 936	447 463 556	5 6 186 842

<sup>1</sup> Including Formosa.

In 1911-12 the Customs duties amounted to 50,514,466 yen.



## Commerce by countries —

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	7 601 681	7 926 197	6 557 417	8 197 524
Austria Hungary	3 782 082	5 082 460	1 160 587	689 071
Belgium	9 400 075	7 787 197	3 464 394	3 117 960
Egypt	4 192 196	5 501 754	506 578	688 410
British America	800 170	385 182	4 961 790	4 005 046
British India	106 361 497	99 695 688	14 179 918	20 316 322
Straits Settlements	4 115 941	1 816 496	1 341 641	7 105 715
China	68 000 411	61 999 710	10 067 304	95 151 779
France	5 404 841	5 518 104	44 125 230	43 573 391
French India	4 438 133	9 528 591	341 088	169 501
Germany	43 016 478	56 479 191	11 117 775	11 191 100
Great Britain	94 700 311	111 136 778	7 781 804	3 824 006
Dutch India	18 879 091	1 469 262	3 193 578	8 711 117
Holland	910 201	1 182 202	779 850	4 779 124
Hawaii	11 520	14 433	3 064 000	4 116 105
Hongkong	674 601	101 851	23 400 911	24 179 178
Italy	391 402	66 240	1 834 878	17 604 996
Philippine Islands	788 706	1 321 068	4 410 207	5 295 870
European Russia	96 011	334 116	1 511 283	1 599 660
Asiatic Russia	767 610	1 000 400	163 478	1 070 551
Spain	2 635 101	5 171 000	33 071	490 610
Switzerland	1 694 199	471 200	1 143 040	4 779 124
U S of America	14 699 166	11 111 000	14 111 240	14 775 611

The recorded values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices in the case of exports being given as the market values in Japan and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase inclusive of the cost of transport insurance &c. The prime origin and ultimate destination as far as they are known are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents.

Chief articles of the foreign commerce excluding re imports and re exports —

Imports	1910		Exports	1910	
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Rice	8 144 438	17 721 081	Cotton yarn	13 391 904	40 111 281
Wheat	8 638 243	8 726 879	Cotton shirtings	5 411 671	7 88 118
Wheat flour	1 780 238	1 702 961	Raw silk	130 437 940	128 811 004
Soya beans	8 977 772	10 805 636	Silk waste	8 411 943	7 785 646
Sugar	13 139 578	9 117 747	Milk manufactures	19 910 808	30 606 427
Tobacco	118 881	41 850	Coal	16 860 008	11 050 613
Raw cotton	121 225 608	14 431 124	Matches	10 580 666	10 074 580
Cotton prints	1 720 390	1 371 977	Copper	10 805 718	20 001 280
Cotton satins	1 132 204	1 903 664	Camphor	9 064 309	9 148 084
Cotton velvets	882 989	79 908	Tea	14 64 834	14 379 210
Cotton shirtings	6 589 701	6 780 792	Rice	5 900 477	3 940 541
Wool	13 630 812	11 282 990	Mattings	3 481 278	9 748 434
Woolen yarn	6 651 187	4 782 548	Earthenware	5 613 913	5 377 705
Woolen cloth	10 637 903	10 856 167	Straw plait	6 261 880	4 711 224
Oil cake	19 887 928	22 823 048	Umbrellas	1 849 788	1 657 433
Petroleum	14 868 290	18 063 880	Cigarettes	847 051	1 057 738
Iron bar	1 309 841	5 377 768	Salt	788 206	134 618
Furnaces and boilers	1 090 191	2 234 060	Fish and whale oil	2 684 987	1 635 286

The imports of bullion and specie (gold and silver) in 1911 amounted to 5 168,268 yen, and exports to 24 398,288 yen. In 1912, imports, 11,644,351 yen, exports, 28 325,153 yen.

## SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION—COMMUNICATIONS 1023

The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain (Board of Trade returns) in the year 1911 were silk manufactures, 208,841<sup>1</sup>, straw plaiting, 323 116<sup>1</sup>, rice, 44 943<sup>1</sup>, drugs, 41,911<sup>1</sup>, curios, 62 602<sup>1</sup>. The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods, of the value of 1 884,181<sup>1</sup>, cotton yarn 55,930<sup>1</sup>, woollen goods, 947 297<sup>1</sup>, iron, wrought and unwrought, 2,279,432<sup>1</sup>, machinery, 1,880 699<sup>1</sup>, chemicals, 412,573<sup>1</sup>, arms and ammunition, 904,065<sup>1</sup>.

Total trade between Japan and U. K. for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Japan to U. K.	240	3,700	4 821	3 851	8 540
Exports to Japan from U. K.	1 894	8 8 8	10 1 1	11 861	12 17

### Shipping and Navigation

	Entered (1911)		Cleared (1910)	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Japanese steamships	5 17	19 8 699	407	9 3 5 801
sailing ships and junks	427	54 651	1 761	84 094
Foreign steamships	4 401	19 4 728	34 2	10 7 1 085
sailing ships	6	499	1	11
Total	3 001	20 0 2 607	11 1 5	20 127 01

Of the total foreign ships entered in 1911 1,934 vessels of 1 12 446 tons were British 384 of 1 437 871 tons (German 389 of 666 096 tons Russian 181 of 279 037 tons Norwegian 179 of 1,409 917 tons American 113 of 338 328 tons French

In 1911 the merchant navy (without Formosa) consisted of 1,854 steamers above 20 tons of 1 375 053 tons net 5 586 sailing vessels above 20 tons of 447 307 tons net and 20 635 native craft. The Japanese Government subsidises shipping companies for foreign trade and now Japanese vessels run on four great routes to Europe, America, Australia and Bombay. There are also lines plying between Japanese ports and Korea, Northern China, and nine ports on the Yangtze Kiang.

### Internal Communications

#### RAILWAYS

The following table gives the railway statistics (including, except for revenue and expenditure Formosa) for 1910-11 —

	State Railways, 1910-1911	Railways owned by Private Companies 1910-1911	Total
Length in miles	5 781	511	6,292
Gross income yen	96 881 54	44 817	141 305 169
Expenditure yen	48 017,029	2,143 810	50 160,838
Goods carried tons	80 195 126	3 328 164	83,523 290
Passengers number	148 646 038	2,009 2 4	174 555 892

There are (1911) 24,235 miles of road in Japan

The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years —

	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911
Letters	816 167 874	832,007,340	830 061 748	830 268,030
Postcards	785,226 757	836 986,158	866 630 081	890 872,927
Newspapers and periodicals	170,098 071	170 892 850	181 469 080	183 885 165
Books	34 111 001	4,751 108	50 926 199	57 403 401
Samples &c	5,408 964	6 243 778	7 021 600	7 132 24
Post free	66 032,871	70 019 721	2,712 186	53,490,558
Parcels	17 892,810	19,607 160	20,584,419	22,517 477
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 596 528 278</b>	<b>1 481 426 700</b>	<b>1 510 034,658</b>	<b>1 568 100 114</b>
Post and Telegraph offices	6 708	1 576	6 944	7 076
Telegrams delivered	27 474 465	27 701 9	26 178 00	29 887 588
Telegraphic line (miles)	18 487	18 744	19 099	24 172
wire (miles)	92,800	44 170	14 110	16,112
Submarine cable (miles)	3 000	3 820	3 919	4 111
wire (miles)	4 780	4 467	4 060	5 807
Post and telegraph officers	36 169	38,804	40 87	47 21

† Exclusive of Form 88

### Money and Credit

Coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending 31st March) —

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins	17 287 887	20 884 440	87 980 000	43 440 000	29 760 000
Silver	16 000 000	15 000 000	14 502 100	18 839 711	6 128 851
Nickel	—	—	—	—	—
Bronze	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 287 887</b>	<b>35 884 440</b>	<b>102 482 100</b>	<b>62 280 711</b>	<b>35 888 851</b>

The total amount of coins in circulation in 1911 was 174,687,608 yen

The paper money in circulation in Nippon Ginko notes, or notes of the Bank of Japan, exchangeable for gold on presentation, amounted in 1911 to 433,399,116 yen

Condition of banks on December 31, 1912 —

Banks	Head offices	Branch offices	Paid up capital	Deposits	Advances Loans &c
			Yen	Yen	Yen
Nippon Ginko	1		37 000 000	114 600 000	14 200 000
Nippon Hyogo Bank	1		12 000 000	—	19 700 000
Nippon Industrial Bank	1	1	17 000 000	4 000 000	3 000 000
Yokohama Specie Bank	1	4	50 000 000	140 48 184	64 418 214
Hokkaido Colonisation Bank	1		8 000 000	7 800 000	1 027 000
Taiwan Bank	1	11	350 000	23 000 000	18 400 000
Agricultural Industrial Banks	46	1	82,370,000	28 000 000	77 000 000
Ordinary Banks	1 616	1 04	327,831,000	1,239,428 448	562 815 644
Savings Banks	476	777	49 850 000	226,778,000	188,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>517 760,972</b>	<b>1,836,887,804</b>	<b>1 135,488,796</b>

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The present monetary law came into force from October, 1897 by which gold standard was adopted. The unit of value is 0.75 gramme of pure gold, and is called the yen =  $2s\ 0\frac{1}{2}d$ , which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows — Gold coins (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 sen pieces), nickel coin (5 sen piece) and bronze coins (1 sen and 5 rin pieces). The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of a sen. The gold coins are 900 fine, and the silver coins 800 fine. The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value. The one yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn. The old silver 5 sen piece and copper 2, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen pieces, &c., are used as formerly.

The <i>Ken</i>	= 160 <i>monme</i>	= 1 323 lb avoirdupois
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1 000 „	= 8 267 lbs „
„ <i>Sen</i>		= 1 193 inch
„ <i>Shaku</i> (10 <i>sun</i> )		= 11 930 inches
„ <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shoku</i>	= 5 965 feet
„ <i>Chō</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	= $\frac{1}{8}$ mile 5 4229 chains
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chō</i>	= 2 44 miles
„ <i>Ryō</i>		= 5 9552 sq miles
„ <i>Chō</i> , land measure		= 2 45 acres
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid		= 39 7033 gallons
„ „ dry		= 4 9629 bushels
„ <i>To</i> , liquid		= 3 9703 gallons
„ „ dry		= 1 9851 per k

Besides the system of weights and measures based on the metric system is acknowledged as legal in the following ratios

metre	= 3 3 <i>shaku</i>
gram	= 0.26667 <i>monme</i> ( $\frac{1}{3}$ <i>monme</i> )

### Diplomatic Representatives

#### 1 OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN

*ambassador* — Katsunosuki Inouye

*Councillor* — Choro Koike

*Second Secretary* — Isaburo Yoshida and Kenchi Yamazaki

*Third Secretary* — Koki Hirota

*Attaché* — Setsura Sawada

*Military Attaché* — Colonel Saburo Inagaki

*Naval Attaché* — Captain Abo, I J N

*Chancery* — Saizo Masheko and Kuimaku Kishi

*Consul General in London* — Takahashi Nakamura

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Middlesbrough

#### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN

*Ambassador and Consul General* — Sir William Conyngham Greene, K C B, appointed October, 1912

*Councillor* — H. M. Rumbold, M V O

*Secretaries* — D. Crackanthorpe, N. Henderson and Edmund St J Monson

*Naval Attaché* — Captain Sir D. Brownrigg, Bart., R.N.

*Military Attaché* — Lieut. Col. John A. C. Somerville.

*Japanese Secretary* — F. M. Hobart Hamjulen.

*Commercial Attaché* — E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G.

There are Consular Representatives at Dairen (Dalny), Hakodate, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shimonoseki, and Yokohama, and at Tainan and Tamsui in the Island of Formosa.

## KOREA

(CH'AO HSIEY, OR CHŌSEN, OR DAI HAN.)

**Government.**—The ex-Emperor, whose surname is Yi and name Chok, was born March 25, 1874, and succeeded his father Yi Hwang on his abdication, July 20, 1907. He is reckoned as the thirty-first in succession since the founding of the dynasty in 1392, but four of these so-called kings were Crown Princes who never ascended the throne.

By the treaty of Shimonoseki, May, 1895, China renounced her claim on Korea, and under Japanese influence many reforms were introduced. On February 23, 1904, an agreement was signed at Seoul on behalf of Japan and Korea, the Japanese Government undertaking to ensure the safety of the Korean Imperial House and guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of the country, while the Korean Government placing full confidence in the Japanese Government, agreed to adopt Japanese advice with respect to administrative improvements.

Under the Russo-Japanese treaty of peace of September 5, 1905, Russia acknowledged Japan's paramount interests in Korea and engaged not to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which Japan may take in Korea. The Anglo-Japanese agreement of August 12, 1905, contains similar recognition on the part of Great Britain. On November 17, 1905, there was signed between Korea and Japan an agreement placing in the hands of the Japanese Government the control and direction of the foreign relations of Korea. By this agreement it was provided, *inter alia*, that a Japanese Resident General should be stationed in Seoul, and the first Resident General (Marquis Ito) took up his appointment on March 2, 1906. On July 31, 1907, a further agreement was concluded with Japan, by the terms of which all administrative measures and all high official appointments were made subject to the approval of the Resident General, and Japanese subjects were made eligible for official positions in Korea. A new Convention was concluded on July 12, 1909, whereby the Government of Korea delegated to the Government of Japan the administration of justice and prisons in Korea. By a further treaty concluded between Japan and Korea on August 23, 1910, the Korean territory was formally annexed to the Empire of Japan. The Emperor was deprived of all political power, and was accorded the title of Prince Yi, and his father (the former ex-Emperor) that of Prince Yi, Senior. The title of the country was changed to "Chosen" and the office of Japanese Governor General established. Henceforth Korea became an integral part of the Japanese Empire. Members of the Korean Imperial House and the late Korean Cabinet have had Japanese patents of nobility conferred upon them.

*First Governor General* — His Excellency General Count Terauchi.

The Japanese Residents at the treaty ports have been replaced by Prefects through whom official matters concerning foreign subjects are transacted.

**Area and Population**—Estimated area, about 86,000 square miles, population in 1912 was 13,411,299 (7,128,777 males and 6,282,522 females). The capital, Seoul, has 278,958 inhabitants. Ping Yang, about 146,000. The foreign population (excluding Japanese troops) is about 110,000, consisting (1912) of about 210,689 Japanese, 11,837 Chinese, 568 Americans, 183 British, 100 French and 49 Germans. In 1903 over 1,000 Koreans left for Hawaii, and in 1905 some 500 Korean emigrants sailed for Mexico. The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese with a large admixture of Chinese words, and an alphabetical system of writing is used. Official correspondence, except with Korean provincial officials, is conducted in Japanese. The written language of the people is a mixture of Chinese characters and native script.

**Religion and Instruction**—The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but, otherwise, religion holds a low place in the land. In the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries which, however, are looked upon with scant respect. The knowledge of Chinese classics and of Confucian doctrine, formerly essential to the education of the upper classes, is giving way under Japanese influence to a more practical system of instruction. There is a large number of Christian converts. In 1890 an English Church mission was established with a bishop and 20 other members. A hospital in Chemulpo is attached to the mission with an English doctor and trained nurses. The American missionaries have two hospitals in Seoul, where the Japanese have also established a large Government hospital. The total number of hospitals in the country is about 100 while the Red Cross Society has a numerous membership among both Japanese and Koreans. There are over 200 Protestant missionaries (British and American), and 60 Roman Catholic, also a Russian (Greek church) mission in Seoul. The mission schools have however been made subject to strict supervision and control.

In Seoul there is a Government school for English with 1 English teacher and 100 pupils. There are, besides, numerous Christian Mission schools for boys and girls throughout the country. All these schools are subject to the control of the Education Department. Technical and industrial schools are rapidly springing up. A model farm and agricultural school has been established within fifty miles of the capital.

In Seoul there are two daily Korean newspapers and several Japanese besides others published at Chemulpo. There is a Government owned daily newspaper in English, published at Seoul. The press is entirely in the hands of the Japanese, and a strict censorship is exercised.

**Finance**—The finances of Korea form a special account in the Budget of Japan. The estimated revenue for 1912-13 was ordinary, 26,323,332 yen (2,728,9261), and extraordinary, 26,159,877 yen (2,624,5501), making a total of 52,483,209 yen (5,353,4761). The estimated expenditure was ordinary, 80,232,490 yen (8,040,2961), and extraordinary, 22,659,719 yen (2,313,1801), a total of 102,892,209 yen (10,353,4761). The main sources of revenue are taxes and Public Undertakings. The extraordinary revenue consists of (1) a sum of 12,596,540 yen to be raised by a loan from the Bank of Chosen and (2) 12,350,000 yen, which is really a contribution by the Home Government to make good the deficiency.

**Production**—Korea is entirely an agricultural country, the cultivated area is about 5,600,000 acres, but the methods of cultivation are of a backward and primitive type, and the means of communication few and difficult, though improvement is fast being made in this respect. The chief crops are rice, wheat, beans and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. The area under cotton in 1911 was 125 000 acres, and the output for that year estimated at 33 940,000 lbs. Rice, beans, cow hides, and ginseng are exported in large quantities. Whale fishing is carried on on the coast. Live stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture. The cattle are well known for their size and quality.

Gold mining is carried on and promises to be successful. There are four foreign owned gold mines in active operation and others in process of development. Copper, iron, and coal are abundant in Korea, but the development of these resources is impeded by defective means of communication. An anthracite coal mine in the north of Korea is in operation, and considerable extension of the workings are in contemplation. Graphite and mica also are found in considerable quantities.

**Commerce**—As the result of annexation, the Treaties of Korea with foreign countries virtually ceased to exist, though as a matter of fact, neither the German nor the American governments have as yet unreservedly admitted the cessation of consular jurisdiction over their subjects in Korea. The tariff imposed by these treaties is maintained for a period of 10 years from the date of annexation.

The open ports are Chemulpo, Pusan, Wonsan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Songchiu, Ping Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong Am Po (1908), Chungjin and Shm wiju. By a Residency General Ordinance published August 29, 1910, Masampo was declared a closed port from January 1 1911, while Shin Wiju (on Yalu River) was opened to trade.

Trade (merchandise only) at the open ports —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	41,025,523	36,645,770	39,782,756	54,087,682	66,846,980
Exports (excluding gold)	14,113,310	16,248,888	19,913,848	18,556,955	20,901,670

The imports in 1911 included cotton goods, 1,816,984 yen; cotton yarn, 4,123,827 yen; machinery, 1,245,533 yen; silk goods, 983,483 yen; tobacco and cigarettes, 894,942 yen; timber, 1,346,971 yen; kerosene oil, 1,436,133 yen; grass cloth, 1,402,740 yen; sugar, 1,207,903 yen; paper, 995,292 yen; coal, 1,448,809 yen. The principal exports were rice, 5,283,772 yen; beans, 4,630,078 yen; cowhides, 1,068,851 yen; cattle, 703,561 yen. Gold was exported to the value of 11,044,296 yen. Of the imports in 1911 the value of 34,058,474 yen was from Japan; of the exports the value of 13,840,551 yen was to Japan. From China the imports amounted to 5,442,443 yen, to China the exports amounted to 3,009,012 yen. From Great Britain and the United States respectively the imports amounted to 7,928,505 yen and 4,260,903 yen.

**Shipping and Communication.**—The foreign going shipping entered at the open ports numbered in 1911, 6,012 with a tonnage of 8,531,498. Of the vessels, 5,897 with a tonnage of 8,435,977 were Japanese, 28 of 85,608 tons British, and 3 of 1,704 tons German.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack horses and oxen, and by river. Improvements in road making are being effected. There are about 1 400 miles of road. There is a railway from Seoul to Pusan (275 miles). The Seoul Chemulpo railway (24 miles) is a branch of the line. Another branch running from near Pusan to Masampo is open, and a third branch will run from Taiden to Mokpo. The Seoul Wiju line is 310 miles in length. The construction of a railway from Seoul to Gensan (or Wousan, a port on the East Coast) has been commenced and about 50 miles is already open to traffic. It is expected that the line will be finished by 1914. The Yalu Bridge was completed in the autumn of 1911. The Korean system is now connected with the Siberian and Chinese lines a through express train of the latest type running thrice weekly from Pusan to Chang chon via Seoul, Ping Yang, Antung, and Mukden. From Chang chon a Russian train connects at Harbin with the Trans Siberian express. All these railways belong to the Japanese Government. Total length of line, 767 miles (1911-1912).

A street electric railway in Seoul has been extended in three directions to points three miles outside the city. Number of post offices (1912) 485. There are 1 414 miles of telegraph line open, and the lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced at Seoul, Chemulpo, and several other towns.

**Money**—Regulations for banking were framed in 1906 and in 1908 there were in Korea 8 ordinary banks organised by Koreans and 4 organised by Japanese. At the same time there were 9 agricultural and industrial banks fostered by Government subsidies.

A central bank, the Bank of Korea, was established in August 1909 and in November it took the place of the First Bank of Japan (Dai ichi Ginko) as the Government Treasury. Notes of this bank are gradually replacing those of the First Bank of Japan now current in the country.

The coinage consists of gold pieces of 10 and 20 yen, silver of 10, 20, and 50 sen, nickel of 1 sen, and bronze of 1 sen and 5 rin. There are also in circulation notes of the Dai ichi Ginko (First Bank) of 1, 5 and 10 yen. The old nickel coin has been practically wholly withdrawn from circulation, and the cash currency is now used only for petty transactions. Under certain regulations bills of exchange and cheques may pass into the currency. In the more important commercial towns there are authorised 'note associations' of merchants for the transaction of business relating to bills.

*British Consul General at Seoul*—A. M. Chalmers

*Vice Consul at Seoul*—O. I. Davidson

*British Consul at Chemulpo*—J. Threlkeld Wynn

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## FORMOSA (TAIWAN)

The Island of Formosa or Taiwan, was ceded to Japan by China by the treaty which was ratified on May 8 1895 and Japan took formal possession on June 2 of the same year. Japanese civil government in the island began on March 31 1896.

The Island has an area of 13,458 square miles, with a population (1912) of 3,443,679 (1,806,048 males and 1,637,631 females). The chief towns are Tainan City (53,794 inhabitants), Tamsui, and Kelung. At Kelung the old fortifications have been restored and improved.

Many improvements have been effected by the Japanese administration. An educational system has been established for Japanese and natives, for whom there are 169 elementary schools with 892 teachers and 39,012 pupils. There are also normal schools, a medical school and a school for teaching the Japanese language to natives, and native languages to Japanese.

The receipts of the Japanese administration are from inland taxes, customs public undertakings, and also subsidies from Japan ranging from 5 to 9 million yen annually. The expenditure is chiefly for internal administration and the working of public undertakings.

	1906-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue	37,005,764	40,409,107	39,889,212	43,651,651	45,325,508
Expenditure	30,666,455	30,189,383	32,529,338	43,651,651	45,325,508

The agricultural products of Formosa are rice, tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, turmeric, while camphor is worked in the forests under a government monopoly. There are active fisheries. The industries comprise flour milling, sugar, tobacco, oil, spirits, iron work, glass, bricks, soap, and many other manufactures.

The mining industry was distributed as follows (1911) mines for gold, 9, for gold-copper, 1, for gold dust, 27, for copper, 2, for mercury, 1, for coal, 370, for petroleum, 39, for sulphur, 16. The mining industry employed (1911) 5,047 workers.

The commerce of Formosa is largely with Japan, the chief foreign

countries with which there is traffic being China and the United States. In 1911 the imports amounted to 5 440 412/ (3,444 163/ from Japan), exports, 6,603,147/ (5,268,189/ to Japan). The chief exports in 1911 were tea, 818,558/, camphor, 853 586/.

Roads have been and are being constructed throughout the Island. There are now 290 miles of railway open and over 120 miles of light railway. In 1911 there were 135 post offices, through which passed 28 493,762 packets and 367,055 parcels. The telegraph service has 117 offices, length of line 1,000 miles, of wire 8 000 miles, messages (1912) 1 273 311. Telephone line, 790 miles, wire 4,030 miles calls (1912) 3,704,104.

At the end of 1911 the post office savings bank had 100,819 depositors with 191,886/ to their credit.

The currency current in the Island is that of Japan.

**Hokkō** or the **Pescadores** consist of about 14 islands, with a total area of about 50 square miles.

Japanese **Sakhalin** (or **Karafuto**) consists of that portion of Sakhalin which lies to the south of the parallel of 50 north latitude. It has an area of about 14,500 sq miles and, in 1912 a population of 43,273 (20 783 males and 19,490 females). The most important industry of the island is the herring fishery, but large areas are fit for agriculture and pasturage and Japanese settlers have been provided with seed and domestic animals. There is a vast forest area of larch and fir trees. The minerals found are coal and alluvial gold.

The revenue and expenditure for 1912-13 are estimated to balance at 2 200,345 yen two thirds of that amount being advanced by the Japanese government.

The leased Territory of **Kwantung** the southern part of the Liautung Peninsula, has an area of about 1,256 sq miles and a population (December 31 1911) of 485 089 of whom 446 714 are Chinese and 41,259 Japanese (exclusive of army and navy). The Territory is under a Japanese governor general the seat of administration being at **Dairen** (or **Tairen** formerly called **Hainy**) where there is an elementary school with 800 pupils also an American Presbyterian Mission with a church and an hospital.

The estimates for 1912-13 balanced at 5 246 857 yen.

The chief agricultural products of the Territory are maize, millet, beans, wheat, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, hemp and various vegetables. There is an active fishing industry. The chief manufactured product is salt, which is abundant in the Territory. Since July 1 1907 the Territory forms a Customs district under the Chinese Imperial Customs, **Dairen** being the Customs port with out stations at **Kinkow**, **Pulantien**, **Pitzwo**, and **Port Arthur**. The port is free goods being subject to duty only on crossing the frontier of the leased territory. The trade is mostly with Japan. Imports (1911) 42,274 729 yen, exports, 47,416 017 yen. **Dairen** has a fine harbour ice free all the year, and protected by a breakwater 1 000 yards long. The harbour is provided with sheds and warehouses, under the control of the **Manchuria Railway Company**. The railway connects **Port Arthur** and **Dairen** with **Mukden**, **Kharbin** and the **Eastern Chinese Railway System**.

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## LIBERIA

**Constitution and Government**—The Liberian Republic had its origin in the efforts of several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves. In 1822 a settlement was formed on the west coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands. On July 26 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The new State was first recognised by Great Britain, and ultimately by other Powers. The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States with trifling exceptions. The executive is vested in a President, a Vice President, and a Council of 8 Ministers, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for four years and the Senate for two years. An Amendment to the Constitution was carried in May 1907, extending these terms to *four and six* years respectively. The President must be thirty-five years of age and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 1207. Electors must be of negro blood and owners of land. The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise, but except in the centres of civilisation they take no part in political life. The official language of the Government is English.

*President of Liberia*—Hon. Daniel Howard assumed office January, 1912.

*Vice President*—Hon. S. C. Hailmon.

The President is assisted in his executive function by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General and the Secretary for War and Navy.

**Area and Population**—Liberia has about 350 miles of coast line, extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, to the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, and it stretches inland to a distance in some places, of about 200 miles. The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian agreement of 1885 and the Franco-Liberian agreements of 1892 and 1907-10. Under the latter agreement Liberia loses about 2,000 square miles of territory which she was unable effectively to administer. Early in 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Italian Governments transferring the territory of Kamerun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now becomes the boundary.

The total area is about 40,000 square miles. Of this a strip of land about 20 miles broad along parts of the coast is administered by the Government. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,100,000, all of the African race. The Americo-Liberians have not full control or influence over the natives of the interior where there are several powerful aboriginal chiefs. The indigenous natives belong in the main to three principal stocks: (1) the Mandingos (Muhammadan), (2) the Kru, (3) the Gola. (4) the Ipwesi and (5) the Kru negroes and their allies. The Kru tribes preponderate and are absolute negroes, mostly Pagan, a few Christian. The number of American Liberians is estimated at about 12,000. About 50,000 of the coast negroes

(including the Liberians proper) may be considered civilised. All such use English as their language in daily life, and are Christian in religion. There is a British negro colony of about 500 and there are about 160 Europeans, including 60 Englishmen. The coast region is divided into counties, Bassa, Sino, and Maryland each under a Government superintendent, and Montserrado, subdivided into 4 districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia the capital, has including the town an estimated population of 6,000. It is a port of entry, the others being Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, River Cess (Grand Cestos), Sino (Greenville), Nana Kru, Sesters, Cape Palmas and Half Cavalla also Liberian towns, on the Sierra Leone frontier. Other towns are Robertsport, Royesville, Marshall, Arthington, Careyburg, Millsburg, Whiteplains, Boporo (native) and Rocktown.

The Americo Liberians are all Protestant (Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist or Methodist). There are several American missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and to native negroes. In 1910 the government had 113 elementary schools with 122 teachers and 4,100 pupils. There are 37 mission schools and about 3,000 pupils. The mission schools give industrial training. The Methodists have a college at Monrovia, the Protestant Episcopalians a high school at Cape Palmas and 3 other important schools. The government has a college with 12 professors and 120 students. A criminal code was enacted in 1900, the customs laws were codified in 1907.

For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The organized militia volunteers and police number about 400. There is one gunboat the *Leck*, and one unarmoured Government steamer the *President Benson*.

#### Finance — The revenue and expenditure (in American dollars) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	810,100	833,154	801,238	846,687	—	945,099	878,806	471,833
Expenditure	818,110	838,431	814,290	898,600	840,036	850,000	—	470,000

The revenue is derived mainly from customs duties (72,632/ in 1909, 81,878/ in 1909, 75,499/ in 1910, 85,000/ in 1911 and 436,822 dollars in 1912), there is a tax on rubber exported (6d per lb), and a tax is imposed on natives emigrating. The expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. A debt of 100,000/ at 7 per cent was contracted in 1871, of this the unpaid interest amounted in 1910 to 185,097/. On March 31, 1899, an agreement was concluded for the reduction of the rate of interest, the amortisation of the principal, and the payment of arrears of interest, duties on rubber and other articles being assigned as security for the service of the debt. In January 1906 a loan of £100,000 was obtained through the Liberian Development Company to be employed partly in paying off Customs' creditors and resuming a gold currency at the Customs and partly on road making and internal developments. In 1908 this loan was assumed by the Liberian Government. It is secured on the Customs. There is also an internal debt amounting (Jan 1, 1911) to about 687,040 dollars, making a total (together with some smaller debts) of 1,627,618 dollars.

In 1910 the United States Government intimated its willingness to assist Liberia by taking entire charge of the finances, military organisation, agriculture, and boundary questions of the country. The negotiations reached a satisfactory conclusion, and in January 1911 a scheme was agreed to. In October 1911 the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany finally approved the details of the scheme. This involves the raising of an international loan of 500,000? secured by the Customs, rubber tax and native head tax which will be administered by an American controller and British, French and German sub-controllers, the American controller also acting as financial adviser to the Government. It is also provided that for the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for the maintenance of peace in Liberia shall be established and that the United States shall designate trained military officers to organise the force.

**Production, Commerce**—The agricultural, mining and industrial development of Liberia has scarcely begun. There are forests unworked, the soil is productive, but cultivation is neglected, cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities only, and indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the ray-hua palm, is largely exported. Palm oil and palm kernels are exported. Kola nuts, hillies, bean seed and annatto seed are produced for local consumption. Beeswax is collected, and gum copal is found but is not collected. Portoroeshell improperly prepared, is sold in small quantities. In the forests there are rubber vines and trees of 22 species. The rubber industry is in the hands of the Liberian Rubber Corporation which holds a concession for the exploitation of this product over 8,000 square miles of Government forests in addition to a considerable plantation area. Iron is worked by the natives. Gold in small quantities, copper, zinc, molybdate, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite and diamonds have been at different times found in the interior but not as yet in payable form or abundance. Ten diamonds of good quality and Brazilian character were exported in 1909 by the Chartered Company together with a small quantity of gold. About 144 small diamonds were obtained in 1910. A charter has been granted to the Liberian Development Chartered Company (Limited) for prospecting and working minerals, for banking for acquiring land in the country, for agricultural and other undertakings and for the construction of roads, railways, and telegraphs.

The conditions under which trade is carried on were unfavourable, but are now improving. Business houses are permitted in the interior under special conditions. The chief imports are rice, Manchester goods, gin, tobacco, building timber, galvanised roofing iron, ready-made clothing, and dried and preserved fish but the total import trade of the country is comparatively unimportant and does not probably amount to 250,000? in any year. The imports of leaf tobacco for 1910 amounted to 394,686 lbs., valued at 12,319?. Of the total import, Germany furnished 278,221 lbs., the United Kingdom 75,675 lbs., Holland 26,177 lbs., and the United States 14,813 lbs. The chief ports of entry were Cape Palmas with 110,567 lbs., Grand Bassa with 81,826 lbs., and Monrovia with 81,614 lbs. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, piassava fibre, cocoa, coffee, ivory, ginger, camwood, and annatto. In 1907 the imports amounted to 804,920 dollars and the exports to 796,500, in 1908, imports, 965,826 dollars, exports, 889,569 dollars, in 1909, imports, 1,065,800 dollars, and exports, 970,500 dollars. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, Germany, and Holland.

According to the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of

## MONEY—REPRESENTATIVES—BOOKS OF REFERENCE 1037

Trade, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows in five years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Liberia	76 210	79 924	68 500	64 440	69 820
Exports of U.K. produce to Liberia	90 207	61 279	57 620	67 845	85 687

The chief articles of import from Liberia to Great Britain in 1910 were palm oil of the value of 14 743*l*, palm kernels, 7,840*l*, coffee 648*l*, rubber, 15 820*l*, piassava fibre 27 399*l*. The British exports to Liberia consisted mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 21,807*l*, iron 2 674*l*, wood, 1,116*l*.

Monrovia is visited regularly by 7 lines of steamers, British, German, French and Spanish. In 1911 443 vessels visited Monrovia with a tonnage of 972 737 tons. Of these 176 vessels of 381 618 tons were British, 235 vessels of 543,419 tons German. The total number of ships entered and cleared at all the ports of Liberia in 1911 was 1,056 of 2,077 000 tons. There are no railways or vehicular means of transport in the country, except ox carts and a motor road of about 20 miles recently constructed. The river St. Paul is navigable for 25 miles from the sea northwards (including creeks, for 38 miles), and various Liberians maintain four steam launch or steamers thereon. The Liberian Government has recently acquired a river steamer, besides the gun vessel already mentioned. Direct cable communication with Europe was established by German cable via Feneriffe on March 21 1910, and with New York, by the South American Cable Co., which opened its station at Monrovia on February 14, 1912.

**Money, Weights, and Measures**—The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. The Liberian coins are as follows—Silver, 50, 25, and 10-cent pieces, copper 2 and 1 cent pieces.

Weights and measures are the same as Great Britain and the United States.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1 OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Minister*—F. P. Cromwell.

*Consul General*—C. M. Huggins.

*Consul*—J. Green.

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

#### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA

*H. B. M. Acting Consul-General at Monrovia*—M. Y. H. Parks (1911).

*Acting Vice Consul*—R. R. Appleby (1912).

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## LIECHTENSTEIN

The Principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Austrian crownland of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden, is a sovereign state consisting of Schellenberg and Vaduz (formerly immediate fiefs of the Roman Empire). The former in 1699 and the latter in 1712 came into the possession of the house of Liechtenstein and, by diploma of January 23 1719 granted by the Emperor Karl VI. the two lordships were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein. After the break up of the Empire in 1806 the Principality was incorporated in the Rhine Confederation, from 1815 to 1866 it formed part of the German Confederation since the break up of which it has joined no similar union.

The reigning Prince is John II., born October 5 1840 succeeded his father, November 12 1859. The reigning family originated in the twelfth century, and traces its descent through five barons who in 1608 became princes of Liechtenstein. The monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The constitution provides for a Diet of 15 members appointed for four years (3 by the Prince, and 12 by indirect vote). The capital and seat of Government is Vaduz (pop. 1,206). But the appeal court sits in Vienna and the court of control (financial) at Butschowitz in Moravia. Here too are kept the accounts of the Prince's private property. The directorate of the Prince's private forests is at Olmutz, but the affairs of the reigning house and its private property are managed by the Chancery at Vienna. The Principality is by treaties connected in many ways with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Since 1852 it has belonged to the Austrian Customs Union. The annual payments in fact amount to over 100,000 crowns. The postal, telegraph and telephone affairs of the principality are managed by the Austrian authorities, according to an agreement made in 1911.

Area, 65 square miles, population of German origin and nearly all Catholic, 1909, 9 854 (4,814 males and 5,040 females). In 1911 the revenue amounted to 767 707 crowns expenditure, 781,286 crowns. There is no public debt. The Prince has estates in Austria and elsewhere yielding over 100,000 sterling per annum. The inhabitants of Liechtenstein since 1867 have not been liable to military service. The population is in great part agricultural, the chief products of the country being corn, wine, fruit, and timber. The rearing of cattle for which the fine Alpine pastures are well suited is highly developed. The industries of the Principality, especially the textile industries, are not unimportant.

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## LUXEMBURG

**Reigning Grand-duchess**—**Marie-Adelaide**, born June 14 1894 succeeded on the death of her father the late Grand Duke Wilhelm, February 26 1912 Sisters—**Princess Charlotte** born January 23 1896, **Princess Hilda**, born February 15 1897, **Princess Antoinette**, born October 7 1899, **Princess Elisabeth**, born March 7 1901 **Princess Sophie**, born February 14, 1902

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was included from 1915 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation By the Treaty of London, 1867, it is declared neutral territory, and its integrity and independence were guaranteed

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 58 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years Luxemburg has an area of 993 square miles, and a population (Dec 1, 1910) of 259,391 (134 101 males and 125 790 females) The population is Catholic save 4 007 Protestants, 1,270 Jews and 303 belonging to other sects The chief town Luxemburg has 20 848 (1910) inhabitants Estimated revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary) for the last five years, in francs —

	1901	1910	1911	1912	1913
Revenue	17 819 611	18 299 174	18 497 700	18 196 181	18 201 789
Expenditure	16 501 114	1 000 000	14 920 201	19 566 330	19 458 004

The debt consisting of loans mainly for the construction of railways, was, in 1893 converted into a single loan of 12,000,000 francs at 3½ per cent The annuities amount to 499 115 francs The Savings Bank of the Grand Duchy, on Dec 31, 1911 had 71,224 depositors with 61 104 712 francs to their credit (inclusive of interest) In 1910 the output of iron amounted to 1 682,519 metric tons For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein There were 509 miles of railway in 1911 and 436 miles of telegraph line with 1 281 miles of wire and 316 telegraph offices in 1910 There were also (1911) 82 telephone systems with 760 miles of line and 3 613 miles of wire In 1911 there were 121 post offices through which there passed 11 760 000 letters, 7 106 000 post cards and 6 596,000 samples &c

*British Envoy and Minister*—Hon Sir A Johnstone G C V O

*British Consul*—Norbert de Gallais

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## MEXICO.

(REPUBLICA MEXICANA.)

### Constitution and Government

Mexico was annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries continued to be governed by Spain. In 1810 the rule of the Spanish Viceroy had become so tyrannical that it caused an outbreak headed by the patriot priest Hidalgo, who on September 16, 1810, declared the Independence of Mexico. In 1821 General Augustin Iturbide declared himself Emperor of Mexico, but in 1824 he had to flee, and the Republic was established. Several Presidents ruled the destinies of the country with more or less severity until 1864, when the throne of Mexico was offered to Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria. He was shot in 1867 and Juárez, who had been President in the northern part of the country, took the reins of government. He was followed by Lerdo de Tejada, who in 1876 fled, and General Porfirio Díaz made his entry into Mexico City. He has ruled the country with the exception of four years (1880-4) General Manuel González until May 1911 when he presented his resignation to Congress. Señor F. de la Barra acted as President *ad interim* until the elections had taken place. Señor Francisco I. Madero assumed office as President on November 6, 1911, and ruled until February 1913, when a *coup d'état* took place, resulting in the President's murder (February 23, 1913) and his replacement by General Victoriano Huerta.

The present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 6, 1857, with subsequent modifications down to May 1904. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but it present 27 in number, with 3 territories and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives (233 members) and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives are elected for two years by the suffrage of all respectable male adults at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants. The qualifications requisite are, to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, two for each State of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for six years, and, according to an amendment of the Constitution in 1887, may be elected for consecutive terms. The election of the Vice President takes place in the same manner and at the same date as that of the President. The Vice President is *ex officio* President of the Senate, with a voice in the discussions but without vote. Failing the President through absence or otherwise, the Vice President discharges the functions of the President. Failing both, Congress shall call for new elections to be held at once. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 31, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

*Provisional President of the Republic*—General Victoriano Huerta, proclaimed himself February 18, 1913.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by eight Secretaries of State, heads of the Departments of — 1 Foreign Affairs, 2 Interior, 3 Justice, 4 Public Instruction and Fine Arts, 5 Fomento Colonisation and Industry, 6 Communications and Public Works, 7 Finance and Public Credit, 8 War and Marine

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Each separate State has its own internal constitution government and laws, but inter State customs duties are not permitted though State taxes are levied. Each State has its governor legislature and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation, and the civil and criminal code in force in the Federal District prevails only in the Federal District and Territories (Tepic, Lower California, and Quintana Roo). All the other States of the Mexican Union have their own special codes based more or less on those of the Federal District, but at the same time they must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government.

## Area and Population

Since 1900 the territory of Quintana Roo has been formed on the S. W. coast of Yucatan

States and Territories	Area in square miles	Census Population 1910	Census Population 1900	Population per square mile 1910
Atlantic States —				
Tamaulipas	32,128	249,250	218,948	6.5
Vera Cruz	29,201	1,124,365	961,080	38.9
Tabasco	10,072	181,008	159,894	16.8
Campeche	18,087	85,795	86,542	4.7
Yucatan	35,203	397,020	314,087	8.9
Total	124,692	1,980,144	1,780,441	14.1
Inland States —				
Chihuahua	87,802	405,265	327,784	3.7
Coahuila	63,569	367,652	296,938	4.6
Nuevo Leon	23,592	368,929	327,937	13.9
Durango	38,009	436,147	370,294	9.8
Zacatecas	24,757	475,863	432,190	18.7
San Luis Potosi	25,316	624,744	576,432	22.7
Aguascalientes	2,950	118,978	102,416	34.7
Guanajuato	11,870	1,075,270	1,061,744	93.4
Queretaro	3,556	243,515	232,389	65.3
Hidalgo	8,917	641,895	605,051	67.8
México	9,247	975,019	934,483	101.1
Federal District	468	719,052	541,516	1169.5
Morelos	2,778	179,814	160,115	58.8
Tlaxcala	1,595	183,805	172,815	103.0
Puebla	12,204	1,092,456	1,021,138	83.7
Total	316,125	7,866,411	7,191,697	22.7

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population 1910	Census Population, 1900	Population per square mile, 1900
<b>Pacific States —</b>				
Lower California (Ter)	58,328	52,244	47,624	0 8
Sonora	76,900	262,545	221,682	2 8
Sinaloa	33,671	328,499	296,701	8 8
Yucatán (Ter)	11,276	171,337	150,098	13-2
Jalisco	31,846	1,202,802	1,158,891	36-2
Oahu	2,272	77,704	65,115	28 6
Michoacán	22,374	991,648	930,033	40 6
Guerrero	24,996	605,457	479,205	19 2
Oaxaca	35,382	1,041,035	948,633	26 8
Chiapas	27,222	486,817	360,799	13 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,768</b>	<b>5,165,070</b>	<b>4,653,781</b>	<b>14 3</b>
<b>Islands</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>767,005</b>	<b>15,063,207</b>	<b>13 605,919</b>	<b>17 7</b>

In 1900 there were 6 716,007 males and 6 829,455 females. 19 per cent are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent of mixed race, and 38 per cent of Indian race. Distinctions of race are abolished by the Constitution of 1824. The foreign population in 1900 numbered 57,507 — Spanish, 16,258, United States, 15,265, Guatemalan, 5,804, French, 3,976, British, 2,845, Cuban, 2,721, German, 2,565, Italian, 2,564, Chinese, 2,834.

The chief cities, 1910, are — Mexico (capital) 470,659, Puebla, 101,214, Guadalajara, 118,799, San Luis Potosí, 82,946, León, 63,263, Monterey, 81,006, Pachuca, 38,620, Zacatecas, 25,905, Guanajuato, 35,147, Mérida, 61,999, Querétaro, 35,011, Morelia, 33,116, Oaxaca, 37,469, Orizaba, 32,694, Aguascalientes, 44,800, Saltillo, 35,063, Durango, 34,085, Chihuahua, 39,091, Vera Cruz, 29,164, Toluca, 31,247, Celaya, 25,566.

In 1910-11, 79,484 immigrants entered Mexico.

### Religion, Instruction, and Justice

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Church is independent of the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. There are 7 archbishops and 28 suffragan bishops. In 1900, 13,533,013 Roman Catholics, 51,796 Protestants, 3,811 of other faiths, 18 646 of no professed faith.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1905 elementary schools supported by the Federation and States (exclusive of infant schools) 6,098, by municipalities, 2,985, total, 9,083 schools, of which 4,876 were for boys, 2,458 for girls, and 1,749 mixed, 575,972 enrolled pupils (352,333 boys and 223,639 girls). For secondary instruction the Federal and State Governments had 84 schools (37 for boys, 3 for girls, and 4 mixed) with 4,331 pupils (3,793 boys and 438 girls). For professional instruction there were 68 institutions and colleges (34 for men, 17 for women, and 17 mixed), they had (1905) 9,827 enrolled students (5,358 men and 4,069 women). Expenditure on schools 9,836,933 dollars. The private, clerical, and association schools numbered

2,499 with 152,917 pupils (81,947 boys and 70,970 girls) In 1912 the system of primary education was to be extended so as to reach the native population

In 1904 there were the National Library, with 180,000 volumes, and 138 other public libraries There were in that year 34 museums for scientific and educational purposes, and 11 meteorological observatories The number of periodicals published was 459, of which 439 were in Spanish, 12 in English, 5 in Spanish and English, 2 in Italian, 1 in French

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 15 judges chosen for a period of six years, three Circuit Courts, with 3 judges, and District Courts, with 32 judges

The Ordinary, Civil, Criminal, and Correctional Courts are controlled by the Department of Justice and Public Instruction

### Federal Finance

*The ordinary receipts and expenditure for five years have been —*

	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
	Dollars	Dollars
1907-08	111 771,967	93 177,441
1908-09	98,775,511	92,967,893
1909-10	106 328 485	95 028,650
1910-11	111 142,401	100,913,923
1911-12	108,557,000	103,602,401

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1912-13 (1 dollar = about 2s 0½d.) —

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars		Dollars
Import duties	47 500 000	Legislative power	1 299,285
Export duties	435 000	Executive	264 749
Dues and fees	2 862,500	Judicial	607 147
Stamps, Excise, &c	42 315 000	Foreign Affairs	2 038,237
Direct taxes	12 590 000	Home Department	15 503 480
Posts and telegraphs	1 250 000	Justice	1,906,268
Various	0 365 000	Instruction	7 825,164
		Ports	4,082,584
		Public Works	12,627,764
		Finance	55,067 576
		War and Marine	28,181,780
Total	109 257,800 (10 925 750L.)		109,245 944 (10 924 604L.)

The estimated revenue for 1913-14 was 129,088,257 dollars, and the expenditure 128 894,980 dollars.

On December 31, 1911, the outstanding gold debt amounted to 30 117,6367, including the City of Mexico loan, silver debt, 136,722,367 dollars; floating debt, 482,574 dollars. Estimated debt charge in 1912-13 was 25,804,616 dollars.

The fiscal value of property in Mexico in 1905 is given as follows.—Urban, 285,922,243 dollars, rural, 511,782,480 dollars, Federal District, 280,368,241 dollars, total, 1,088,072,965 dollars, the fiscal value being taken as one-third less than the actual value.

### Defence.

The Mexican army is recruited by voluntary enlistment (for terms of 3, 4, and 5 years), supplemented by a conscription which falls entirely on the poorest classes.

The army in time of peace consists of 30 battalions of infantry, 18 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of horse artillery, 2 regiments of field artillery and 1 of mountain guns (all of 4 batteries), 2 battalions of garrison artillery, 1 of engineers and some units of train, &c. On mobilisation each 4 company battalion (including the engineers) forms a regiment of 2 battalions. The 4 battery regiments of artillery are raised to 6 batteries, and the cavalry regiments to 8 squadrons. There are also about 2,000 gen darmes. The war strength is supposed to be 84,000 of all ranks, but it is doubtful if it would amount at present to more than 50,000.

The total peace strength of the Mexican forces in 1912 was 107 generals, 6,236 officers and 49,332 men. The military budget of Mexico for the year 1910-11 amounted to 2,178,000*l*.

The infantry are armed with the Mauser magazine rifle, model 1901, and the cavalry carry the Mauser carbine, but the reserves have only the Remington rifle of 1893. The field and horse artillery are equipped with Q.F. guns on the Schneider Canet system.

The Navy consists of five gunboats *Bravo*, *Morales*, *Tampico*, *Vera Cruz*, and *Zaragoza*. There are also a couple of armed transports.

### Production and Industry

Cultivated lands, 30,027,560 acres; pastoral lands, 120,444,200 acres; forest lands, 43,933,200 acres. Agriculture is in a very primitive condition. Agricultural products are maize, cotton, henequen, wheat, coffee, beans, cotton is grown in the Laguna districts on the Nexas River, and is dependent on irrigation which is being extended. There is a large output of sugar and molasses, valued at about 2,600,000*l* annually (crop for 1911-12 estimated at 160,000 tons), and the production of spirits in 1910 was 9,338,000 gallons. There are 1,674 alcohol distilleries. There are many colonies, or agricultural settlements, established either by the Government or by companies or persons authorised by the Government.

On June 30, 1902, there were in Mexico 5,142,457 head of cattle, 859,217 horses, 834,435 mules, 287,991 asses, 3,424,430 sheep, 4,205,011 goats, and 616,139 pigs, the whole being valued at 120,523,158 dollars, or about 12,052,316*l*.

Mining is carried on in 24 of the 31 States and Territories, nearly all the mines yielding silver either alone or in combination with other ores.

Mineral products exported in 1908, 1909, and 1910 —

	1909	1910	1911
Gold, kilograms	20,328	31,970	45,790
Silver, kilograms	2,161,249	2,354,186	2,304,308
Copper and ore metric tons	117,484	208,465	151,684
Lead and ore "	122,907	123,890	124,651
Iron and ore "	—	—	—
Antimony "	4,095	4,375	4,194
Zinc ore "	41,307	54,136	40,363
Graphite "	1,690	2,732	2,866
Marble "	892	1,168	784
Wool "	2,345	4,439	2,225
Asphalt "	1,029	3,601	6,173
Sulphur "	2213	3,221	4,863

Value of mineral output for 1911-12 Gold, 48,686,965 dollars, silver, 89,664,665 dollars value of all minerals, 209,781,848 dollars.

The output of coal is estimated at 700,000 tons annually Opals are mined in Querétaro, output not stated

There is a Mint at the Capital, and 18 Assay offices (Federal)

Important metallurgical works are carried on at San Luis Potosí, Monterey, Durango and Aguascalientes

On June 30, 1911, there were 145 (26 not working) cotton factories, employing 82,147 workmen spindles, 726,237, looms, 24,486, stamping machines, 89 The consumption of cotton in 1910-11 was 84,568,212 kilos the output of yarn 2,708,973 kilos and of cotton piece goods and prints 15,090,668 pieces There were 351 tobacco factories, the annual output of which was 498,348,581 parkets of cigarettes, 40,492,084 cheeroots, 35,275,718 cigars and 76,099 kilos of tobacco There were 1,548 distilleries giving an output of 87,127,178 litres of spirits of various sorts

### Commerce

Years	Total Imports	Exports		
		Merchandise	Precious Metals	Total
	£	£	£	£
1909-08	15,970,000	12,061,000	11,540,000	23,591,000
1908-10	19,455,721	14,107,071	11,898,552	26,006,623
1910-11	20,583,578	15,079,378	14,285,836	29,375,214
1911-12	20,268,678	15,267,760	14,583,660	29,851,417

Customs duties 1910-11, 51,878,021 dollars.

Chief imports and exports —

Imports	1910-11	1911-12	Exports	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£		£	£
Animal	1,744,818	1,648,000	Gold	6,909,050	4,940,511
Vegetable	9,850,505	8,128,421	Silver	8,061,740	8,956,830
Mineral	1,913,000	4,671,031	Copper and ore	2,030,629	9,850,187
Textile	2,403,616	1,741,111	Other min.	1,074,137	1,828,227
Chemical	1,290,014	1,201,449	Coffee	802,377	1,258,804
Alcoholic	681,354	674,406	Henequen	2,546,214	2,148,006
Paper &c	600,878	1,120,013	Other veg.	6,761,674	4,861,722
Machinery &c	2,581,117	2,833,381	Hides	1,077,039	1,060,920
Carriages	906,267	460,482	Other anim.	608,178	935,901
Arms, &c.	321,256	384,654	Manuf.	960,967	660,443
Various	963,640	920,488	Various	208,811	173,060
Total	20,688,678	18,266,089	Total	29,876,215	29,851,417

From or to	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£
United States	11,874,680	9,841,698	21,449,654	22,411,817
Great Britain	2,890,897	2,140,881	5,558,255	4,019,985
France	1,847,222	1,500,028	990,969	821,947
Germany	2,566,719	2,384,940	870,634	1,081,873
Spain	377,267	590,074	1,849,000	386,657
Netherlands	481,167	327,974	728,142	684,664



Total trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mexico to U Kingdom	2,652	2,478	2,205	2,796	2,233
Exports to Mexico from U Kingdom	2,894	2,784	2,108	2,520	2,800

### Shipping and Communications

Mercantile marine, 1911, 32 steamers of 18,648 net tons and 50 sailing vessels of 8,712 net tons. In 1909-10 in the foreign trade there entered 3,160 vessels (steam and sail) of 8,031,296 tons and cleared 2,854 vessels (steam and sail) of 7,275,343 tons. The most important ports are Veracruz and Tampico both on the Gulf of Mexico.

On September 16, 1912, there were 15,804 miles of railway open. The main trunk lines are merged in one corporation ("The National Lines of Mexico") controlled by government. About 6,000 had a gauge of 4 ft 8½ in., and the remainder a gauge of 3 ft or less. Lines under construction 1,116 miles.

On June 30, 1911, the Federal telegraph lines were 46,437 miles. There were other lines belonging to individual States and private persons. There were on June 30, 1911, 526 Federal offices including 8 wireless telegraph offices. 4,581,683 messages were sent on Federal lines from July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911. The Federal telephone had a length of 919 miles.

In 1911 there were 2,858 post offices. The post, inland and inter national, carried in 1910-11 200,000,000 letters, postcards and packets. Post office receipts 1910-11 4,724,000 pesos; expenditure 3,854,613 pesos.

### Money and Credit

Nominal value of the coinage of Mexican mint —

Years	Silver	Gold	Copper or bronze	Nickel	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1907-8	755,760	1,094,530	—	—	4,350,300
1908-9	668,400	179,670	—	—	840,070
1909-10	388,400	501,000	550	20,606	810,556
1910-11	392,700	—	19,450	50,751	342,881

There were on June 30, 1910, in Mexico 24 banks with note issue and 8 without note issue. The most important are the Banco Nacional with a capital of 32,000,000 dollars, the Bank of London and Mexico, with capital of 21,500,000 dollars, the Banco Central, capital 30,000,000 dollars, the Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry, capital 10,000,000 dollars, the Banco Internacional e Hipotecario, capital 5,000,000 dollars, the Banco de Crédito Territorial, capital 5,000,000 dollars, and the Banco Peninsular, capital 16,500,000 dollars. The first 4 of these banks have unitedly received a concession as the 'Caja de Prestamos para obras de irrigacion y Fomento de la Agricultura.'

### Money, Weights, and Measures

By the monetary law of December 9, 1904, and the Presidential Decree of March 25, 1905, the monetary unit is the silver peso or dollar, the legal value of which has been fixed at 75 grammes of pure gold. There are 10 peso and 5 peso gold coins, .900 fine and 100 copper, weighing respectively 8.333 $\frac{1}{3}$  and 4.166 $\frac{2}{3}$  grammes. The silver peso weighs 27.078 grammes, .9027 fine and .0793 copper, and thus contains 24.438 grammes of fine silver. The peso is divided into 100 centavos, 50, 20, and 10-centavo pieces are of silver, 800 fine and 200 copper. Bronze coins are 2- and 1-centavo pieces, 95 parts copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc. There are 5-centavo nickel coins. The value of the gold peso or dollar is 24.68 pence.

Gold coins and 1 peso silver coins are legal tender to any amount. Fractional coin is legal tender for amounts up to 20 pesos, nickel and bronze coins up to 1 peso. The right of coinage belongs exclusively to the Executive of the Union, consequently the right of private persons to tender gold and silver bullion to the mints for the purpose of being coined is abrogated. The bank notes of the National Bank, the Bank of London and Mexico, and the State banks, are current throughout the Republic at their full nominal values, thus serving the purpose of gold, which is practically never seen in circulation.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enforced by law of June 19, 1895 though the old Spanish measures are still occasionally referred to. The old weights and measures were —

<i>Weight</i>	1 libra = 0.45 kilogramme = 1.014 lb avoirdupois
	1 arroba = 25 libras = 25.357 lbs avoirdupois
<i>For gold and silver</i>	1 marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 4.608 granos
	1 ochava = $\frac{1}{8}$ tomines.
	1 tomin = 12 granos
	20 granos = 1 French gramme
<i>Length</i>	1 vara = 0.837 metre = 2 ft 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ English in
	1 legua comun = 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister* — Señor Don Miguel Covarrubias

*First Secretary* — Señor Don Cayetano Romero

*Second Secretary* — Señor Don Julio W. Baz

There are Consular representatives at Barrow in Furness, Birmingham, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dover, Dublin, Falmouth, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Maryport, Newcastle, Southampton.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO

*Envoy and Minister* — Francis W. Stronge

*Secretary* — Thomas B. Hohler

*Consul-General* — C. E. W. Stringer

*Vice Consul* — S. P. Smith

There are Consuls at Progreso, Salina Cruz, Tampico Vera Cruz, Manzanillo, and Colima, and Vice-Consuls at Acapulco, Chihuahua, Ensenada de Todos Santos, Frontera, Guadalajara, Guaymas and Santa Rosalia, Laguna de Términos, La Paz, Mazatlan, Monterey, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Oaxaca, Saltillo, Socorro, Tuxpan, Payo Obispo, and San Luis Potosí.

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## MONACO

Prince Albert, born November 18, 1848, succeeded his father, Prince Charles III, September 10, 1889, married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 21, 1869,<sup>1</sup> (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded since 1860 by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes except on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I, heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1781, Louise Hippolyte reigning only ten months and dying in 1782. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Jacques I, who also succeeded Antony I as Duc de Valentinois, and was in his turn succeeded by his son Honorius III. This Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1796. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Roccabruna revolted, and declared themselves free towns, in 1861 Charles III ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

The Prince was an absolute ruler, there having been no elective representation within the Principality. But on January 7, 1911, a Constitution was promulgated, which provides for a National Council elected by universal suffrage and *scrutin de liste*. The Government is carried out under the authority of the Prince by a Ministry assisted by a Council of State. The legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of 21 members elected for four years. The territory of the Principality is divided into three communes, administered by municipal bodies, in the election of which women are entitled to take part.

In 1819 the Government adopted a code founded upon the French codes and a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix Court. The Principality has its own coinage (it issues only 100-franc pieces) which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union, it also issues its own separate postage stamps.

The area is eight square miles. Population 19,121. Towns Monaco, 2,410, La Condamine, 6,218, Monte Carlo, 3,794.

There has been since 1837 a Roman Catholic bishop. A semi-military police force has taken the place of the 'guard of honour and troops formerly maintained. The value of the commerce of the Principality is not stated. Imports are coal and wine, olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The industries and trade are unimportant, and the revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. The annual grant for the concession is 70,000*l.*, in 1917 it will be 80,000*l.*, in 1927 90,000*l.*, and in 1937 100,000*l.*

*Consul-General* for Monaco in London —Th. Lamley

*British Consul* —J. W. Keogh (residing at Nice)

*British Vice Consul* —C. J. Sum (residing at Monaco)

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## MONTENEGRO

(CENAGORA—KARA DAGE)

**Reigning King**—**Nicholas I**, Petrović Njegoš, born October 7 September 25), 1841, educated at Trieste and Paris, proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Assumed title of King, in virtue of a resolution passed unanimously by the National Skupština, Aug. 28, 1910, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his accession. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Petrovna Fuccić*, born May 4, 1847, daughter of Peter Vukotic, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are three sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871, married July 27, 1899, to Princess Jutta (Militta) daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strolitz, *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879, married July 12, 1902, to Natalie Constantinovich, daughter of Colonel Constantinovich, great uncle of the late King Alexander of Serbia, offspring, Prince Michael born September 14, 1908, Paul, born May 16, 1910, *Peter*, born October 10, 1889, and six daughters, *Milica*, born July 26, 1868, married, August 7 1889, to the Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaevitch, *Stana*, born January 4, 1868, married August 28, 1889, to George, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and after the dissolution of that marriage, married in 1907 to the Russian Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievitch, *Helena*, born January 8, 1873, married October 24 1896, to Victor Emanuel, now King of Italy, *Anna*, born August 18, 1874, married May 18 1897, to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, *Xenia*, born April 22, 1881, *Pera*, born February 22, 1887. In December, 1900, the Prince assumed the style of Royal Highness.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrovic Njegoš, descending collaterally, since the time of Danilo Petrović, who, being proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrović II (October 31, 1851), last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Gospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency upon Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the recognition of his new title from Russia. In 1878 the independence of Montenegro was formally recognized by Turkey and the other Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin. In 1909 the limitations which the Treaty of Berlin had placed on Montenegro's complete sovereignty were removed, except the prohibition to erect fortifications at Antivari or along the Boyana. On October 23, 1909, Antivari was opened as a free port.

The following is the complete list of the Petrović dynasty, with their dates —

*Vladikas or Prince Bishops*

Danilo	1696-1735	Peter I. (St. Peter)	1782-1830
Seva and Vasilii	1735-1782	Peter II (Vladika Rado)	1830-1851
Danilo I. (Kulus and Gospodar)			1851-1860
Nicholas I. (reigning King, nephew of the last)			

King Nicholas's nominal civil list amounts to 240,000 krona, while the two elder princes receive 80,000 krona each. Russia contributes a large sum each year towards the military, educational, and hospital expenditure of Montenegro. The Austrian Government contributes 20,000 krona per annum towards the expense of conveying the mails to and fro between Cetinje and Cattaro.

**Government.**—Under the Constitution granted by the Prince of Montenegro on December 18, 1906, it is now a hereditary Constitutional monarchy with popular representation. The first National Assembly or Skupstina met in 1906 but was dissolved in July 1907.

An electoral law has been framed under which elections took place in September, 1906, and in 1911 for the present Skupstina. That assembly is, in future, to be convoked yearly on October 31, by the King. Its members are elected by universal suffrage for a period of 4 years. Each of the 58 districts or capitanats of Montenegro, and each of the 6 provincial towns, Cetinje, Podgoritz, Niksic, Kolashin, Antivari, and Dulcigno, elect one representative. There are also 12 *ex officio* members, including the Montenegrin Orthodox Metropolitan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Antivari, the Montenegrin Mussulman Mufti, 6 high officials of the State, and 3 generals, nominated by the Prince. There are thus 74 members in all.

*Prime Minister*—General Mitar Martinovitch, appointed June 20, 1912.

There are Ministries of the Foreign Affairs, Interior, War, Finance and Public Works, Justice, Worship and Public Instruction.

**Area and Population.**—Area estimated at 3,630 English square miles. Extreme length, from the northernmost point of Piwa to the Boyana, about 100, and width, from Grahevo to the Lim, about 80 English miles. It is bordered on the south or south-east by the Turkish Vilayets of Scutari and Kosovo (North Albania), on the east by the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, and on the north west by Herzegovina. On the west it is separated from the Adriatic by the narrow strip of Austrian territory forming the extremity of Dalmatia (Bocche di Cattaro, Budua, Spizza), excepting in the recently (1878-81) acquired districts of Antivari and Dulcigno, where it possesses a seaboard some 28 miles in length. The total population numbers very roughly about 250,000. The capital is Cetinje, with an estimated population of 4,500; Podgoritz, 10,000; Dulcigno, 5,000; Niksic, 5,000; Antivari, 2,500. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

**Religion.**—The Church is nominally independent of the State, except that the bishops are appointed by the Prince, but the personal authority of the latter is all pervading. The principal monasteries are possessed of sufficient property for their maintenance. The rural clergy are maintained by a tax paid to the Government by every head of household. Orthodox Montenegro is divided into two dioceses, Cetinje and Ostrog. The former *see* comprises 8 sub-districts, called *proto presbyteries*, with 84 parishes, and the latter into 9 such districts with 75 parishes. The Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Antivari contains 10 parishes, all of which are situated in the districts acquired from Turkey, in which there are likewise 10 Mussulman parishes. The Greek Orthodox church has about 228,500 adherents, the Roman Catholic, 12,500, and the Mohammedan, 14,000.

**Instruction.**—Schools for elementary education are supported by Government, education is compulsory and free. All males are supposed to be able

<sup>1</sup> See note under area of Turkey

to read and write. There is a theological seminary and a gymnasium or college for boys at Cetinje, and a girls' high school with 28 resident pupils maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

**Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.**—A Penal Code based on the Servian Code came into force in 1906, a Civil Code has been in existence for some time.

There are district courts in five of the principal towns. In the 56 rural districts there are courts of first instance over which the heads of the districts preside. The local *Kmets* have only authority to settle trivial disputes and generally act as peace-makers. There are appeal Courts in the five principal towns. The 'Veliki Sud, or supreme court at Cetinje, has jurisdiction, both appellate and concurrent, over the whole principality and from its decision in civil matters there is no appeal. In criminal cases the Prince may pardon. Petitions against judges for undue delay may be lodged with the Minister of Justice. There are no judicial statistics, but crime in general is rare.

There is no regular provision for poor relief. The Government, however, annually undertakes a certain number of public works, such as roads, bridges &c., at which the indigent are invited to labour. Russian charity has also done much.

**Finance.**—The estimated revenue and expenditure in 1912 balanced at 4,021,000 perpers, the chief sources of revenue being land tax, customs and monopolies. Of the expenditure the chief branches are the civil list, 240,000 perpers; justice, 316,040 perpers; interior posts and telegraphs, 325,756 perpers; ministry for foreign affairs 168,860 perpers; ministry of finance and public works, 625,160 perpers; ministry of war, 263,000 perpers; ministry of worship and instruction, 612,840 perpers. Public debt 1912, 890,000!

**Defence.**—The establishment of a parliamentary régime in 1906 was followed in 1910 by the first written law for the administration and instruction of the army.

The military forces of Montenegro are organised on a militia basis. According to the Law of 1910, every Montenegrin subject is liable to military service from the 18th to the 62nd year of his age, i.e., for a total period of 45 years. This period is divided into 2 years in the recruits class, 33 years in the active army and 10 years in the reserve. During their term of service in the active army men are divided into two classes. To the first class are allotted those who are considered fit for active service in any capacity, while to the second are posted men who are only suited for the less arduous duties in the field, such as the transport, supply and medical services.

During the two years recruit service, the recruit is called up for two courses of recruits' training, limited by law to twelve months, but in practice each annual course lasts only three months in the artillery, or two months in the infantry and other services.

Men in the active army are liable to be called up annually for a period of training not exceeding ten days and may be called up in addition for any extensive manoeuvres or for an experimental mobilisation, subject, however, to the proviso that no man shall be called upon to perform more than fifteen days' service in any one year. Men belonging to the reserve are required to attend a muster parade once a year, and they may be called up for manoeuvres or for an experimental mobilisation. Men who, through physical unfitness, or for any other reason, are unable to perform their military service pay a special military tax, the amount of which varies according to their means.

The army consists in time of peace of four divisions, three of which have three brigades, while the fourth has only two. The brigades vary in strength from three to eight battalions, the total number of battalions being 59, of which three are composed of Moslems. The cavalry arm is non-existent in the Montenegrin army.

The infantry are armed with Russian "three line" rifles of the 1898 pattern, the artillery with various guns of not very recent model.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the promulgation of the new Law for all the provisions of that Law to be brought into full effect, and the army must therefore be regarded as still in a period of transition.

The war strength of the Montenegrin army is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 men.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant holdings, while in a few the metayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, tobacco, oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat. The exclusive right to manufacture, sell, and export tobacco is, since November 14, 1903, in the hands of an Italian syndicate. The vine is cultivated successfully in the Tchernitchka Nahie, and the district of Podgoritz, and the olive about Antivari and Dulcigno. The uncultivable area consists, in the east, of mountain pasturage and forests of beech, oak, &c., which, owing to the want of roads, are valueless, and, in the west, of bare limestone sparsely sprinkled with brushwood and stunted scrub. There are no sea fisheries. Live stock of all kinds are reared: there are 600,000 sheep and goats, 60,000 cattle, 8,000 swine, 3,000 horses. There is some fishery on the Lake of Scutari.

**Commerce.**—Montenegro has a maximum and minimum tariff. The exports for 1910 were valued at about 99,650*l*, the imports at about 840,277*l*. The principal exports are sumach, flea powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines (*sardines*), smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides, skins, and furs, honey, beeswax, wood for walking sticks, &c., olive oil, wine, tobacco. The imports are salt from Turkey, a Government monopoly yielding over 11,000*l* a year, petroleum from Russia, maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee, rice. According to statistics supplied, merchandise to the value of 182,000*l* was imported from Austria-Hungary in 1910, 55,000*l* from Turkey, 52,000*l* from Italy, and 15,000*l* from Great Britain.

**Communications.**—There are excellent carriage roads from Cattaro to Cetinje, from Cetinje by Rieka, near Lake Scutari, to Podgoritz, and to Nikšić, also from Podgoritz to Plavitz (the Scutari Lake Port of Podgoritz), and from Antivari to Vir Pazar on Lake Scutari, from Vir Pazar to Rieka, from Podgoritz to Kolaschina, and from Antivari to Dulcigno. A carriage road from Kolaschina to the Turkish frontier near Berana has been made. Other roads are contemplated or are begun from the Austrian frontier near Risano to Grahovo and Nikšić, from Cetinje via Cavo to Danilograd, &c. There are public diligences between Cattaro and Cetinje, between Cetinje, Podgoritz, and Nikšić, and between Antivari and Vir Pazar. There are bridle roads over the rest of the principality. Three lake steamers belonging to the Société Monténégroise d'Antivari ply between Rieka, Vir Pazar, Plavitz, and Scutari. A narrow gauge railway (the first Monte-



negrin railway) is now open from Antivari to Vir Pašar. There are 523 miles of telegraph line in the country, with 23 telegraph offices and 2 radio-telegraphic stations. Montenegro forms part of the Postal Union, it has 21 post offices.

**Money.**—Montenegro has a small coinage of gold, silver, nickel and bronze. The perper and para are nominally equal in value to the Austrian krone and heller. The coins in circulation in 1910, struck at the Vienna mint except the five and one perper pieces struck in France, were gold, 300 hundred perper, 30,000 twenty perper and 40,000 ten perper pieces, silver, 60,000 five perper, 300,000 two perper, and 600,000 one perper pieces. French and English gold and Austrian paper and silver circulate freely. There are four banks, the Bank of Montenegro at Cetinje, the Banks of Podgoritz and Nikšić at those places, and the National Bank of Montenegro at Antivari with a branch at Cetinje.

*British Envoy and Minister*—Count de Saha, C V O, C M G

*Consul General in London*—Sir J. Roper Parkington.

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## MOROCCO

(MAGHBIB-EL-AKRA — EL GHARB)

### Reigning Sultan

**Mulai Yusef**, son of Mulai Hassan, was proclaimed Sultan on August 18 1912, on the abdication of his brother, Sultan Mulai Abd-el Hafid, who received a lump sum of 400,000 francs and an annual pension of 850,000 francs

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir-al Mumenin, or Prince of True Believers—is the seventeenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai Ahmed, and the thirty sixth lineal descendant of Ah, uncle and son in law of the Prophet. His five predecessors were —

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Mulai Abderrahman	1822-1859	Mulai Abd el Anz	1894-1908
Sidi Mulai Mohamed	1859-1873	Mulai Abd el Hafid	1908-1912
Mulai Hassan	1873-1894		

The Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Filal Sherifs of Tafelt. Each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Sherifian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. This succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Sherifian family are eligible. Generally the late Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan's death as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the bodyguard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected

### Government

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the exponents of the Koran, the class of 'Ulama, under the 'Sheik ul Islam.' The Sultan has six ministers, whom he consults if he deems it prudent to do so, otherwise they are merely the executive of his unrestricted will. They are the Grand Visier, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and War, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs.

By the Anglo-French Convention of April, 1904, Great Britain recognised that it appertains to France to assist in the administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms in Morocco, but reserves the rights which by treaties or usage she now enjoys. The general agreement was accepted also by Spain in a Franco-Spanish convention. Germany, however, expressed dissatisfaction with the arrangement, and a conference of 18 delegates representing Morocco, the European Powers interested, and the United

States of America, was held at Algeciras for the settlement of disputed matters, from January 16 to April 7, 1906, when an agreement, embodied in a General Act, was signed by all the delegates. The Sultan signed the agreement on June 18, and ratifications of the Agreement were deposited at Madrid by the other Powers, December 31, 1906 (For particulars of the Treaty see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1912.)

In 1909 disturbances occurred in the neighbourhood of Melilla arising from an attack by Riffians on Spaniards working on a railroad being laid from that town to some mines a few miles distant. Spain sent a large force and severe fighting ensued, ending in the subjugation of the tribes and the occupation by Spain of a considerable tract of country extending eastwards to Cabo de Agua and southwards to Seluan.

After remaining quiet for some months the tribes near Melilla again attacked the Spaniards in the summer of 1911. In June the Spanish Government despatched vessels of war to Larache and landed a force, which marched to Alcazar to protect the Spaniards at that place. Further contingents of Spanish troops continued to arrive, and occupied all the district between Larache, Alcazar, and Arzila.

In July, 1911 the German Government sent a cruiser to Agadir informing the Sultan and the European powers that their object was to protect German interests in that place. Negotiations were thereupon entered into between France and Germany, and after lasting about three months eventually terminated in the signature of two Agreements (Nov. 4, 1911), under which Germany renounces all political interests in Morocco and practically agrees to the establishment of a French protectorate, receiving in exchange ample guarantees for absolute equality in economic and commercial matters, and the cession of a considerable tract of country in the French Congo. (See map, STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1912.)

In April, 1912, a treaty was signed at Fez by which the Sultan formally accepted the French Protectorate. This has been recognised by Germany and England.

France is represented in Morocco by a Resident General (an office created April 28, 1912), who exercises civil and military powers, under the sovereignty of the Sultan, in the interest of the French Protectorate, and with due regard for the treaty rights of other powers. The Resident General is assisted by a Deputy Resident and a Secretary General. The new Resident-General is under the direct control of the Foreign Office, where a Special Moroccan Department has been created.

The negotiations between France and Spain as to their respective rights in Morocco came to an end in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of Madrid, signed on November 27, 1912. In this France acknowledges the right of Spain to exercise its protectorate in the Spanish zone, the extent of which is clearly defined. (See map in this issue.) The zones will be administered, under the control of a Spanish High Commissioner, by a Calipha (whose headquarters shall be at Tetuan) chosen by the Sultan from a list of two candidates presented by the Spanish Government. It was further agreed that Tangier and its district should be excluded from the Spanish zone, and become a special international zone, some 140 square miles in extent.

A protocol attached to the Treaty provides for the rapid planning, construction, and exploration of the railway from Tangier to Fez, the first line to be built in the Empire. The capital of the company shall be 60 per cent. French and 40 per cent. Spanish. The line shall comprise three sections, corresponding (1) to the International zone of Tangier, (2) the Spanish Northern zone, and (3) the French zone.

The following are the treaties concerning Morocco from 1860 to 1912 —(1) Treaty of Tetuan between Spain and Morocco, April 26 1860, (2) Supplementary Treaty to last, October 20, 1861 (3) Treaty of Commerce, between Spain and Morocco November 20, 1861 (4) Convention of Madrid, signed by the European Powers, on June 8 1880 relative to the exercise of protection (5) Treaty of Marakesh, between Spain and Morocco March 3, 1894 (6) Additional Convention to last, February 24, 1895 (7) Franco-Spanish Agreement, relative to Spanish possessions of the Sahara and Guinea, June 27 1900 (8) Franco-British Treaty of April 8 1904 (9) Franco-Spanish Agreement of October 3, 1904 (10) Franco-Spanish Agreement of September 1 1905 (11) Act of Algiciras, April 7 1906, (12) France Hispano-British Agreement of 1907 (13) Franco-German Treaty of February, 1899 (14) Franco-Moroccan Agreement of March 11, 1909 (15) Hispano-Moroccan Agreement of November 18, 1910, (16) Franco-German Agreement of November 4 1911 (17) French Protectorate Treaty with Morocco, March 30 1911 (18) Franco-Spanish Treaty of Madrid of November 27, 1912

*French Resident General* —General Lyautey, appointed April 23, 1912

## Area and Population

According to the most recent investigation, the area is about 219,000 English square miles. Population generally considered to be about 5,000 000. A French officer, Captain N. Larras, who has been in the country since 1893, estimates the numbers at from 4,340,000 to 4,580,000. To the Atlantic coast region, Tangier to Mogader, he assigns 2,200,000, to the Atlas-Riff country, 1,500,000, to the Maluya valley, 200,000, to the Sus valley, 200,000, while in the region from the southern slopes of the Atlas stretching into the Sahara, he estimates the numbers thus Wad Draa, 100,000 to 250,000, Wad Ziz with Taflet, 120,000 to 200,000, Wad Gir (with Figig) 20,000 to 30,000. The population consists of Berbers, Tuaregs, Shallah Berbers, Beduin and Mised Arabs, and a considerable number of Jews and Negroes.

An agreement (July 20 1901) makes the valley of the Wad Gir the boundary between France and Algeria, and to the east of this only those who acknowledge French authority will be permitted to dwell. A French and Moroccan Commission is entrusted with the formation of police arrangements in the region. The number of Christians does not exceed 10,000 (7,000 in Tangier). Fez, the capital, has a population of about 140,000, and Tangier about 35,000. Morocco city is the southern capital. The Sultan and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans.

## Finance, Defence

Customs revenue estimated at 440,000l. The Moroccan debt consists of French and German loans (1904-08) amounting to 3,040,000l., war expenditure, indemnities, &c., 2,980,000l., and various advances and loans, 2,200,000l., total, 8,200 000l. The French loans amounting to 2,480,000l. should be repaid in half yearly instalments up to 1941. In 1910 a new 5 per cent loan of 101 124 000 francs was obtained from the Moorish State Bank.

The Sherrefian army is to be organised as follows, under command of a French general —

Service is to be compulsory, substitution being allowed, the term of service will be generally 4 years. There is to be a Sherrefian guard of 2 battalions, 2 squadrons and 1 mountain battery, to form the permanent garrison of Fez. The rest of the army is to consist of 9 battalions, 5 squadrons, 4 mountain batteries, 1 engineer battalion, and departmental troops. Companies, squadrons and batteries will be commanded by French officers, with a due proportion of French N C O's. Obligatory service is only to be gradually imposed upon the tribes.

### Industry and Commerce.

The interior of Morocco, although generally open to travellers, is not permanently occupiable as yet on account of lack of security to both life and property. Immigration is confined principally to the so-called French zone of influence along the coast, centring especially in and about Casablanca. Morocco, therefore, is still in the rudimentary stages of both economic and commercial development. Only foreign capital seems available for the development of trade, agriculture, the mooted irrigation projects, railroads, etc. In the coastal regions some progress is being made, but the vast rich interior remains unexploited, with a large section actually unexplored.

In addition to its undoubted agricultural resources, rich mineral deposits of copper, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, silver, gold, and petroleum are also said to exist in various parts of the Sultanate. The hostility of the interior tribes prevents any extensive European mining enterprises, but several companies have been organized in anticipation of early results.

The natural industries of Morocco have become almost extinct. Formerly richly woven silks, woollens, and embroideries were extensively produced, but the slipper, jillaba, and carpet industries are now all that remain, although there is a constantly decreasing quantity of tiles and pottery still manufactured in the interior.

Imports and exports for 1910 and 1911 —

Ports	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Tangier	406,570	513,070	201,461	305,073
Tetuan	46,225	68,283	30,829	35,482
Larache	856,800	419,542	117,541	181,845
Rabat	227,167	942,202	49,483	51,038
Casablanca	623,821	866,650	839,630	706,028
Marrakech	349,845	806,135	282,102	454,267
Safi	279,395	387,417	187,163	530,432
Mogador	267,411	824,061	277,401	354,862
Total by Ports	2,468,459	3,116,600	1,575,417	2,737,510
Mehilla	1,308,780	1,588,967	114,681	63,897
Algeria	424,840	654,480	178,880	616,200
Grand total	4,192,079	5,309,518	2,269,928	3,409,837

In 1910 and 1911 the commerce was distributed as follows —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	1,148,232	1,512,735	423,478	791,771
France <sup>2</sup>	1,747,845	2,325,053	924,040	1,250,679
Germany	802,507	870,818	880,450	697,174
Spain	788,823	779,964	415,089	431,611
Italy	56,799	25,644	36,485	100,728
Belgium	112,800	148,143	4,174	30,951
United States	17,969	28,791	26,840	30,989
Austria-Hungary	66,346	126,605	2,844	2,744
Egypt	—	—	34,380	—
Other countries	44,750	96,505	12,866	76,822
Total	4,192,039	5,309,518	2,269,928	3,409,837

The chief imports and exports in 1911 were —

Imports	1911	Exports	1911
	£		£
Cottons	1,061,380	Hides and skins	812,681
Sugar	1,092,080	Wool	235,445
Tea	245,639	Oxen	679,467
Machinery hardware	302,845	Eggs	232,617
Fleur and semolina	161,035	Slippers	57,907
Candles	139,214	Almonds	232,124
Tobacco	69,771	Barley	473,058
Wines, spirits, beer, &c.	305,647	Olive oil	8,581
Groceries and provisions	390,047	Beans	144,779
Oils, vegetable	19,163	Wheat	225,530
Woolen goods	130,933	Pennecreek	79,071
Soap	16,632	Linseed	181,936
Vegetables and Fruit } fresh and preserved }	122,004	Gums	33,092
Coffee	58,795		
Silk, raw	47,494		
, manufactured	1,5,974		

1 United Kingdom includes Gibraltar and Malta.

2 France includes Algeria and Senegal

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Morocco to U K	530	63	1,138	582	817
Exports to Morocco from U K	751	1,072	904	858	1,176

Shipping entered (in foreign trade), exclusive of Melilla —

Nationality	Vessels		Tonnage	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	No.	No.	Tons	Tons
British	800	929	579,447	590,164
French	484	767	479,290	779,158
German	266	811	86,199	897,103
Dutch	124	150	250,125	387,860
Spanish	1,074	1,499	406,496	716,018
Italian	98	61	70,048	49,828
Austro-Hungarian	14	27	12,800	26,483
Danish	31	—	4,719	—
Norwegian	6	28	2,112	15,992
Portuguese	37	68	5,008	8,590
Other Nationalities	7	38	2,242	14,831
Total	2,994	3,831	2,372,300	2,965,607

There are Postal services, under the control of the British, French, German and Spanish Governments. There is a daily service of couriers from Tangier to Fes and Alcazar, to Tetuan, and to the coast towns Larache, Rabat, Dar-el Beida (Casablanca), Maragan, Saffi and Mogador. There are also couriers between Larache and Alcazar, and between Maragan and Marakesh, and between Fes and Mequinez. There are telegraphic submarine

cables from Tangier to Cadix (Eastern Telegraph Co.), Tarifa (Spanish Government), and Oran (French Government) also wireless telegraphic stations belonging to the Moorish Government at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, Fez and Mogador. The wireless telegraph station at Rabat is to be transferred to Safi, and land telegraph wires will connect Rabat with Casablanca and Mazagan with Casablanca. Only two towns have a telephone service—Tangier and Casablanca.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The *Blanket* or *Muzona* = 6 *Floos* Approximate English value = 0.96 at par  
 The *Ounce* or *Okia* = 4 *Blankets* " " " = 384 "  
 The *Milkal* = 10 *Ounces* " " " = 384 "

Spanish dollars and pesetas, as well as Moorish coins minted for the Government in France, Germany and England, are current. The silver coinage comprises dollars,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  dollars, and dirhems and  $\frac{1}{2}$  dirhems (1 dollar = 10 dirhems). But the values fluctuate and the market values are sometimes only one-third of those adopted by the Government for custom house purposes. At Tangier European goods are paid for in Spanish coin or French coin, French coin is much used at Casablanca (Dar al Baida), in other parts of Morocco Moorish coin is now almost exclusively used.

The *Kintar*, used for the produce of the country sold by weight, contains 100 *Rotals*, and is generally equal to about 168 lbs, but varies in different districts.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the articles of weight of importation is 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb English.

The *Drak*, 8 *tomnis*, about 22 English inches

Grain is sold by measure.

The *Tanger Mudd*, 8 *tomnis*, equal to 14½ English bushel

Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*, that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb English, and is equal to about 5½ British imperial gallons.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*—Vacant

*Consul General, with local rank of 1st Secretary*—H. E. White, C.M.G.

*2nd Secretary*—H. W. Kennard.

*Vice-Consul*—H. B. Johnstone.

There is also a Consul at Dar-al Baida and Fez, Vice-Consuls at Dar al Baida, Larache, Mazagan, Rabat, Safi, Tetuan, Mogador, and Marakesh, and Consular Agent at Alcazar and Arzila.

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## NEPÁL

An independent Kingdom in the Himalayas, between  $26^{\circ}25'$  and  $30^{\circ}17'$  N lat., and between  $80^{\circ}6'$  and  $88^{\circ}14'$  of E. long., its greatest length 500 miles, its greatest breadth about 150, bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The sovereign is His Highness Mahárájadhírāja Tribhuvana Śrī Bikram Jang Bahadur Śhah Bahádur Śhamsher Jang, who was born on June 30, 1903, and succeeded his father on December 11 1911. The government of Nepal is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was permanently delegated by the Mahárájadhírāja Surendra Bikram Śhah under pressure of the Bháradára or nobles of the State in 1867. The present Prime Minister is Mahárája Śrī Chandrá Śhamsher Jang, Bahádur Rana, G.O.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., who was appointed on June 26, 1901. He holds the rank of Major General in the British army.

The Gurkhas, a Rájput race originally from Udaipur in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gurkha in Nepal, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. About 1790 a Gurkha army invaded Tibet, and to avenge this affront the Chinese Emperor, Kuen Lung, in 1791, sent an army into Nepal, which compelled the Gurkhas to submit to the terms of peace, by which the Nepal Durbar agreed to restore the booty taken from the Tibetans, and to send a deputation to Peking with a petition and presents for the Emperor of China once in five years. A commercial treaty between India and Nepal was signed in 1792, and a British Resident was sent to reside at Katmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war, and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Segowlie signed on December 2, 1815. Since then the relations of the British with Nepal have been friendly. In 1854 hostilities broke out between the Nepalese and Tibetans, and in 1856 a Treaty was concluded between the Nepalese and Tibetan Governments by which the Tibetans bound themselves (a) to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 10,000 to Nepal, (b) to encourage trade between the two countries and (c) to receive a Representative of Nepal at Lhasa.

In accordance with the treaty of Segowlie, a British Resident, with a small escort of Indian sepoy, lives at the capital, but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

Area about 54,000 square miles, population estimated at about 5,000,000. The estimated gross revenue is 15,000,000 Rupees. The races of Nepal, besides the dominant Gurkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin such as Magars, Gurungs, Newars, and Bhutias.

Capital, Katmandu; population about 50,000.

Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gurkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants. The people are in general prosperous. Charitable hospitals have been built at Katmandu, Bhatgaon, Birganj, Palpa and Bhimphedi, and a dispensary at Doti.

There is a standing regular army of about 30,000, organized in battalions and armed with Martini Henry rifles. An irregular force, nearly as numerous, is armed with old Snider and Enfield rifles. The artillery force has about 250 guns, two batteries being light field pieces, fairly modern, but the rest old

smooth bore muzzle-loading guns. Facilities are given for the recruitment of Gurkhas for the Indian army.

The trade of Nepal with British India during three years ending March 31, 1912, has been as follows (including treasure) —

From or to Nepal	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into India	3,28,85,162	3,72,40,486	4,54,14,135
Exports from India	1,61,37,875	1,71,82,847	2,26,06,650

The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulses, rice and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper ware, raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 3 pies of British Indian currency. Copper pice, of which 50 go to a silver mohar, are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepal.

*British Resident* — Lt. Colonel H. L. Showers, C S I C I E

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## NETHERLANDS (THE)

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN)

### Reigning Sovereign

**Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria**, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III, and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck, succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890, came of age August 31, 1898, and was crowned September 6 of that year, married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg Schwerin, February 7, 1901. Offspring Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Broda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châllons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France, and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III of Orange with a daughter of King James II, led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the United Provinces of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadtholders, or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV, but his successor, Willem V, had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the fate of the old United Provinces, released from French incorporation, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be joined to the Northern Netherlands, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadtholder, Willem V, as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The union thus established between the northern and southern Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II, who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890, in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

The Sovereign has a civil list of 600,000 guilders. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

## Government and Constitution

## I CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a kingdom was given in 1815, and was revised in 1848 and in 1887. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture; in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the eleven provinces, or from among some high and important functionaries, mentioned by law. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, are allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a day during the Session of the States General. The Second Chamber of the States General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly.

First chamber: 18 Catholics, 10 Anti Revolutionists, 4 Protestant Party, 3 old Liberals, 15 Liberal Union.

Second chamber: 4 old Liberals, 21 Liberal Union, 25 Catholics, 21 Anti Revolutionists, 12 Protestant Party, 9 Democrats, 7 Socialists.

According to the electoral reform act, passed in 1896, voters are all male Dutch citizens not under 25 years of age, in possession of certain outward and positive signs of capacity and well being. The chief sign is the fact of payment of one or more direct State taxes (for the land tax an amount of 1 florin is sufficient). Besides these, the Reform Act admits as electors all those who can prove that they are householders, and have paid rent of houses or lodgings during a fixed term, or that they are owners or tenants of boats of not less than 24 tons capacity, or that they have been during a fixed term in employment with an annual wage or salary of at least 22½ 18s. 4d., or possess a certificate of State interest of at least 100 florins, or a savings bank deposit of at least 50 florins, or the legal qualifications for any profession or employment. The mode of voting adopted is based upon the *condors* system. Voting is not compulsory. The electoral body numbered January 1, 1912, 891,279 voters, i.e. 63.4 per cent of the number of male citizens of 25 years and older.

The members of the Second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders (166l.), besides travelling expenses. They are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every 3 years one third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new bills, the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them, without the power of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The minister

may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the Colonies. The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. The names of the members of the Ministry are —

1 *The Minister of the Interior* — Dr Th. Heemskerk, appointed February 11, 1908

2 *The Minister of Foreign Affairs* — Jhr Dr R. de Marées van Swinderen, appointed February 12, 1908

3 *The Minister of Finance* — Dr M. J. C. M. Kolkman, appointed February 12, 1908

4 *The Minister of Justice* — Vacant

5 *The Minister of the Colonies* — J. H. de Waal Maleff, appointed August 16, 1909

6 *The Minister of Defence* — H. Colijn, appointed Jan. 1, 1911

7 *The Minister of Public Works (Waterstaat)* — Dr L. H. W. Reijnders, appointed January 21, 1909

8 *The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry* — A. S. Tasma, appointed February 12, 1908

The Ministries of War and Marine were united in that of Defence in May, 1912.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.*

There is a State Council — 'Raad van State' — of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

## II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The territory is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes. Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States'. The members are elected for 6 years, directly from among the male Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age, one-half of the number being subject to re-election or renewal every 3 years. Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors, as well as the mode of voting, are the same as for the Second Chamber. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 26 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the Crown. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipal politics. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 of their members, called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. This committee has also to see the common law executed in the province. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative vote. He is the chief magistrate in the province. Only the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

The communes form each a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for six

years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune, one third of the Council retiring every two years. All the male Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 45 according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing by laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law, besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes. All by-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2-6 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council, this college is also charged with the execution of the public law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor, as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council, he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

### Area and Population

#### I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

Population at various census periods

1829	2 613 487	1869	3 579 629	1909	5 915 171
1849	3 008 879	1899	4 111 417		

Area and the population, according to the census of December 31 1909, and the communal population lists for December 31, 1911 —

Provinces	Area English square miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1911
		Dec. 31 1911	Dec. 31 1910	
North Brabant	1,480	689 507	638,156	323
Gelderland	1 965	654 819	647 567	332
South Holland	1 106	1 443,867	1 415,097	1 309
North Holland	1 070	1 178 431	1 122 996	1 064
Zeeland	680	235 007	234 191	341
Utrecht	534	244 030	242,131	552
Friesland	1,282	264 415	261,998	204
Overijssel	1 291	391 741	387 861	308
Groningen	790	288 717	251,248	472
Drenthe	1 030	178,601	176 143	178
Limburg	850	348,467	340,668	410
Total	12,648	6 922 452	6,940 165	475

The rate of increase in each year has been:—

In 1830	0.6	In 1900	1.47	In 1908	1.86
" 1890	1.18	1905	1.49	1911	1.29

Of the total population in 1911 there were 2,983,397 males and 3,039 055 females

Year	Population of the principal Towns <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1889	1,411,534	31.2	3,099,831	68.7
" " 1899	1,602,032	38.9	3,187,432	61.06
" " 1911	2,444,376	48.02	2,574,189	49.99

<sup>1</sup> The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The census of Dec. 1909 gives us a population of 5,858,175 —

	Males	Per cent	Females	Per cent.
Unmarried	1 806,388	30.8	1 770 938	30.2
Married	980,961	17.4	992,171	16.9
Widowers and widows	96 369	1.6	186 735	3.2
Divorced and separated	5 324	0.09	8 164	0.14

The Dutch like the Flemish belong to the Low German branch of the Germanic race.

At the census of 1909 there were 69,975 persons of foreign birth living in the Netherlands, 37,532 of them being Germans, 18 336 Belgians, 2,102 English, and 12,005 from other countries. 3,738,775 persons were born in the communes where they lived, 1,249,741 in some other communes in the province, 764,201 in other provinces of the realm, and 15,031 in the Dutch colonies.

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Years	Total Living Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
Average						
1884-90	140 516	4 703	91 608	50 501	5 804	744
1890-96	132,452	4,868	93,419	52 700	39 047	404
1894-99	169 061	4 067	86 587	56 038	72 673	42
1899-04	164 364	3 983	87 804	59 919	80 401	302
1905-10	171 170	3 682	83 709	61 944	87,990	7 002
1910	163 984	3,614	79 984	62,740	88 910	0,447
1911	166,337	3 527	80 732	63,208	79 740	6 634

The emigration has been as follows mostly to North America. Average to different lands 1892-6 2,991, 1897-1901, 1 352 1902-06, 2,510 1907, 4,398, 1908, 3,080, 1909, 2,989 1910, 3,220, 1911, 2,638

Of the last number 1,426 were males, 604 females, and 608 children

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1911, 43,838

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS

On December 31, 1911 —

Amsterdam	566,960	Dordrecht	47 504	Deventer	28,223
Rotterdam	428,018	Maastricht	38,233	Breda	37,250
The Hague	238 577	Leeuwarden	37 430	Heider	37,150
Utrecht	121,817	Apeldoorn	37,617	Zaandam	25 300
Groningen	77 221	Hilversum	35 137	Gouda	24,820
Haarlem	69,968	Enschede	35,448	Amersfoort	23,990
Arnhem	64,684	Delft	34 485	Visseringen	22,462
Leiden	50,133	Zwolle	32,727	Flushing	21 778
Vlaarwaken	57,116	Schiedam	32,225	Alkmaar	21,374
Tilburg	54,764	Hilversum	32 306	Heerlen	21,263

## Religion.

Entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality are granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The State Budget contained fixed allowances for the different churches, for Protestant Churches, about 1,876,000 guilders, for Roman Catholics, about 668,000; and for Jews, about 14,000.

The number of adherents of the different churches in the various provinces, according to the census of 1899 and 1909, was as follows —

Provinces	Dutch Reformed	Other Protestant	R. Cath Church	Jansenists	Jews	Other or no creeds
N. Brabant	51,051	16,321	571,573	21	1,84	1,316
Gnelders	889,869	52,170	226,079	861	5,171	16,901
South Holland	749,276	155,800	834,064	220	18,733	10,647
North Holland	441,426	17,371	307,199	5,425	64,428	115,947
Zealand	125,967	31,093	53,974	14	381	16,191
Utrecht	147,704	36,191	92,478	1,989	1,590	8,812
Friesland	192,085	99,645	25,273	6	1,234	46,659
Overijssel	212,730	46,424	102,189	14	4,401	17,182
Groningen	197,655	72,118	20,805	23	5,686	33,298
Drenthe	125,128	28,089	10,654	51	2,186	7,286
Limburg	8,671	2,059	324,158	8	960	953
1899	2,471,621	508,111	1,790,161	8,754	103,888	132,102
1909	2,585,201	746,186	2,053,021	10,032	106,809	358,138

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1911 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,360 parishes. Their clergy numbered about 1,636. Ten other Protestant bodies had about 250 churches and about 260 clergymen. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, 1,127 churches and about 2,400 clergy men. The Jansenists had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, 27 churches, and 28 clergymen. The Jews had about 169 parishes.

### Instruction

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, religious convictions being respected. Instruction is obligatory the school age is from 6 to 13.

In 1806, and more expressly in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction. By the Act of 1887 public instruction is diminished and a greater share in the education of the youths left to private instruction, which is now largely supported by the State. The cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes. The State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent. to the costs of founding or purchasing schools. The Act is supplemented by Act of 1901 and 1905.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1910/11

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students
Universities (public) <sup>1</sup>	4	± 008	4,123 *
Technical University	1	± 70	1,235
Classical schools	30	461	2,818
Schools for the working people	404	973	85,654
Navigation schools	11	101	852
Middle class schools	101	1,567	14,941
Elementary Schools			
Public	3,903	18,878	568,047
Private	2,060	11,878	355,647
Infant Schools			
Public	168	—	23,165
Private	1,080	—	105,479

<sup>1</sup> Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam.

<sup>2</sup> Under which 666 female students.



Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools. Since 1880 there is also a private university, with 158 students in 1910-11, and since 1908 a government school to train functionaries of the colonial service for superior posts.

In 1910 the State spent on instruction 2,493,186<sup>l</sup>, the Communes, 1,483,666<sup>l</sup>.

Of the conscripts called out in 1911, 0.8 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 8.6. In 1875 the total percentage was 12.3. Of the total number of children from 7 to 18 years (school age) on 15 January 1911, 4.92 per cent. received no elementary instruction.

### Justice and Crime

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 23 district tribunals, and by 106 cantonal courts, trial by jury is unknown in Holland. The Cantonal Court, which deals with minor offences, is formed by a single judge, the more serious cases are tried by the district tribunals, formed as a rule by 3 judges (in some cases one judge is sufficient), the courts are constituted of 3 and the High Court of 5 judges. All Judges are appointed for life by the Sovereign (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court.

The number of persons convicted was —

	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1906	128 187	18 968	11 834	1 178
1907	135 986	14 822	11,478	1 186
1908	145,079	16,959	12,820	1 187
1909	166,803	14,770	12,982	1 128
1910	148 167	13 851	11,400	1,230

The number of inmates in the 28 prisons during 1910 was 10,124 males and 568 females, in the houses of detention, 27,029 males and 1,577 females (persons convicted). There are also 5 State work-establishments specially for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds. The number of inmates was, during the year 1910, 3,973 males and 90 females. Children under 16 years, placed in the 5 State reformatories, numbered in 1910 708 boys and 70 girls. In 1904 an act was passed, establishing several (6) disciplinary schools for the education of children, gravely neglected by their parents. There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern). The cavalry police (*maréchaussée*) numbers about 20 officers and 1,000 men. There are about 960—appointed and paid by the Government—field constables, divided into numerous brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

### Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity. The State does not interfere, except when no relief is to be obtained from private charity, in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living. There is no poor rate in the Netherlands. Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as a crime, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in very few communes.

The number of poor relieved, either temporarily or continuously, during the year 1909 was 311,626, in asylums, 41,438, insane in hospitals, 10,152.

### Finance

The revenue and expenditure in five years were (12 guilders = £1) —

#### REVENUE

Year	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1907	183 016 000	519,533	183,535,533
1908	183 49 19	508,788	183 490 983
1909	189 170 000	1 128 600	191 808 600
1910	193 630 497	1 461,827	195 092 324
1911	208,812,872	1 919 954	210 732,826

#### EXPENDITURE

Year	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1907	42 855 325	83 067 267	18 604,060	90,486 821	134,918 720
1908	40 301 039	80,008,151	18 650 431	98 082,242	136,041 863
1909	46 737 506	38,858,520	18 069 867	101 068 318	144,734 211
1910	47 572,752	85,579 047	18 082 779	106 717 619	158 952 197
1911	49 360,705	86 410 323	18 044 026	110,134 410	163 949 464

Budget estimates for the years 1912 and 1913, were as follows

Branches of Expenditure	1912	1913	Sources of Revenue	1912	1913
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	945 000	945,000	Direct taxes —		
Legislative body			Land tax	15,970,000	15,890 000
and Royal cabinet	768 000	786 614	Personal	12,185 000	12,635 000
Department of Foreign Affairs	1,254,048	1 370 668	Tax on capital	10,100,000	10,890 000
Department of Justice	10 963,524	11,202,070	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c.	10,078,000	10 807,000
Department of Interior	87 187 811	38 822 481	Excise duties	59,650,000	60,220 000
Department of Marine	20 834 610	20,129 704	Indirect taxes	29,550 000	29,876 000
Department of Finance	20 080,714	30 670,868	Import duties	18,534,750	18,822 800
Department of War	30,329 059	23,368 978	Tax on gold & silver	470,500	500,500
Public Works, &c.	39,711,844	41 068,359	Domains	1 652,000	1,471 000
Department of Agriculture, etc.	10,876,419	11 992,064	Post office	16,688,000	17 555,000
Department of Colonies	2,712,887	2,680,698	Telegraph service	4 572,000	5,237 000
Public Debt	37 843,878	38,027,430	State lottery	554,500	664,500
Contingencies	60,000	50,000	Pilot dues	2,300,000	2,460,000
			Dues on mines	8,500	30 000
			State railways	4 108,140	4 158,140
			Part paid by the West Indies in the interest and sinking fund of public debt	8 668,000	8,000,000
			Share in the profits of the Bank of the Netherlands	2,392,000	2,495,000
			Miscellaneous receipts	18,590,635	18,907,619
Total expenditure	223,017,902	233,319,068	Total revenue	207,898,212	208,561,459
	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)		(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)

The amount of the chief taxes per head of the population was, in 1911, 25.21 guilders (2l. 8s. 8d.)

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1913 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions —

Expenditure in the colonies.	Guilders
Rece Government expenditure	227 381 32.
	47,125 688
Total expenditure	294 457 014
Revenues in the mother country	37 218 500
" " colonies	222 000 608
Total revenue	254 219,208

In the budget for 1913 the national debt is given as follows —

	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
3½ per cent. debt	587 704 400	14 002,610
5 " debt of 1896, 1898, 1899 and 1900	518 633,150	15,301 065
4 " debt of 1910	51 917,600	1 817 420
Total	1 158 255 150	32,011 221
Floating debt	—	400 000
Annuities	—	88 100
Sinking fund	—	4, 22 000
Total debt	1 158 255 150 (26 304,8711)	38 092,480 (8,160 8691)

For 1912 the interest of the funded debt was 32,214,450 guilders, and the sinking fund 5,381 000 guilders.

During the years 1850-1912 359 775 427 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt. The total debt (1912) amounts to 1,158,257,708 gld or 16l 4s per head and the annual charge to 32,214,454 or 8s. 11d. per head.

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 187,172,851 guilders in 1911, and of land, 97,801,505 guilders.

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets, the provincial expenditure for 1909 was 10,642,566 guilders, the revenue at 11,417,927 guilders, the communal expenses in 1909 amounted to 176,606,600 guilders, whereof 41,877,000 guilders for debt. The communal revenues were, in the same year, 181 553,000 guilders.

## Defence

### I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly, the land frontier is open all round. The frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The scheme of defence adopted in 1874 contemplates concentration of the defensive forces in a restricted area, known as the "Holland Fortress." This comprises the provinces of North and South Holland, with parts of Zealand and Utrecht. Two-thirds of the area is

surrounded by the sea. On the land side, to the East and South, are lines of more or less permanent works, which can be rendered very difficult of attack by inundations. There are also strong works on the coast, notably the Helder group, barring access to the Zuiderzee, and the Hollandsch Diep and Volkerak position, while the entrances to the Amsterdam and Rotterdam ship canals are defended by powerful forts. The citadel of the whole is Amsterdam, which is well fortified. Here also inundations would almost preclude a successful attack. The coast defences are in good order and are to be further strengthened, but the defences on the land side have of late years been neglected. Moreover, the control of the inundations is not entirely in military hands.

Apart from the Holland Fortress are the works on the Western Schelde. These have hitherto been unimportant, but it is now proposed to augment them by entirely new works at Flushing, apparently with the idea of closing the Schelde, which has long been regarded as practically a neutral river.

## II ARMY

According to an Act of 1912, service in the army is partly voluntary and partly compulsory. The voluntary enlistments bear a small proportion to the compulsory. Every Dutch citizen is liable to personal service in the army (or navy) from the age of 19. Actual service in the ranks is determined by lot, but substitution is not permitted. The maximum strength of the annual contingent is fixed at 23,000 (including 600 for the sea service).

The engagement of voluntarily enlisted men is for 10 years, of which only 2 or 3 years (according to the arm of the service) are with the colours, but many re-engage to become non-commissioned officers. The conscripted militiamen belong to the active army for 6 years for the unmounted corps, and 8 years for the mounted corps (sea service 5 years). The 'full training' time is 8½ months in the infantry, engineers, and garrison artillery (under certain circumstances 6½ months), and 24 months in the cavalry, horse and field artillery. A certain proportion of the full course men of the infantry and garrison artillery (between 3,800 and 4,500 men, designed by lot) are retained for an additional 4½ months. The full course men are called up in two batches, half in January (March), half in October.

With regard to further training, men belonging to mounted corps are liable to be called out once in their army service for 4 weeks, the others once for 4 and the second time for 3 weeks.

After having fulfilled their active service the militiamen pass to the 'landweer' for 7 years, they can be called out twice in their 7 years, but for 3 days only on each occasion. Men of mounted corps and of the navy are excused from landweer service.

The landweer forces are organised in units corresponding to those of the first line, except that there are no mounted troops. Cadres are maintained in time of peace for the landweer formations.

The field army consists of 4 divisions and an independent cavalry brigade. A division contains 3 regiments (15 battalions), a field artillery regiment (6 batteries, 72 guns), a squadron of hussars, a company of cyclists, 8 machine guns, and a company of engineers. The total strength of a division in the field, with staff, would be about 19,000 officers and men. The cavalry brigade has 4 regiments, each of 2 squadrons and two batteries of horse artillery. There are also 44 fortress artillery companies. The landweer troops, with the fortress artillery of the active army, would hold the fortresses.

The peace strength of the Netherlands army, that is the permanent staffs of all the units of the first line, amounted in 1912 to 1,668 officers, and 22,686 non-commissioned officers and men. The total strength of the field army is approximately 126,000 men, with 152 guns. Military expenditure budgeted in 1912, 2,622,918. Colonial military budget, 2,068,533. It is proposed to spend about two millions sterling on the coast defences, including armament. A reorganisation of the army is pending.

The Netherlands infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95. Cavalry and engineers carry the Mannlicher carbine. The field artillery, including the horse batteries, has lately been re-armed with a shielded Q.F. Krupp gun of 7.5 cm.

### III NAVY

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine.

Following is a list of the fighting ships of the Dutch Navy

Name	Displacement, Tons	Armour water line	Max Armour on gun	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Normal Speed, Knots	Designed
<b>BATTLESHIPS</b>								
Piet Hein	8,520	6	10½	3 8-in., 2 6-in.	2	4,800	16	'93
Beaubean								
Kortenaar								
Herwig Hendrik								
Koninklijke Begroetes	5,000	6	10	2 8 4-in., 4 6-in.	3	7,000	17	'96
De Ruyter								
Tromp	5,300	6	8	2 8 4-in. 6 6-in.	2	8,000	17	'06
Bombardier	6,500	6	10	2 11 4-in., 4 6-in.	—	7,500	16	'08
Zeven Provinciën	7,500	6	8	4 11 in.	3	10,000	16	12
<b>Cruisers</b>								
Holland	5,900	deck	—	3 6-in. 4 7 in.	4	(10,500 to 10,000)	20	'95
Friesland								
Zeeland								
Gelderland								
Noordholland	4,000	deck	—	Ditto	4	"	20	'97
Utrecht								

There are also a small river monitor, *Reinier Oomsen*, a number of gunboats, 47 torpedo boats, and 6 submarines. Eight destroyers were added in 1911-12. Four destroyers building, also 3 gunboats.

The new programme contemplated four large battleships, besides lesser craft.

The navy was officered in 1911 by 3 vice-admirals, 4 rear admirals ('schouten-bijzucht'), 49 captains, 86 commanders, and about 580 lieutenants and midshipmen, besides engineers, surgeons, &c., and about 8,500 seamen. The marine infantry consists of about 48 officers, and about 2,600 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both seamen and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

# Production and Industry

## I AGRICULTURE

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1911 as follows (in hectares 1 hectare=2.47 acres) —Uncultivated land (heath), 533,807, water and moorss, 123,853, dykes and roads, 53,050, untaxed land 78,064 building land, houses, &c 47,766 Total, 836,680 ha Cultivated land arable land, 872,171, pasture, 1 213,073, gardens and orchards, 78,097, forest, 260,923 Total, 2,424 284 ha

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Lamburg, and Overijssel.

The number of estates was in 1910 —5 hectares and less, 109,605; from 5 to 10 hectares, 41,439, from 10 to 20 hectares, 30,821, from 20 to 50 hectares, 23,797, from 50 to 100 hectares 3,278, above 100 hectares, 216 49.2 per cent. of all estates being held by farmers, and 50.8 per cent. by the owners. In 1899 the percentage was 48.6 and 51.4.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, were as follows —

Products.	1910	1911	1912	Products	1910	1911	1912
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter wheat	120 707	183 083	183 065	Potato seed	652	1 000	1 007
Summer wheat	10 167	10 182	9 140	Flax	70 370	89 277	87 155
Winter rye	549 890	558 227	558 702	Tobacco	1942	1 002	1 012
Summer rye	5 155	5 182	0 287	Canary seed	880	1 177	515
Winter barley	61 187	55 768	64 072	Table potatoes	883 042	340 587	248 615
Summer barley	19 042	14 277	18 271	Factory potatoes	73 496	75 076	74 630
Oats	352 516	846 465	342 477	Sugar beets	140 180	180 000	167 185
Buckwheat	35 600	32 887	29 470	Oilseeds	1 747	2 877	2 912
Horse beans	59 606	47 637	42 182	Onions	1 007	6 282	7 042
Peas	65 863	55 005	64 460	Sugar beet seed	201	265	477
Beans	13 762	17 090	17 167	Spinach seed	—	1 995	3 560
Brown mustard seed	9 127	2 181	1 062	Onion seed	200	240	382
White mustard seed	8 117	1 870	2 407	Radish seed	—	512	512
Carroway seed	19 282	20 576	8 101				

The mean yield of the more important products was, per hectare, in hectolitres (1 hectolitre=2.75 bushels) —

	Average, 1871-80	Average, 1881-90	Average, 1891-1900	Average, 1901-10	1910	1911
Wheat	22.0	25.4	26.0	29.5	28.0	28.7
Rye	17.8	19.1	21.0	22.4	24.4	25.2
Winter barley	33.0	40.4	41.0	44.5	41.1	45.0
Summer barley	28.8	29.7	32.1	36.0	34.5	35.0
Oats	38.3	33.8	42.2	47.1	45.1	45.2
Potatoes	136.0	164.0	180.5	208.0	192.0	219.0
Buckwheat	17.4	14.3	15.0	18.1	20.6	10.3
Beans	21.7	22.7	25.0	27.2	23.1	25.2
Peas	20.0	21.5	22.5	24.7	16.8	26.0
Harpeared	21.3	23.5	25.0	27.4	22.8	26.4
Flax (tribe)	476.0	480.0	490.5	634.0	548.0	600.0
Beetroot	26 200.0	24 800.0	29 125.5	29 207.0	29 000.0	24 000.0

The value of imports and exports of the leading agricultural products in 1911 and 1910 was as follows (in guilders) :—

	1910		1911	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Wheat	251,297 771	206,969,920	207 228 727	168,854,711
Flour wheat, and rye	80 678 224	23,093 182	86 494 681	26 103,209
Rye	82,117 961	29,643 206	61,918 416	23,190,096
Barley	65,334,729	45,812,462	72,122 378	64 067,608
Oats	28,726 626	21 232,416	41,441 807	33,068,985
Potato-flour	8,775,643	23,206,817	8,222 958	20 991 483
Buckwheat	2,097 728	682 449	2,800,299	789 569
Flax	267 955	93 420 199	1 010 021	29,682,777
Beetroot	777 179	2 794 946	836 724	8,042 071
Bulbs, shrubs and trees	2 791 694	1,280 488	2,628 618	15 160 141
Vegetables	1 100 000	64 890,000	6 000 000	40 700 000
Fruits	1 166 000	2 138 000	4 846 000	2 546 000

## II MINING AND MANUFACTURES

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg, most of them belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1911 was 1,478,580 metric tons, valued at 9,488 000 gl., clear revenue of the State mines, 218,487 gl.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1911 434 distilleries, 11 sugar refineries, 27 beet sugar refineries, 31 salt works, 437 breweries and 69 vinegar manufacturing factories.

## III FISHERIES

In 1910, 5,370 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 20,461. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 11,049,893 guilders in 1911. The quantity of oysters produced in 1911 amounted to 3,256,691 kilos.

## Commerce

The Netherlands is a free trading country. A few duties are levied but they have only a fiscal, not a protectionist character.

Treaties of commerce and navigation between the Netherlands and Great Britain (some of them having special reference to the colonies) were signed in 1824 1857, 1861 1866, and 1888 providing amongst other matters, for the most favoured nation treatment, for minimum on a year's notice.

No official returns are kept of the value of the general trade, but only of the weight of the goods. In 1872 the total imports were estimated at 6,451 million kilogrammes, and the exports at 2,956 millions, while in 1911 the former were 50,865 million kilogrammes, and the latter 38,872 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for five years —

Year	Imports	Exports	Transit trade
	Guilders	Guilders	Kilogrammes
1907	2,582,000,000	2 212,000 000	9 606,000,000
1908	2,534,000,000	2,191,000 000	9 273,000,000
1909	2,187,000,000	2,465,000,000	10 773,000,000
1910	2,164,000,000	2,622,000,000	12,664,000,000
1911	2,883,000,000	2,724,000,000	17,699,000,000

The values of the leading articles of import and export in the last two years were (in thousands of guilders, 12 guilders = 11) —

	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Iron and steel of all kinds	869 406	402 484	264 808	296 040
Textiles raw and manufactured	118,748	128 788	128 703	123,190
Cereals and flour	581 101	578 680	876 784	857 409
Coal	104 876	118,580	41 684	47 430
Rice	100 816	100,467	67 372	64 679
Mineral-oil	14 720	13 083	733	210
Coffee	52 830	7,784	34,692	30 099
Batter	038	2 739	33 866	30 170
Margarine (raw and eatable)	11 114	23 13	63 814	44,718
Sugar	7 051	84 908	55 214	76 164
Cheese	102	05	10 491	19 084
Gold and silver	37 877	17 438	14 16	19 888
Wood	78 879	10 888	46 601	67 371
Skins	4 907	43 070	7 284	82,225
Indigo	0 043	10 308	46 741	6 622
Copper	180 148	104 77	162,482	174,668
Paper	9 000	9 810	80 404	80 782
Boot, grease, tallow, suet	2 85	16 187	6 096	087
Safflower	007	00	1 091	1 168
Zinc	21 001	27 48	22 002	1,449
Tobacco	13 28	13 514	10 038	11 301
Tin	43 800	40 100	40 100	3 147
(clean, painter wares)	28 050	1 004	1 860	28 481
Seeds (colza linseed &c)	51 470	47 10	5 405	28 200

Value of the trade with the leading countries in 1911 in millions of guilders —

	1911	Percentage 1911		1911	Percentage 1911
Imports for home consumption from—			Exports to—		
Prussia	841 4	20 2	Prussia	1,368 4	47 2
Great Britain	389 1	10 0	Great Britain	64 5	20 3
Belgium	593 7	17 7	Belgium	313 0	11 7
Dutch East Indies	455 7	19	United States of America	166 1	3 0
Russia	360 8	11 0	Dutch East Indies	125 6	4 5
United States of America	830 8	11 0	Hamburg	67 1	2 1
British India	88 1	9 6	France	26 4	0 0
France	39 0	1 2	Italy	22 0	0 4
Hamburg	56 0	1 7	Russia	1 4	0 0

In the Netherlands the statistics give sometimes the real, sometimes the official, value of goods. For goods liable to an *ad valorem* import duty and for some articles duty-free the importer has to declare the real value according to the current prices of the day, in case of disagreement, the fiscal authorities may acquire the goods at the declared value increased 10, 11, or 12 per cent. To other goods the official value, unchanged since 1902, are applied. Every declaration of imports and of exports is, in principle, subject to verification, but in fact only those relating to goods subject to duty are checked. Returns are made out in gross weight, in net weight (with deduction of an official tare), in number or in value according to the nature of each case. When goods are imported or exported by river the neighbouring country is always regarded as the country of origin or of destination, thus imports really from France are attributed to Belgium. When transport is by sea, generally the real country of origin is given, thus Spanish wines are set down as from Spain, unless they have been imported first into some other country, in which case they are attributed to that country.



The principal articles of trade between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were —

Imports into U K from Netherlands	1910	1911	Exports of produce and manuf. of U K. to Netherlands	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Peas	115,912	166,640	Cottons	1,117,063	1,178,862
Rice	435,046	481,700	Cotton yarn	1,768,981	1,975,784
Eggs	250,770	282,606	Coal	1,161,288	1,064,127
Fish	230,085	194,787	Iron	1,251,180	1,414,140
Cheese	66,360	636,037	Machinery	479,224	589,770
Butter	843,818	686,479	New ships, &c	223,957	248,819
Margarine	2,782,636	2,331,068			
Paper &c.	1,018,661	1,064,040			
Sugar	2,048,734	2,868,534			
Hides	151,130	112,917			
Oil seed	721,266	622,626			
Condensed milk	796,937	1,908,068			

Much of the trade here entered as with the Netherlands consists of goods on transit from and to Germany, notably the imports of silk goods and metal goods.

Total trade between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years —

	1906	1907	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Netherlands to U K	10,119	16,830	14,827	18,065	21,440
Exports to Netherlands from U K	11,407	11,718	12,400	13,112	14,305

### Shipping and Navigation

The number of vessels belonging to the mercantile navy at the end of 1911 was —

Sailing vessels 428, of 42,480 English tons, steamers 347, of 524,274 English tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measure ment) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands —

Year	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1907	18,507	13,463,782	713	546,124	19,220	14,009,906
1908	17,000	12,071,430	813	602,438	17,813	12,673,868
1909	17,545	12,866,966	1,181	682,080	18,726	13,549,046
1910	18,366	13,427,935	1,515	881,800	19,881	14,309,735
1911	18,507	14,761,978	1,780	716,404	20,287	15,478,382
<i>Cleared.</i>						
1907	8,326	7,186,814	6,577	5,820,445	14,903	13,007,259
1908	8,000	7,143,364	6,961	5,796,304	14,961	12,939,668
1909	8,169	7,869,754	6,936	6,042,424	15,105	13,912,178
1910	10,000	8,974,904	6,862	6,251,114	16,862	15,226,018
1911	10,507	9,581,864	6,228	6,174,396	16,735	15,756,260

Of the total number in 1911, 4,523 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 4,082,328 and 11,105 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 11,416,500. 4,702 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 4,127,994, and 11,208 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 11,277,378.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows —

Port	Entered					
	1910			1911		
	Number	Tons	per cent.	Number	Tons	per cent.
Rotterdam	7,718	8,914,428	68.4	401	10,231,908	71.3
Amsterdam	1,902	1,961,514	14.8	1,987	1,942,752	13.5
Flushing	782	796,006	7.7	791	795,792	5.6

  

Port	Cleared					
	1910			1911		
	Number	Tons	per cent.	Number	Tons	per cent.
Rotterdam	5,867	5,909,876	59.8	854	5,658,880	65.7
Amsterdam	1,425	1,424,830	14.4	1,447	1,468,746	17.1
Flushing	801	811,803	8.1	800	788,112	9.2

A great number of Dutch vessels is engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports. The coasting trade is of no importance.

## Internal Communications

### I CANALS AND RAILWAYS

The total extent of the canals was in 1879 1,907 miles, of roads, 2,843 miles. In 1910 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 1,477 miles, 169,345,000 passengers were carried, and 1,420,792,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 19,900,000 guilders.

In 1911 the railways had a length of 1,984 miles. The breadth of the railway gauge is 1.50 metre, or 4 ft. 11 in.

The results of the railway companies in the last five years were —

Year	Passengers carried	Goods carried (metric tons)	Revenue (guilders)	Expenditure (guilders)
1907	40,972,000	15,208,000	54,106,000	47,935,000
1908	42,005,000	15,479,000	55,940,000	49,289,000
1909	43,156,000	15,494,000	57,539,000	50,804,000
1910	46,221,000	16,051,000	60,242,000	51,711,000
1911	44,674,000	17,739,000	64,679,000	54,418,000

All railway companies are private, there is a State railway company, only so named because the road is owned by the State.

### II POST AND TELEGRAPHS

The postal traffic was as follows in 2 years. —

	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1910					
Internal	112,293,000	89,525,904	240,770,000	5,802,658	500,966
Foreign	51,846,000	16,568,451	26,957,000	1,619,810	118,385
1911					
Internal	115,083,000	90,540,632	257,608,546	6,053,689	497,742
Foreign	50,205,000	17,039,307	37,738,609	1,702,967	121,132

The average number of letters and post-cards per inhabitant was 45.8 in 1911.

The receipts of the Post Office in 1911 were 16,685,000 guilders, the expenditure 14,018,000 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1911 was 4,729 miles, the length of wires 23,534 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31, 1911, 1,072. The number of paid messages by State lines in 1911 was 6,404,000. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 2,582,000 guilders, and the ordinary expenses to 4,365,000 guilders.

In 1911 the interurban telephone system had 1,909 miles of line and 46,654 miles of wire, and is administered by the State. 4,901,342 interurban and 633,573 international conversations were held. The receipts were in the same year for interurban and international intercourse 2,074,000 guilders, the total expenses 1,763,000 guilders.

### Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard, but a bill which passed the States General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

The total circulation, except the metal stock of the Bank, was valued as follows in thousands of guilders —

Jan. 1	Silver, &c.	Gold	Paper money	Total	Gold, or covered by gold at the Bank was in total
1907	66,529	17,551	274,448	358,628	66,427
1908	120,852	47,807	232,468	451,127	91,790
1909	108,587	47,807	237,918	444,312	101,052
1910	104,225	47,807	280,553	432,585	120,980
1911	87,162	47,807	288,270	418,239	124,771

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders) —

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper and Nickel	For the East India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces
1881-90	4,030	1,433	846	2,660	8,956	111,768,000
1891-1900	4,540	12,235	470	7,496	24,791	340,574,099
1901-10	990	24,990	1,305	15,035	52,097	404,679,000
1909	—	2,790	25	2,255	5,980	47,980,000
1910	—	2,445	—	8,000	6,445	29,130,000
1911	7,750	2,800	25	2,000	12,570	22,275,000

The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has the right of issuing bank notes. This right was granted in 1808 for 25 years, in 1838 prolonged for 15 years, and prolonged again for the same term in 1903, with some alterations in the conditions, e.g. all the paper money is to be issued by the Bank. The Bank does the same business as other banks only with more guarantees. Two fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Notes in Circulation March 31	Total Exchanges March 31	Stock of Gold in July	Stock of Silver in July
	1 000 guilders	1 000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1908	265 947 760	658 854 720	22,500	50,500
1909	273,578,470	680,060 202	121,420	42,270
1910	280,552,730	706 277,050	109,770	27,080
1911	283,270,075	752,832 075	139,690	22,240
1912	298,964 980	783,720,425	145 070	11 380

The capital amounts to 20 000 000 guilders, the reserve fund to 5,500,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank and of other institutions. It receives  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the clear gains, the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank in proportion of 2 : 1.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both —

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1 000 guilds.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1 000 guilds.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1 000 guilds.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant. Guilds.
1907	—	—	—	—	—	—
State P. S. B.	—	59,208	68 190	145,404	1 334 846	25.82
Private banks	338	25 547	33 846	401,060	401,060	1.33
1908	—	—	—	—	—	—
State P. S. B.	—	72,101	69 605	151 688	1 401 470	26.06
Private banks	245	30 943	39 411	94 667	411 404	16.25
1909	—	—	—	—	—	—
State P. S. B.	—	77 014	72,800	160 414	1 462 615	27.30
Private banks	245	35 630	31 940	108 777	458 360	17.71
1910	—	—	—	—	—	—
State P. S. B.	—	74 859	79 126	164 277	1,510 033	27.68
Private banks	267	37 316	36 601	110 879	451,747	18.65
1911	—	—	—	—	—	—
State P. S. B.	—	81 268	79 065	170 901	1 550 950	28.29

The reserve fund of the private savings banks amounted in 1910 to 15,878,000 guilders, of the State P. S. B. 848,314 guilders in 1911.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

#### MONEY

The standard coin is the 10 florin piece weighing 6 720 grammes, .900 fine, and thus containing 6 048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the guilder or florin, weighing 10 grammes, .845 fine and containing 9.45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875

The principal coins are —

The *guilder*, *guilder*, or *florin* of 100 cents. = 1 sh 8d ; or 12 g = £1

The *ryksdaalder* = 2½ guilders.

The gold-piece of ten guilders and of five guilders

½ guilder, ¼ guilder (*kwartje*), ⅓ guilder (*dubbeltje*)

Coinage are of nickel, 5 cents, of bronze, 1 cent, ½ cent, and 2½ cents

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1 OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister* — Baron Dr. H. W. P. F. Gericke van Herwynen (on leave)

*Counsellor of Legation*. — Jonkheer A. van der Goes (Chargé d'affaires)

*Chancellor* — H. N. Brouwer

*Agricultural Commissioner* — Dr. J. J. L. van Eyn.

*Consul General in London* — H. S. J. Mass, appointed 1897

Netherlands Consular representatives are at the following places in the United Kingdom —

Aberdeen	Covea.	Hull	Newcastle
Alloa.	Dartmouth	Invergorlon	Newport
Belfast.	Dover	Jersey	Plymouth
Blyth.	Dublin	Leeds	Portsmouth
Borrowstanes.	Dundee	Leith.	(Southampton)
Birmingham.	Falmouth	Lerwick	Ramsgate
Bradford.	Glasgow	Limerick	Sally Isles.
Bristol	Gloucester	Liverpool	Sheffield
Barnsteland	Goole	London	Stockton
Gardiff	Grimsby	Londonderry	Sunderland.
Carlisle.	Graugemouth	Lowestoft	Swansea
Charlestown	Guernsey	Manchester	Weymouth
Chatham.	Hartlepool	Methil	Yarmouth.
Cork.	Harwich	Middlesbrough	

#### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS

*Envoy and Minister* — Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G. C. V. O., accredited December, 1910

*Secretary* — Count C. H. Bentinck

*Naval Attaché*. — Captain H. D. R. Watson

*Military Attaché*. — Lieut. Col. Hon. G. T. M. Bridges.

*British Consul at Amsterdam*. — W. A. Churchill

British Consular representatives are placed in the following places in the Netherlands. —

Amsterdam (C.)	The Hague	Rotterdam (C.).
Bouwerhaven.	Harlingen	Terneuzen.
Dordrecht.	Helder	Tiel
Flushing	Hellevaetstun.	Utrecht.
Groningen.	Meerwijk.	Ymuiden

### Colonies

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 788,000 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was, approximately, 38,000,000, or about seven times as large as that of the mother-country.

## DUTCH EAST INDIES

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indië), are situated between 6° N and 11° S latitude, and between 95 and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1795 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother country.

## Government and Constitution

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided in (1) Lands under direct government, (2) Vassal lands, (3) Confederated lands.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into *residences*, *divisions*, *regencies*, *districts*, and *decesses* (vilages). They are also very often divided into (1) Java and Madura, (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the *culture system*. It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee, which is sold by the Government partly in the colonies, but mostly in the Netherlands.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into seventeen residences each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant Residents and a number of subordinate officials called *Contrôleurs*. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the provinces in their charge, not, however, directly but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives. In the 'Outposts' the 'culture' system has never been introduced, except in the province of Sumatra, west coast, and in the *Residency of Menado* (island of Celebes), where also the labour of the natives is required for the produce of coffee. These Outposts are administered by *functionaries* with the titles of 'Governor', 'Resident', 'Assistant Resident', 'Contrôleur', &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch India rests in the hands of a Governor General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive. The Governor General and the members of the Council are nominated by the Queen.

**Governor General.**—A. W. F. Idenburg, appointed August 20, 1909.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. However, he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854, and altered in 1909.

## Area and Population

	Area English square miles	Population 31 Dec. 1906
Java and Madura	50,554	80,098,008
Sumatra, West Coast	31,649	1,721,772 <sup>1</sup>
Sumatra, East Coast	35,812	568,417 <sup>2</sup>
Island of Benkulen	9,399	204,269 <sup>2</sup>
Sumatra Lainpangs	11,284	156,518 <sup>1</sup>
Palembang	58,497	796,852 <sup>1</sup>
Atjeh	20,471	582,175 <sup>2</sup>
Riau-Lingga Archipelago	16,801	112,216 <sup>2</sup>
Banca	4,448	115,189 <sup>1</sup>
Billiton	1,868	36,858 <sup>1</sup>
Borneo, West Coast	55,825	450,929 <sup>2</sup>
Borneo, South and East Districts	155,912	782,726 <sup>1</sup>
Island of Celebes	49,390	415,499 <sup>2</sup>
Celebes Menado	22,080	438,408
Molucca Islands	43,864	407,908 <sup>2</sup>
Timor Archipelago	17,698	808,600 <sup>2</sup>
Bali and Lombok	4,063	523,435
New Guinea to 141° E long <sup>4</sup>	151,789	200,000 <sup>3</sup>
Total	786,400	± 38,000,000 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Tolerably accurate.<sup>2</sup> Approximately<sup>3</sup> Mere conjecture<sup>4</sup> New Guinea belongs to the residency of Ternate, Molucca Islands.<sup>5</sup> Approximate total. The population of several unexplored countries is not included in the official records the population is given every five years.

The total number of Europeans and persons assimilated to them was, in 1906, 80,916; of these 58,812 males and 34,982 females were Dutch, of whom 82,026 males and 52,288 females were born in the East Indies, of the remainder, 1,406 were German, 184 French, 812 English, 197 Swiss, 312 Belgians; the remainder being mostly Austrians and Armenians. Of the remaining population about 563,000 were Chinese, 22,000 Arabs, and 23,000 other Orientals, and about 37,000,000 natives.

Marriages, births, and deaths among Europeans and persons assimilated to them —

	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1905 { Java and Madura	758	2,131	1,363
Outposts	141	594	843
1906 { Java and Madura	827	2,083	1,435
Outposts	170	576	877
1907 { Java and Madura	856	2,131	1,270
Outposts	107	684	836
1908 { Java and Madura	756	2,372	1,447
Outposts	105	669	854
1909 { Java and Madura	779	2,475	1,439
Outposts	122	739	862

The population of the four principal towns of Java was —

1905 <sup>1</sup>	Europeans	Natives	Chinese,	Arabs	Other Orientals.	Total.
Batavia	8,777	99,820	28,150	2,058	246	138,551
Samarang	5,162	76,413	13,686	698	787	96,600
Soerabaya	8,068	124,473	14,843	2,482	837	150,198
Soerakarta	1,573	108,524	6,532	337	413	118,373

<sup>1</sup> No later statistics are given.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former are generally living under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The Governor General, however, is in agreement with the Council, authorized to make individual exceptions to this rule.

### Religion.

Entire liberty is granted to all religious confessions. The Reformed Church counted in 1911 41 ministers and 26 assistants, the Roman Catholic 23 curates and 13 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. The number of Christians among the natives and foreign Orientals was —

In Java and Madura in 1878 5,673, and in 1905 ± 26,000  
 „ the Outposts „ „ 143,672 „ „ ± 434,000

In 1910, about 250 missionaries of various societies were at work

### Instruction

For the education of Europeans and persons assimilated with them there were in 1910 10 public middle class schools, with 2 537 pupils and 208 teachers. The cost to the Government in 1910 was 1 135,812 guilders.

In 1910 there were for Europeans 178 mixed public elementary schools, and 30 for girls only with 34 private schools, a total of 242. The 208 public schools had a teaching staff of 832, and an attendance of 24,514 pupils (6,988 natives), and the 34 private schools a teaching staff of 221, and an attendance of 5,001 pupils. The cost of the public elementary schools was, in 1910, 3,202,790 guilders. There are two normal schools for Europeans.

The following statement relates to schools for natives —

In 1910 Dutch India had 6 normal schools, with 42 teachers and 538 pupils. The elementary schools for natives were, for Java and Madura, in 1910, 613 Government schools with 26,550 pupils, and 549 private schools with 58,666 pupils. In the Outposts in 1909, 896 Government schools with 64,231 pupils, and 1,436 private schools with 83 871 pupils. Besides, there were 7 schools for sons of native chiefs with 541 pupils, and 3 trades-schools with 277 pupils.

In 1910 the Government spent 5,898,417 guilders for the education of natives.

### Justice and Crime

The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases. There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at



Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, and Makassar—Resident and Regent courts, courts of circuit, district courts, and courts of priests.

The State contributes about 160,000 guilders yearly to Protestant and Catholic orphan houses.

### Finance

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from Moences' customs duties, personal imposts, and a number of indirect taxes, from the Government monopolies of salt and opium, railways, and from the sale of Government products.

Revenue and expenditure —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1908	190 050,215	191,821,216	- 1,271,001
1909	197,287,032	201,278,892	- 4,041,860
1910	220,884,112	226,894,203	- 6,080,091
1911	212,568,075	228,788,102	- 16,150,027
1912	234,075,845	267,504,873	- 33,429,028

Percentage of the different sources of revenue —

Year	Taxes	Monopolies <sup>1</sup>	Products <sup>2</sup>	Other Receipts	Total
1908	41.1	23.5	17.4	18.0	100
1909	41.9	24.6	14.1	19.4	100
1910	40.7	24.0	18.4	21.9	100
1911	41.1	25.5	18.4	20.0	100
1912	46.5	25.1	14.1	24.8	100

<sup>1</sup> Opium and salt

<sup>2</sup> Coffee, cinchona, tin, coal, rubber, etc.

The budget estimates for 1912 are —

	Guilders	
Home government expenditure	47,125,689	
Expenditure in the Colonies	237,331,325	
		284,457,014
Revenues in the mother country	33,318,540	
„ „ Colonies	222,600,658	
		254,919,208
Deficit		29,537,806

The sources of revenue are stated as follows (in guilders):

Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee, 1,326,622, cinchona, 227,000; rubber, 1,242,500, tin, 25,884,427; railways, 816,000, share of the State in the profits of the Bliton Company, 1,000,000, various, 1,714,400. Receipts in India from sales of opium, 29,828,200, import, export, and excise duties, 23,701,000; land revenues, 33,178,500, sales of coffee, 365,000, sales of salt, 14,320,000; forests, 7,408,000; railways, 81,264,000, tax on trades, 6,200,000; coal, 4,022,000; income-tax, 2,200,000, from all other sources, 65,425,252.

### Defence.

The Dutch forces in the East Indies constitute a colonial army which is entirely separate from the home army. The colonial army consists of about one third Europeans to two thirds Natives and comprises 29 battalions of infantry and 4 depot battalions, 4 squadrons, 4 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 15 fortress companies of artillery, and 5 engineer companies. In most battalions there are 8 companies of Natives and one of Europeans. In the Native companies, the officers, and a proportion of the non commissioned officers, are Europeans. The artillery has European gunners and Native drivers. The Europeans are recruited by volunteers from the home army. The strength of the colonial army in 1912 was 1,315 officers and 31,898 men, of whom 10,133 were Europeans. There is also a small colonial reserve of both Europeans and natives.

The expenditure for defence in 1912 amounted to 4,563,854*l.*, of which about 1,000,000*l.* was disbursed in Holland.

### Production and Industry

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residences in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. Formerly the Government or private landowners could enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates, in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly.

Area in Java and Madura cultivated by natives, 1910, 8,226,587 acres. The various cultures were as follows, in acres, in 1910: Rice, 5,729,982; Maize, Arachis, Cotton, and various plants, 5,624,896; Sugar cane, 374,248; Tobacco, 873,681; Indigo 31,395; Total, 12,133,682.

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy five years, private agriculture has greatly increased, as well in Java as in the Outposts. In 1910 were ceded on lease in Java by the Government to 869 Companies and Europeans, 1,096,320 acres, to 89 Chinese, 53,455 acres, to 5 natives, 962 acres—total, 1,150,737 acres. In 1910, the lands, now the property of Europeans, had an extent of about 2,423,860 acres, of Chinese, about 306,160 acres, and of other foreign Orientals, about 21,969 acres.

In 1909 the number of sugar estates was 187. The yield of sugar in 1910 was as follows, in lbs. Lands hired from natives, 2,126,877,600. Lands on Emphyteusis from Government and native princes, 402,928,583. Private properties, 49,082,668. Total, 2,578,834,799.

The production of coffee in Dutch India was, in lbs. —

Year	Government Lands	Free Cultivation by natives	Lands on Emphyteusis and on Lease	Private Lands	Total
1906	10,978,455	15,481,839	30,224,708	5,180,571	61,865,573
1909	4,333,033	15,087,800	24,683,666	6,223,466	50,328,965
1910	4,275,650	16,555,200	26,430,666	6,307,733	47,569,249

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java was as follows —

Year	Government		Lands on Emphyteusis		Private Lands	
	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production
1906	7	920 087	36	6 676 968	5	434,118
1909	7	893,905	37	1 901 234	1	554,414
1910	7	830,568	38	9 004 576	1	436,409

The production of tobacco, in kilogrammes, was as follows:—

Year	In Java		In Sumatra (Delit, etc.)	
	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production
1908	130	30,514,487	116	23,841,833
1909	155	26,483 908	115	21 821,851
1910	164	38,974,768	116	19,480,771

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows. 1906 11 728 623 1907 11,961,710 1907 11,494,658 1908 15 196 894 1909 12,736 678 1910 15 055 082.

The production of opium in Java was (in kilogrammes) 1906 618 803, 1907 1,436 285 1907 1 882,149 1908 2,066 611 1909 1 433 883 1910 1 180 549

The tin mines of Banca are worked by the Government, those of Biliton and Rionw by private enterprises. Their total yield was, in tons 1906-06 12,995 1906-07 15 429 1907-08 15,897 1908-9 16,632 1909-10 20,072 1910-11 20 583

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java Sumatra and Borneo was in tons 1905 237 196, 1906 306,168 1907 413,264 1908 437 75 1909 498 672, 1910 544 947

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was in thousands of litres 1907, 1,328,892, 1908 1 209,114, 1909, 1,410,086, 1910, 1,491,882

### Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff of 6 per cent. on certain goods, on some articles there is a small export duty, including tobacco.

Imports and exports in guilders (12 guilders = £1) —

Imports							
Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
1907	7 054 789	7 808 000	14 024 709	231 841,572	11 904,431	232 645,998	247 770,702
1908	7 667,549	8 850 000	16 517 549	242,844,985	20 469 027	264 044,010	290 561,559
1909	6 718,907	8 600 000	15 218,907	260 287 911	9 130 140	269,417 751	281,600 233
1910	10,014 468	2 840 090	12 654,468	316,881 650	17 208,683	232 640,839	345,294 809

Exports							
1907	17,007,311	—	17,007,311	846,676 606	574,181	847 550,684	864,558,145
1908	16,846,646	—	16,846,646	462,823,332	1 084,623	463,857,955	470,778,094
1909	16,754,694	—	16,754,694	467,983,290	337,291	468,320,580	485,064,154
1910	20,481,300	—	20,481,300	432,064,343	1,061,660	433,126,003	452,507,321

The principal exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco,

coprah, and tin With the exception of rice, about one-half of which goes to Borneo and China, nearly four fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands

### Shipping and Communications

Year	—	Entered		Whereof, from England	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1910	Steamers	6,486	4,164,102	684	1,566,892
	Sailing vessels	96	50,976	8	9,912

At the end of 1910 the total length of railways (State and private) was about 1,686 miles (1,386 in Java and 200 in Sumatra) the gross receipts (1910) 26,458,000 guilders, working expenses, 15,688,000 guilders, number of passengers, 82,049,786

There are about 349 post offices internal letters carried in 1910 19,686,654 while there were 14,585,568 newspapers, &c., for the interior, 2,916,118 letters were carried for foreign postal intercourse

Telegraph lines in 1910, 10,695 miles, 564 offices, messages, 1,250,504

### Money and Credit

The 'Java Bank, established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve of about 1,800,000 guilders The Government has a control over the administration Two fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats and credits must be covered by specie or bullion In March, 1911, the value of the notes in circulation was 90,892,000 guilders, and of the bank operations 68,368,000 There are some other Dutch banks, besides branches of British banks

In the savings banks, including the Postal savings bank, there were in 1910 89,600 depositors, with a deposited amount of 14,082,450 guilders

### Money, Weights, and Measures

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The <i>Amsterdamsch Pond</i>	= 1 09 lb avoirdupois
„ <i>Pirol</i>	= 133½ „ „
„ <i>Catty</i>	= 1½ „ „
„ <i>Tjenglal</i>	= 4 yards

The only legal coins, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India are those of the Netherlands

### Consular Representatives

<i>British Consul at Batavia</i>	—J W Stewart
<i>Vice Consul at Samarang</i>	—D M Campbell
<i>Vice Consul at Sourabaya</i>	—R W E. Dalrymple
<i>Vice Consul at Makassar</i>	—S P Stephens
<i>Vice Consul at Medan</i>	—A L. Mathewson
<i>Vice Consul at Balikpapan (Borneo)</i>	—F E. Jago

### DUTCH WEST INDIES

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*

### Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America between 2 and 6° N latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Turichumee Mountains.

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony of New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 18, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The superior administration and executive authority is in the hands of a governor (W. D. H. Baron van Asbeek), assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, a vice president and three members, all nominated by the Queen. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. The members are chosen for 6 years by electors in proportion of one in 200 electors.

Dutch Guiana is divided into sixteen districts and numerous communes.

Area, 46,000 English square miles, population (January 1, 1911) 86,238, exclusive of the negroes living in the forests. Capital, Paramaribo, 35,846 inhabitants.

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1911 there were Reformed and Lutheran, 9,520, Moravian Brethren, 26,238, Roman Catholic, 17,328, Jews, 933, Mohammedans, 10,584, Hindus, 17,018, &c.

There were, in 1910 25 public schools with 2,889 pupils, and 39 private schools with 6,016 pupils. There are Moravian and Roman Catholic normal schools and a central school.

There is a court of justice whose members are nominated by the Sovereign. There are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

The relations of Government to pauperism are limited to subventions to orphan houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions.

The local revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes.

	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention
1908	5,081,000	4,130,000	951,000
1909	5,148,000	4,230,000	918,000
1910	6,738,174	5,815,588	922,586
1911	7,308,191	5,489,141	919,050
1912	6,992,637	6,105,000	888,000

The estimates for 1913 are Expenditure, 7,312,515 gl. Revenue, 6,474,962 gl. Subvention, 837,553 gl.

The Dutch forces in the West Indies consist of a civic guard and infantry, the latter containing, in 1910, 14 officers and 274 non-commissioned officers and men. There are a few armed ships, with some vessels of the royal navy.

In 1910 sugar was produced to the amount of 12,015,100 kilogrammes, cacao, 1,683,000 kilogrammes, bananas, 462,200 bunches, coffee, 202,200

kilogrammes, rice, 1,998,700 kilogrammes, maize, 1,323,300 kilogrammes, rum, 797,800 litres, and molasses, 164,100 litres.

In 1910 the export of gold, mostly alluvial was 1,055,528 grammes, valued at 1 448,073 guilders. Several companies have been started for crushing operations.

In 1910 there entered 240 vessels of 210,998 tons, and cleared 243 ships of 215,391 tons Imports and exports —

Year	Imports	Exports
1907	8,903 808 <i>guilders</i>	5 288 567 <i>guilders</i>
1908	7 036 847	6 033 369
1909	7 215 932	6 269,470
1910	7 424 693	8 24,447

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers

*British Consul at Paramaribo and Cayenne* —G Hewett

*Vice Consul at Nickerie* —Chr Spence

### Curacao

The colony of Curacao consists of the following islands —

	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31 1910
Curacao	110	32,685
Bonaire	97	6 388
Aruba	69	9 257
St. Martin <sup>1</sup>	17	3 811
St. Eustache		1 825
Saba	5	1 043
	403	54,469

<sup>1</sup> Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

There is a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of a vice president and three members, nominated by the Sovereign. There is also a Colonial Council consisting of thirteen members nominated by the Sovereign. The different islands, except Curacao, are under officials called 'gezaghebbers', nominated by the Sovereign. In 1909 there were 45,578 Roman Catholics, 6 483 Protestants, 670 Jews. Schools in 1910 about 35 with about 5 621 pupils.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1913 the revenue is estimated at 677,752 guilders, and the expenditure at 1,017,901 guilders, the difference is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curacao consisted at the end of 1910 of 20 officers and 240 men, the garrison of 8 officers and 178 men. A vessel of the royal navy is always cruising and visiting the different islands. In Aruba gold and phosphate of lime are being worked under concessions.

The imports of Curacao in 1910 were valued at 3,162,310 guilders, the exports of Curacao and the other islands at 1,716,885 guilders. The chief products are maize, beans, pulses, cattle, salt, and phosphate of lime.

There entered the ports of the different islands in 1910, 8,478 vessels of 812,812 English tons.

*British Consul at Curacao*.—J Jorrum

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## NICARAGUA

(REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA)

### Constitution and Government

THE Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua is that which came into operation on March 1, 1912. Previous constitution was that of March 30, 1905. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of one House consisting of 36 members elected for 6 years by universal suffrage. The executive power is with a President appointed for 6 years.

*President*—Senor Adolfo Diaz (Inaugurated May 11, 1911. Term of office expires December 31, 1916.)

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Finance, Interior, Justice, and Police, War and Marine, Public Works.

The Republic is divided into 13 departments and 2 comarcas, each of which is under a political head who has supervision of finance, instruction and other matters, and is also military commandant. The Mosquito Reserve now forms a department named Zelaya. The Indians in this region were long under the protection of Great Britain, but under the treaty of April 19, 1906 (ratified August 24, 1906), the treaty of 1860 was abrogated and Great Britain agreed to recognize the absolute sovereignty of Nicaragua over the territory.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice, three chambers of second instance and judges of inferior tribunals.

The active army consists of 4,000 men, in war it may rise to 40,000. Military service is obligatory between 17 and 55 years of age. The period of active service is a year. The marine consists of 10 small steamboats, of which 4 are on the lakes, 3 on the Atlantic, and 3 on the Pacific coast.

For Central American Arbitration Treaty see under *Costa Rica*.

### Area and Population.

Area estimated at 49,200 English square miles and an estimated population (1910) 600,000, giving about 12.2 inhabitants per square mile. The movement of population during the year 1908 is given as follows: Births, 23,828, deaths, 9,598, marriages, 1,907, 1,281 (that is, 2,522 persons were married). The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal Indians, mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small (about 1,200) but on the increase. There are with in the Republic 165 municipalities of which 28 have from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with 34,872 inhabitants. Leon, formerly the capital, has a population of 62,569, Granada, 17,092, Matagalpa, 15,749, Masaya, 13,028, Jinotega, 13,899, Chinandega, 10,342, Esteli, 8,281, Mutapa, 8,279, Somoto, 8,182, Bosco, 10,581, Jinotega, 9,317, Bluefields, 4,706. Other towns are Corinto, and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

## BELIGION, ETC—FINANCE—INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE 1095

### Religion and Instruction

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic. The Bishop of Leon, whose diocese is the whole Republic, is a suffragan of the Archbishop of Guatemala. There are about 856 elementary schools, ten colleges and two universities (*facultades*). Also two schools of telegraphy, at Managua and Granada.

A national Industrial, Commercial, and scientific Museum has been established at Managua.

### Finance

#### Revenue and expenditure in paper pesos —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue	1814,800	13,119,503	12,994,275	1,182,852	24,000,000
Expenditure	10,286,514	12,502,593	15,639,308	34,578,124 <sup>1</sup>	24,000,000

<sup>1</sup> Ordinary expenditure 12,049,845 pesos extraordinary on account of revolution of 1909, 22,520,277 pesos

A six per cent loan for 1,250,000L was issued in 1909 for the construction of railways, &c and for conversion purposes. There is a French debt of 1905 of 12,500,000 francs at 5 per cent. The internal debt amounted to 59,417,187 pesos in March, 1912.

On June 6, 1911 a convention was signed at Washington between the United States and Nicaragua by which it is intended to establish the latter on a sound financial basis by raising a loan to refund the existing foreign debt.

### Industry and Commerce

The agricultural, timber and mining industries are the principal sources of national wealth. The area of cultivation in Nicaragua has extended in recent years and would probably extend still further but for the scarcity of labour. The chief product is coffee, of which the exports for 1910 amounted to 12,023 tons. The coffee estates (largely in American and German hands) lie in the western districts. Bananas are grown in large quantities in the Bluefields region and are all shipped to New Orleans. Cocoa of good quality is grown chiefly in the south of the Pacific coast region, the greater part of the produce is consumed in the country. Sugar is widely cultivated, there are several large and many small sugar factories, the export of sugar in 1910 was 230 tons. The sale of native spirits was a government monopoly, abolished in June, 1910. Tobacco is grown in several districts, the best is produced in Omotepe, a volcanic island in Lake Nicaragua. The leaf is good but not well-cured, it is not exported. The fiscal revenues on tobacco, domestic and foreign, are leased to a syndicate which pays an annual rent of 500,000 pesos. Rubber is collected in the mountain forests, and there are young rubber plantations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The forests contain, besides mahogany and cedar which are largely exported, many valuable timber trees, dyewoods, gums, and medicinal plants. They are worked both from the Atlantic and Pacific, but statistics of the timber cut are incomplete.

There are 1,200,000 cattle in Nicaragua.

There are several gold mines, worked by American and British companies, one having also silver. The gold export from the Atlantic coast amounted in 1910 to 1,000,000 dollars. The mines towards the east coast in Mico,

Tunkey, Chinamina and Pisapaz districts are showing increased activity. Copper, coal, oil, and precious stones are also found.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua was as follows in 5 years —

—	1905	1906	1908	1909	1910
Imports	Gold pesos 3 407 204	Gold pesos 2,406,830	Gold pesos 2,953,678	Gold pesos 2 563,257	Gold pesos 2 856 805
Exports	3 41 815	4 331 048	3,647 984	3 687,428	4,646,076

The customs receipts (1911-1912) were 1,010,835 dollars.

The principal exports in 1910 were coffee (576,198 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), mahogany (11,859 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) gold (104,637 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), rubber, bananas (22,090 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), hides (49,922 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Of the imports, more than half are from the United States and the remainder mostly from Great Britain, Germany, and France. Of the exports, about a third go to the United States, and the rest chiefly to Great Britain, Germany, and France.

A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Nicaragua, signed at Managua in July 1905, and ratified at London on August 14, 1906, provides mutually for the most favoured nation treatment, except that Nicaragua may accord certain advantages to other Central American States.

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years —

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Nicaragua to U K	£ 84	£ 110	£ 108	£ 123	£ 56
Exports to Nicaragua from U K	108	104	104	127	378

### Shipping and Communications

Most of the trade of Nicaragua passes through Corinto. The tonnage is mostly that of the steamers of 4 shipping companies (2 American and 2 German) which regularly visit the port. Greytown is now a free port.

There are few good roads in the country, but contrails have recently been made for roads and transport from Monotombo to Matagalpa, 79 miles, and for 3 roads leading respectively from Matagalpa, from New Segovia, and from the Pis Pis mines in the Cape Gracias district to the head of steamboat navigation on the Cuco Wanks river, about 160 miles from its mouth. For the repairing and making of roads a tax varying from 1 peso (about 22d.) to 10 pesos is imposed on all male inhabitants over 13 years of age. The national railroad of Nicaragua is the only line in the republic, having a total length of 171 miles, in connection with which steamers ply on the Lakes. The line runs from Corinto to Leon, Managua, Granada, and Diriamba, with branches to El Viejo and Monotombo. Various other railways have been contracted for. There are 20 miles of private railway on the Atlantic coast near the Rio Grande, and, on the west side of Lake Nicaragua, 3 private steam tramways aggregating 3 miles in length. The steamers running on the San Juan river and on the lakes now belong to the Government, as well as steamers for traffic on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The national railways have been leased to a company for 15 years and the steamers for 25 years from January 1, 1905.

There are 185 post offices. In 1908 the correspondence by post comprised 3,851,481 postal packets sent out and 5,037,794 received, telegrams received numbered 577,693, and transmitted 615,258, conversations by telephone numbered 47,537. There are 3 637 miles of telegraph wire, and 180 offices, also 805 miles of telephone wire and 29 telephone stations.

The Government has contracted for the installation of wireless telegraph stations at Managua, Granada, San Carlos, San Juan del Norte and Castillo.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Nicaragua with a capital of over 2,000,000 dollars, was established in Managua in 1912.

In 1912 a new monetary unit was introduced, the gold *cordoba*, containing 1 672 gr. of gold nine-tenths fine, and divided into 100 equal parts. Other gold coins are 10 5 and 2½ *cordobas*.

The silver coins are the silver *cordoba*, containing 25 grammes of silver nine tenths fine the half and quarter *cordoba*, 10 cents. a coin containing 2½ grammes of silver eight tenths fine, 5 cents. a coin three quarters of copper and one of nickel. 1 cent, ninety five parts of copper and 5 of zinc, ½ cent., in same proportion.

Since January 7 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1 OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister* —

*Consul General* —Don Felipe E. Martinez

There are Consular Representatives at Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff.

#### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA

*Minister and Consul General* —Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, K C M G

*Consul at Bluefields* —Dr Joseph Johnstone

*Consul at Managua* —H. C. Venables

There are Vice Consuls at Managua and Matagalpa.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Nicaragua

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#### 2. NON OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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Pastor (Desiré), *Étude Économique sur la République de Nicaragua.* Neuchâtel 1893.

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## NORWAY

(NORW.)

### Reigning King

**Haakon VII**, born August 3 1872, the second son Carl, of Frederik, King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storting, November 18, 1905, accepted the crown through his grandfather, the late King Christian of Denmark, November 20, 1895 landed in Norway November 25, 1905, married, July 22, 1896, to Princess *Maud*, born November 26 1869, the third daughter of the late Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland

*Son* — Prince *Olav*, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1908

According to the Constitution, Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture. In default of male heirs the King may propose a successor to the Storting, but this assembly has the right to nominate another, if it does not agree with the proposal.

By Treaty of January 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark as their King. The foreign powers refused to recognise this election, and on August 14 a convention was made proclaiming the independence of Norway in union with Sweden. This was followed on November 4 by the election of Karl XIII. as King of Norway. Norway declared this union dissolved, June 7, 1905, and after some months negotiation, a mutual agreement for the repeal of the union was signed, October 26, 1905. The throne of Norway was offered to a prince of the reigning house of Sweden but declined, and, after a *plébiscite* Prince Carl of Denmark was formally elected King. In October, 1907 a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed at Kristiania by the representatives of Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and on January 8, 1908, received the unanimous approval of the Storting.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Norway since the year 1204, with the date of their accession.

Haga Brandurson	1204	Erik af Pommern	1380
Haakon Haakonsson	1217	Kristofer af Bayern	1448
Magnus Lagabøter	1263	Karl Knutsen	1440
Erik Magnusen	1280	Same Sovereigns as in Denmark	
Haakon V Magnusen	1299		1450-1814
Magnus Eriksson	1319	Kristian Fredrik	1614
Haakon VI Magnusen	1356	Same Sovereigns as in Sweden	
Olav Haakonsson	1381		1814-1906
Margrete	1384	Haakon VII	1906

The King has a civil list of 700,000 kroner, or 38,548*l*.

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Norway, called the *Grundlov*, bears date May 17, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting, the representative of the sovereign people. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Stortings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it

becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storting assembles every year. The meetings take place *ex jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. They begin on the first weekday after January 10 each year, and must receive the sanction of the King to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty five years of age (provided that he resides and has resided for five years in the country) is entitled to elect, unless he is disqualified from a special cause, for instance, actual receiving of parish relief. Women are under the same conditions since 1907 entitled to vote if they (or the husband, when the couple have the property in common) have paid income tax on an annual income of 400 kroner in the towns, 300 kroner in the country districts, including 'Ladesteder' (some of the smaller towns). The mode of election is direct. Every third year the people choose their representatives, the total number being 128 (forty-one from towns, and eighty two from rural districts). The country is divided into districts, each electing one representative. Representatives must not be less than thirty years of age, must have resided in Norway for ten years, and be voters in the district from which they are chosen. Former members of the Council of State can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence. At the election in 1909 the number of electors was 785 358, or 33.28 per cent. of total population, while 487,193 votes, or 62.04 per cent. of the whole number, were recorded.

Storting (1912) Liberals 24, Conservatives 75 Socialists 24, Independents 2

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagting' and the 'Odelsting'. The former is composed of one fourth of the members of the Storting, and the other of the remaining three fourths. The Ting nominates its own presidents. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each house separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Riksrret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both houses in common sitting. The Storting elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagting to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagting do not agree, the two houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution. The Lagting and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Højesteret*) form a high court of justice (the *Riksrret*) for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the *Højesteret*, and members of the Storting. Every member of the Storting has a salary of three thousand kroner per annum, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of one Minister of State and at least seven Councillors. Minister and Councillors of State are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, when public, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Council of State, appointed January 29, 1913

#### MINISTERS OF STATE

President of the Council.—Gunnar Knudsen.

## COUNCILLORS OF STATE.

*Ministry for Foreign Affairs.*—M. Flen.*Ministry for Worship and Instruction.*—M. Bryggjesen*Ministry for Justice.*—M. Abrahamson*Ministry for Commerce, Navigation, and Industry.*—M. Gamlberg*Ministry for Agriculture.*—The President of the Council*Ministry for Labour.*—M. Urbye.*Ministry for Finance.*—M. Omholt*Ministry for Defence.*—General Keilhau.

## II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (Amtmand), viz., the town of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 'Amt' (counties). There are 41 towns, 22 'Ladesteder,' and 602 rural communes (Herreder), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a body of representatives (from 12 to 48), and a council (Formænd), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the 'Formænd'. The representatives elect conjointly every third year from among the 'Formænd' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of the rural communes of an Amt form with the Amtmand the 'Amtsting' (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Amt. The towns and the parishes form 61 communes, also governed by a council (5 to 21), and representatives (four times the size of the council). The members of the local governing bodies are elected under the same conditions as the Storting. Since 1910 women are entitled to vote and to be elected, under the same conditions as men.

## Area and Population

## I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

Amt	Area English square miles	Population Dec. 3 1900	Population Dec. 1 1910	Pop. per square mile 1910
Kristiania (town)	6.4	227,626	241,834	37,786.5
Akershus	2,017.0	116,228	123,042	63.4
Smørum	1,600.0	136,886	152,308	95.1
Hedemarken	10,600.1	126,182	134,555	12.7
Kristians	9,785.3	116,280	119,236	12.0
Beckerud	5,721.1	112,676	123,643	23.8
Jarlsberg and Larvik	895.6	104,554	109,076	121.9
Bratsberg	5,864.9	99,052	108,084	18.4
Nedre	3,609.5	79,935	78,458	21.1
Lister and Mandal	2,804.9	81,567	82,067	29.2
Stavanger	3,581.9	127,692	141,040	39.9
Søndre Bergenhus	6,026.0	135,762	146,006	24.2
Bergen (town)	5.2	72,351	76,867	14,782.1
Nordre Bergenhus	7,186.1	89,041	90,040	12.6
Romsdal	5,787.8	136,137	144,623	24.9
Søndre Trondhjem	7,185.8	135,352	148,803	20.6
Nordre Trondhjem	8,696.4	83,483	84,943	9.8
Westland	14,864.0	152,144	164,657	11.1
Tromsø	10,134.2	74,362	81,902	8.1
Vestmarken	17,917.9	22,952	38,065	1.9
Total	124,129.7	2,240,633	2,391,782	11.2

In 1910 there were 1 155,873 males, and 1,236,109 females  
 Conjugal condition of the present population, 1910 —

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Males	718,104	364,885	41,769	798	2,604
Females	755,288	382,397	94,429	1,371	1 195

In 1910, 1,702,554 were domiciled in rural districts, and 659,228 in towns. Of the population in 1910 2 296 019 were born in Norway 38 798 in Sweden, 1,820 in Finland, 3 033 in Germany. In 1910 the number of *Laps* was 18,590 and of Fins, 7,172.

In 1910 the population above the age of 15 was divided according to occupation as follows (provisional figures) —

Occupation	December 1 1910				Corresponding figures for 1900			
	Norway	Rural districts	Towns	Kristiania	Norway	Rural districts	Towns	Kristiania
1 Agriculture &c.	307 512	303 090	4 416	945	300 018	300 389	3 677	716
2 Fisheries	1 181	4 084	147	5	1 747	46 640	4 107	73
3 Mines, metal works, and other industries	239 110	121 511	117 601	44 087	42 642	139 485	110 157	43 609
4 Commerce and transport (excluding navigation)	115 109	86 878	79 431	82,073	98 320	30,523	67 798	38,906
5 Navigation	23 180	7 009	16 118	1 804	23 930	10 145	13,785	1 523
6 Administrative and professional	40 893	16 588	24 100	10 155	33 994	14,429	21 478	9 479
7 Domestic work and occupation not stated	610 764	4 79 659	161,105	63 208	523 408	366,700	161 698	60 187
8 Living on private fortune, annuities &c.	74 449	50 981	14 408	5 027	67 872	50,665	11 207	4,058
9 Charity, public or private	03 610	37,022	26 096	10,890	75,703	49 526	20,079	9 083
Total	1 525,564	1 057 084	466 489	189 028	1,435 540	1,010,554	434 989	157 894

1 inclusive of 328,444 married women in their own households

## II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

### 1 Births, Deaths, and Marriages

Year	Marriages	Births (exc. still born)	Stillborn	Illegitimate, living	Deaths (exc. still-born)	Excess of Births
1907	12,063	60,721	1,429	4,109	53,739	27 932
1908	14,153	60,896	1,420	4,154	53,181	37,698
1909	14,090	61,407	1,429	4,108	51,503	30,904
1910	14,896	61,681	1,429	4,940	51 255	38,608
1911	14 360	61 400	1,600	4,958	51,309	36,100



2. *Emigration.*

Place of Destination	1901	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
United States	19,638	20,449	20,615	7,850	13,297	17,961	11,123
British North America	1,896	1,476	1,490	610	880	1,513	1,804
Other countries	35	42	80	57	85	88	61
Total	21,569	21,967	22,185	8,517	14,162	19,562	12,977

## III PRINCIPAL TOWNS

At the census taken December 1, 1910, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 four above 10,000 ten, above 5,000 seven. The population of the principal towns, December 1, 1910, was—

Kristiania	241,834	Kristiansund	10,891	Ålesund	12,858
Bergen	76,567	Fredrikstad	16,697	Skien	11,856
Trondhjem	45,835	Kristiansund	18,301	Sarpsborg	10,642
Stavanger	37,961	Haugesund	12,967	Arendal	10,311
Drammen	24,685	Fredrikshald	11,692	Larvik	10,106

## Religion and Instruction.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions (except Jesuits) are tolerated. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 8 *Stifter* (bishopsrics), 84 *Prostier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 498 *Prestegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1910 there were 62,553 dissenters, including 3,046 Roman Catholics, 10,986 Methodists, 7,659 Baptists, 714 Mormons, 143 Quakers. The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Kristiania.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1909 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,941 public elementary schools with 278,823 pupils, and in towns 2,978 classes with 94,609 pupils, the amount expended on both being 18,669,857 kroner, of which 4,557,498 kroner was granted by the State, the rest being provided locally. There are 90 secondary schools: 14 public, 50 communal, 26 private, with 17,861 pupils, in 1909-10. Most of the secondary schools are mixed, 12 are for girls alone, all private. Besides these, 98 communal and private schools have 3,788 pupils. There were in 1909, 6 public normal schools and 4 private, with 1,045 students. Kristiania has a University, attended in 1911 by 1,550 students. In the financial year 1910-11 it had its own income, 112,374 kroner, and a State subsidy of 1,207,852 kroner.

There are 10 schools for abnormal children, deaf, blind, and feeble minded. There are 9 reformatory schools for neglected children; two receive only children who require rigorous treatment, the others, children against whom there have been no serious charges. In the stricter reformatories children may be kept from the age of 12 to that of 21 years, in the more lenient, from their 6th to their 18th year of age. The number of children in reformatories on September 30, 1911, was 341 boys and 87 girls. There

are, besides, 5 communal compulsory schools, established mainly for children neglecting the ordinary school

### Justice and Crime

For civil justice Norway is divided into 104 districts, each with an inferior court. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Højesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forsiklingskommission*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigset*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmændet*), or *Maddommet*. The *Lagmændet* consists of three judges and 10 jurors. The Kingdom is divided into 4 jury districts (*Lagdømmer*), each having its chief judge. Each district is divided into circuits, in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Maddommet* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmændet* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences. The *Maddommet* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

There are four convict prisons, inmates, June 30, 1912, 385 males and 40 females. There are 148 local prisons, in which were detained, June 30, 1912, 416 males and 84 females.

### Pauperism

The relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation by the State. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 79,690 in 1910.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure in thousands of kroner (18 kroner = 1 £) —

Years ending	Revenue				Expenditure				
	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Other Sources	Total	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
March 31	1,900 kr	1,000 kr	1,000 kr	1,000 kr	1,000 kr	1,000 kr	1,000 kr	1,000 kr	1,000 kr
1906	6,731	44,360	89,658	100,631	17,999	14,026	27,895	38,574	38,715
1907	6,440	50,606	48,149	114,909	34,368	14,892	32,453	41,065	108,708
1908	7,910	51,548	46,051	114,837	17,747	16,232	31,575	48,891	107,665
June 30									
1909 <sup>1</sup>	8,712	67,616	59,351	144,589	23,029	19,920	41,306	54,114	127,888
1910	9,357	66,529	60,321	136,247	19,508	15,402	34,416	47,365	112,731
1911	9,767	59,619	68,258	128,794	19,270	15,574	35,865	50,406	120,905

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with Act of Constitution, June 8, 1907 the financial year is altered from April 1—March 31 to July 1—June 30. The transitional Budget 1908-09 had to be granted for 15 months.

<sup>2</sup> Including 9,010,000-18 kr raised by loans (whereof for railways, 4,730,150-00 kr.)

<sup>3</sup> Including 9,048,000-78 kr raised by loans (whereof for railways, 4,901,412-00 kr.)

<sup>4</sup> Including 9,044,000-74 kr raised by loans (whereof for railways, 4,973,300-00 kr.)

## Budget for two financial years, July 1 to June 30, 1911-12, and 1912-13

Sources of Revenue,	1911-12	1912-13	Branches of Expenditure	1911-12	1912-13
Ordinary	Kroner	Kroner	Ordinary	Kroner	Kroner
Income Tax.	7,600,000	9,000,000	Civil list	746,400	766,700
Customs	49,000,000	53,400,000	Storting	684,100	860,000
Duties on spirits	1,560,000	1,650,000	The Ministries	1,955,400	2,038,700
"    malt	2,000,000	2,500,000	Church, arts, and		
Succession duties	1,100,000	1,250,000	education	15,148,800	15,157,700
Stamps	2,830,000	2,985,000	Justice	9,800,700	9,569,100
Judicial fees.	1,170,000	1,250,000	Interior	6,688,200	7,068,800
Mines	781,100	875,500	Post, telegraphs, &c	15,640,000	17,037,700
Post Office	9,000,000	9,450,000	State railways		
Telegraphs and			(traffic).	19,616,100	22,171,000
telephones	4,140,000	7,035,000	Roads, canals, ports		
State property	5,392,000	5,400,000	&c.	9,170,000	6,848,400
Railways	21,803,000	23,837,800	Finance and customs	5,119,900	5,625,900
Miscellaneous	10,508,000	12,655,800	Mines	800,800	893,700
			Redemption of debt	4,872,000	5,037,000
			Interest	10,012,700	12,345,700
			Army	15,041,100	15,612,200
			Navy	6,690,200	6,068,400
			Foreign affairs	1,685,700	1,072,800
			Miscellaneous	431,800	571,100
Total, ordinary	119,410,000	129,400,000	Total ordinary	119,410,000	129,400,000
Extraordinary			Extraordinary		
Means raised for			Construction of		
construction of			railways	6,740,700	7,007,100
railways			Extraordinary ex		
(1) by Loans	6,429,100	6,571,500	penditure for rail		
(2) by local sub			road const. &c.	1,638,900	—
scriptions	311,000	300,600	Construction of tele		
(3) from earlier			graph & telephone		
surpluses	—	50,000	lines	1,250,200	986,500
From earlier sur			Navy	—	5,000,900
pluses	2,218,200	19,686,600	Miscellaneous	354,100	2,100,900
Extraordinary ad					
dition to the in					
come tax	—	400,000			
Sum, extraordinary	9,948,300	18,088,600	Sum, extraordinary	9,968,900	18,088,600
Total ordinary and			Total, ordinary and		
extraordinary	129,358,300	147,488,600	extraordinary	129,388,900	147,488,600
	(7,187,1611)	(8,193,8111)		(7,187,1011)	(8,193,8111)

## Public debt —

Years ending March 31	Amortization	Growth	Interest	Amount at the end of the year
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1907	1,607,522	—	11,982,120	135,798,068
1908	1,664,861	—	11,198,529	134,744,127
June 30, 1909 <sup>1</sup>	1,680,888	—	14,481,424	132,804,328
1910	4,564,178	4,560,000	10,983,474	129,230,823
1911	4,567,323	41,962,000	10,772,684	127,662,226

<sup>1</sup> Vide note 1 to table I.<sup>2</sup> Including Kr. 22,000,000 placed in the reserve fund of the Norwegian State, as provided in credit negotiations with other foreign countries.

The taxation for communal purposes amounted for the rural communes to 21,183,876 kroner, and for the towns to 24,668,348 kroner in 1910

### Defence

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg and the new fortresses near Agdenes, Bergen, Tonsberg and Kristiansand, the other fortresses, Karljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Bergenhus in Bergen, Munkholmen near Trondhjem, and Vardohus, are of little importance

### ARMY

The army of Norway is a *national militia*. Service is universal and compulsory, liability commencing at the age of 18, and continuing till the age of 55. The men are called out at 23, and for the first 12 years belong to the line, then for 8 years to the landvarn. Afterwards they pass to the landstorm, in which they remain until they have attained 55 years of age. The initial training is carried out in recruits schools: it lasts for 43 days only in the infantry and garrison artillery, 62 days in the mountain batteries, 72 in the engineers, 92 in the field artillery, and 102 in the cavalry. As soon as their courses are finished the men are passed to the units to which they will permanently belong, and with them go through a further training of 24 days. Subsequent training consists of 24 days in the second, third and seventh years of service.

The line is now organised in 8 brigades of all arms, besides which there is the garrison artillery. There are 49 battalions of infantry, 5 companies of cyclists (skiers), 3 regiments of cavalry, 27 four gun field batteries, 3 batteries of mountain artillery and 1 regiment of engineers. The brigades are of unequal strength, according to the importance of the district in which they are recruited. In event of war, each brigade would mobilize 2 or 3 regiments of infantry (of 3 battalions), 3 or 4 squadrons of cavalry, a battalion of field artillery (of 4 or 5 batteries), a sapper company, a telegraph company, a medical company and a company of train. Each regimental (3 battalion) district also forms one battalion of landvarn of 6 companies, and the other arms would form landvarn units in the same proportion. The total strength of the line, on a war footing is 80,000 of all ranks, which would be increased by means of the landvarn to 110,000.

The Norwegian infantry is armed with the King Jorgensen rifle of 6.5 mm. The field artillery has Erhardt Q. F. guns of 7.5 cm.

The military budget for 1913-18 is 854,000!

### NAVY

The principal vessels of the Norwegian navy are —

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	H. P.	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns			
1898	H. Haafagre (Tordenskjold)	8,500	7	6	2 8 in., 10 7 in.	4,500	17
1898	Morpe (Bidsvold)	4,200	7	8	2 8 in., 6 6 in.	5,300	17

There are also 2 old coast service monitors, 8 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 37

torpedo boats, and one submarine. Building: 3 coast defence battleships, 1 destroyer, 1 torpedo boat, and 4 submarines.

The navy numbers about 130 officers on active service and about 160 in the reserve, and about 1,000 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement. All seafaring men between the ages of twenty two and forty one are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription. The conscripts (about 1,000) have to go through a training of at least 6 months.

## Production and Industry

### I AGRICULTURE

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 21.5 per cent. forest, and 3.5 per cent. under cultivation. On September 30, 1907, there were 188,866 real estates separately registered, and the number of farms was 246,634. The 246,634 farms were classified as follows according to their cultivated area —

Without cultivated area (not including gardens)	20,839
Up to 2 hectares „	142,930
2.01-10 „	65,904
10.01-50 „	16,690
Above 50 „	871
	<hr/> 246,634

The 38,557 farms without cultivated area are most of them special estates of gardens, and not cultivated meadow land.

The average annual produce in hectolitres per hectare for 1908-1910 was: wheat, 22.4; rye, 24.9; barley, 29.4; mixed corn, 35.5; oats, 35.6; peas, 21.6; potatoes 230.1 hectolitres.

The products of the harvests for 3 years were as follows —

	1910	1911	1912
Wheat, qrs	85,833	52,818	38,977
Barley,	9,1808	408,850	362,621
Oats,	1,270,426	1,069,447	1,863,458
Rye	108,634	114,877	123,408
Mixed Corn qrs	76,784	65,099	77,590
Potatoes bushels	21,700,469	21,846,496	28,908,279
Hay tons	2,716,202	2,466,512	3,129,768

On September 30, 1907 there were — Horses, 172,488; cattle, 1,094,101; sheep, 1,393,488; goats, 296,442; swine, 318,566; reindeer, 142,628.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 66,649,400 kroner in 1911; the principal article being rye. The imports of animal products amounted to 13,141,006, and their exports to 103,978,800 kroner.

### II. FORESTRY

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 26,685 square miles, of which 75 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy about 5,644 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1911 was 24,135,300 kroner, and of wrought timber (mostly wood pulp) 48,879,400 kroner.

## III. MINES AND MINERALS

The total value of mineral products in 1910 was 11,220,000 kroner (5,572,000 in 1900), of furnace products, 2,470,000 kroner (1,942,000 in 1900). The chief mineral products are silver, 480,000 kroner in 1910 (330,000 in 1900), copper ore, 1,841,000 kroner, pyrites, 6,945,000 kroner, iron ore, 1,025,000 kroner, apatite, 85,000 kroner, feldspar 581,000 kroner (115,000 in 1900). Of the smelting products in 1910, silver was valued at 460,000 kroner, copper, 1,753,000 kroner. At the end of 1910 there existed about 60 mining establishments employing 6,248 workpeople, and 5 smelting furnaces with 278 workpeople.

## IV. FISHERIES

The number of persons in 1910 engaged in cod fishery was 88,144, in summer herring fishery, 27,024, and in mackerel fishery, 5,400.

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1910 was cod, 19,203,100, herring, 12,624,700; mackerel, 2,864,500, salmon and sea trout, 1,018,900, other fisheries, 9,908,700, lobsters, 928,200, oysters, 10,200, total, 46,558,300.

Other fisheries are the cod and herring fisheries on the coast of Island, and the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries which in 1910 produced a total of about 18,700,900 kroner.

## Commerce

Total imports and exports in the last five years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign)	861,042,800	864,919,800	865,789,900	402,098,100 <sup>1</sup>	466,696,000 <sup>1</sup>
Exports (Norwegian)	219,971,800	211,247,900	234,640,600	287,856,800	268,834,100
(foreign)	9,064,100	7,819,400	8,908,700	14,737,900 <sup>1</sup>	9,838,700 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Direct transit excluded.

Trade with different countries in 1911 including indirect as well as direct, trade and also direct transit goods —

Country	Imports 1911	Exports, 1911	Country	Imports, 1911	Exports 1911
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	57,796,700	20,003,400	Italy	2,773,600	9,480,800
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe	25,106,000	8,876,100	Austria & Hungary	2,378,100	1,937,200
Russia and Finland	25,287,200	11,743,600	Greece	482,400	40,700
Germany	147,084,100	67,104,800	Turkey and Rou- mania	6,527,600	436,800
Switzerland	1,514,600	907,200	Africa	842,100	4,206,000
Netherlands	16,232,100	11,565,700	Asia	2,227,000	3,018,300
Belgium	12,638,400	11,738,900	Australia	600	9,207,000
Great Britain and Ireland	127,400,200	87,172,900	America	28,927,700	44,360,000
France	11,604,400	11,612,400	Not stated	1,481,400	3,523,000
Portugal & Madeira	1,471,100	8,603,700			
Spain	4,198,200	10,872,800	Total	495,740,100	525,406,900
				(27,542,717 <sup>1</sup> )	(18,629,872 <sup>1</sup> )

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1911 was 56 millions

of kroner The value of imports subject to duty (1911) was 281,318,000 kroner and of duty-free 237,377,000 kroner

Under the treaty of 1836 there is ' the most favoured nation ' treatment between the United Kingdom and Norway

The recorded values are calculated according to information supplied by Exchange Committees and merchants. Those of imports include the invoice price freight, packing, and insurance, but not duty those of exports give the price free on board in Norwegian port, excluding freight and insurance, but including packing and Norwegian commercial profit. The returns of quantities are compiled from the officially controlled declarations of importers and exporters. These declarations stated prior to 1909 the countries from which the articles were *directly* imported and to which they were *directly* exported. An article coming for example from the East Indies via London was recorded as coming from England. From January 1 1909, the declarations state the countries from which the articles are bought and to which they are sold. The recorded imports include all articles imported whether for consumption inland or for re-exportation. The exports are divided into exports of Norwegian articles (special trade) exports of foreign articles. A considerable part of the export trade on railway over the land frontier from Norway to Sweden escaped the statistical control in the past, but from January 1 1909, it has been recorded.

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1911 —

Classes of Goods	1911		Classes of Goods	1911	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods		Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living	2 818 200	213 800	Minerals, un wrought	41 000 100	12,775,800
Animal produce (malty food)	13 141,000	103 978,800	Minerals, manu factured	5 454 000	18 274 000
Brandsatt	66,649,400	3,690 400	Metals un wrought or partly wrought	37 300 000	10 657,500
Groceries	48,390 400	156 500	Metals, manu factured	29 723 600	2,223,000
Fruits, plants, &c.	9 723 500	2 7 100	Vessels, carriages machinery &c.	77,184 500	0 678,900
Furta, &c.	8,307 100	154 200	Total	168,651,000 (20 080,5112.)	231,064,100
Yarn, rope, &c.	23 651 800	1 141,400	Re-exports		0,668,700 <sup>1</sup>
Textile manufac tures, &c.	27,437 400	711 400	Grand total		238,562,600 (16,574,0441.)
Hair, skins, &c.	20 821,300	19,500,100			
Tallow, oils, tar, &c.	82,451,400	13,307 700			
Timber & wooden goods	18,765 700	78,068 000			
Dye stuffs	2,784 500	610 800			
Different vegetable produce	11,242,000	380,500			
Paper and paper manufactures	2,816 600	21 042,800			

<sup>1</sup> Direct transit of Swedish goods not included.

Imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports (including direct transit :—

	Imports			Exports		
	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania	106,000,000	131,709,600	205,100,500	48,000,700	49,342,300	49,800,300
Bergen	40,442,100	46,527,800	74,317,100	37,305,400	36,224,500	40,023,400
Trondheim	20,000,400	23,000,400	36,330,500	17,149,500	21,134,300	21,500,000

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Norway to U.K.	6 488	6 478	6 630	11,251	6 905
Exports to Norway from U.K.	4 070	3 447	4 038	4 850	5,570

### Shipping and Navigation.

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1912, was as follows: Sailing, 1,170, 658,197 tons, steam and motor, 1,930, 987 838 tons, total, 3,109, 1,646,030

The vessels entered and cleared at Norwegian ports in 1911 were as follows —

1911	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	4 742	1 979 689	1 613	712 806	6 355	2,692,495
Foreign	3 098	1 943,900	1 841	1 121,493	4 939	3 065,393
Total entered	7 840	3 923 589	3,454	1 905 299	11,294	5 128 888
Cleared						
Norwegian	5 380	2 251 305	864	448 961	6,244	2,700,266
Foreign	4,729	1 939 484	749	477 855	5,478	2,417 149
Total cleared	10 000	4,190 789	1 613	926 815	11,623	5 117,415

Vessels entered and cleared in 1911 at the following ports —

1910	Number	Tonnage		Number	Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered	2,401	1 541 355	Entered	470	518 974
Cleared	1 573	1,108,068	Cleared	448	307 217
Bergen			Fredrikstad		
Entered	804	484 649	Entered	819	231 022
Cleared	698	476 908	Cleared	1,431	334,908

### Internal Communications

The length of State Railways in 1912 was 1,635 miles, companies 283 miles, total 1,917 miles. 1,177 miles have a gauge of 4ft. 8½ in., 664 miles, 3ft. 6 in., 16 miles, 3ft. 3½ in., 60 miles, 2ft. 5½ in. Total receipts year ending June 30, 1911 State railways, 21,274,825 kroner, companies, 4,884,846 kroner Total expenses State railways, 15,886,948 kroner; companies, 3,181,504 kroner Goods carried State railways, 4,854,570 tons (of 1,000 kilograms), companies, 1,461,887 Passengers carried State railways, 12,746,648, companies, 3,097,791 The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government. The receipts, expenses and traffic refer to the year July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911



The following are the postal statistics:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Letters	75 487 800	80,734 400	82,337,800	72,704 450	71,040 552
Post-cards	15,331,400	16,111 600	16 808,600	17,040 110	17 708,750
Letters with declaration of value	3 623,000	4,304,400	4,382,000	4 552,000	4 810 730
Registered letters	1 301 700	1 030,000	1 038 960	1,782,084	1,649,971
Journals	90 150 300	84,550 000	91 623 360	91,747,475	100,237 800
Other printed matter	11 084,500	10 790 300	11 348,600	13 743,849	14,881 109
Samples and parcels	1 738,100	1 944 300	2 160 500	2 536,194	2,018,005

Length of telegraph and telephone lines and wires, June 30, 1912 13,222 miles of line, 104,995 miles of wires. Number of paid messages on the State lines, 2,616,251 Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, 4,989 912. State telegraph offices, 1,805, receipts, 6,615,809 kroner, expenses, 4,702,049 kroner

The Government's first land wireless telegraphy stations were the two built in Lofoten in 1905 and 1906. In 1905 the navy, after equipping its ships with wireless apparatus, established two stations, the *Tjøme* and the *Flekkerø* and operated them until a couple of years ago, when they were transferred to the Telegraph Board. In the autumn of 1910 the *Vang* station at Lofoten was opened, and there are now (1913) five coast stations in operation besides three large stations.

### Money and Credit.

On June 30, 1911, the Norwegian coins in circulation (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) were Gold coin 22,640,000 kroner, silver coin, 13,308,000 kroner, bronze coin, 1,055,000 kroner, total 36,998,000 kroner

There exists no Government paper money

The value of income and property assessed for taxes in 1911 was —

	Income		Property	
The towns	302 1	millions of kroner	965 0	millions of kroner
The rural districts	307 1	" "	1 728 4	" "
The whole kingdom	609 2	" "	2,693 4	" "

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the president and vice president of the head office, who are nominated by the King. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1911 show the following figures—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 60 835,623 kroner; out standing capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 76,944,992 kroner total, 137,835,615 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 92,873,497 kroner; the issues of notes allowed was 95,885,623 kroner, deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unvested losses, &c., 12 858,701 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 2,843,000 kroner), dividends payable for the year, 1,600,000 kroner, 16 per cent.; total, 108,899,657, balance, 28,435,958.

The 'Kongelige Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1868 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is mostly furnished by the State, and amounted to 26,500,000 kroner in 1911. The bank has besides a reserve fund amounting in 1911 to 1,100,000 kroner, and the same year a dividend fund of 21,890 kroner. At the end of 1911 the total amount of bonds issued was 300,314,120 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 121,125,494 kroner.

There were, at the end of 1911, 198 private joint-stock banks reported, with a collective subscribed capital of 94,442,000 kroner and a paid up capital of 50 488 000. The reserve funds amounted to 87,887,000. The deposits and withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 1,267 823 000 kroner and 1,176,222,000 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 480,814,000 kroner, of which 21,584,000 kroner deposits on demand, and 459,230,000 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal permission. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. In 1911 their number was 498, depositors 1,030,620, with 589 822,381 kroner to their credit at the end of the year. In 1910 their number was 487, depositors 1,001,810, with 507,039,020 kroner to their credit at the end of the year.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed October 16, 1875, Norway adopted the same monetary system as Sweden and Denmark. The Norwegian krone, of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s 1½d, or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling. The gold 20 kroner piece weighs 8.989572 grammes, .900 fine containing 8.0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krone weighs 7.5 grammes .800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver. The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

### Diplomatic Representatives

#### 1. OF NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister in London* — Paul Benjamin Vogt.

*Secretary of Legation*. — O. Skybak.

*Consul General in London*. — W. Eckell.

*Vice Consul*. — H. L. Braekstad.

There are Consular representatives at Amble, Barrow, Berwick, Birmingham, Blyth, Boston, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dartmouth, Douglas, Dover, Falmouth, Fleetwood, Goole, Grimsby, Hartlepool, Harwich, Hull, Ipswich, Jersey, King's Lynn, Leeds, Liverpool, Lowestoft, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newhaven, Newport, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Shoreham, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, Weymouth, Great Yarmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Edinburgh — Leith, Aberdeen, Allos, Ardrossan, Ayr, Br'nese, Burntisland, Dundee, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Greenock, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Methil, Peterhead, Stornoway, Troon, Wick, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NORWAY

*Envoy and Minister* — Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, C. B., C. M. G.

*Secretary* — Hon. F. O. Lindley.

*Naval Attaché* — Captain Montagu W. W. P. Consett.

*Military Attaché* — Lieutenant Colonel G. T. M. Bridges, D. S. O.

*Commercial Attaché* — Sir Francis Oppenheimer.

*Consul at Kristiania*. — Edward F. Gray.

There are Consular representatives at Arendal, Bergen, Bodø, Kristiania, Drammen, Flekkefjord, Fredrikshald, Fredrikstad, Hammerfest, Haugesund, Kragerø, Kristiansand, Kristiansund, Lørvik, Mandal, Molde, Moss, Namsos, Porsgrund, Risør, Skien, Stavanger, Svolvær, Tromsø, Trondhjem, Tönsberg, Vadsø, Vardo.

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## OMAN.

AN independent State in South eastern Arabia extending along a coast line—S E and S W—of almost 1,000 miles from the Gulf of Ormuz and inland to the deserts. Area, 82,000 square miles, population, estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs. The capital, Maskat and the adjacent town of Matra have together about 24,000 inhabitants. Maskat was occupied by the Portuguese from 1508 to the middle of the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was recovered in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'ed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741, and whose family have since ruled. The present Sultan is Seyyid Fayl bin Turki, second son of the late Seyyid Turki bin Sa'ed bin Sultan, who succeeded his father June 4, 1888, and was formally recognised by the British Government. In the beginning of last century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip of the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'ed in 1856, one son proclaimed himself Sultan in Zanzibar and another in Maskat. Eventually the rivals agreed to submit their claims to the arbitration of Lord Canning, Viceroy of India, who formally separated the two Sultanates. Subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The island of Kishm or Tawilah, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, formerly belonging to the Imam of Oman, is now under Persian government and is ruled by a Sheikh, but the port of Basda at the western extremity of the island is British. Further south on the Persian coast of the Gulf of Oman is the Port of Jask formerly belonging to Oman, but now British. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman and a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Maskat.

The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about 300,000 dollars. The population is poor, inland the Sultan's authority is merely nominal and there is little security for life and property. In some coast regions there is the possibility of considerable agricultural development. As to the mineral resources of the country little is known.

Commerce is mostly by sea, statistics being given only for the port of Maskat, but large caravans under protection carry on traffic with the interior.

Total exports 1911-12, Rs. 43,55,806, chiefly dates Rs. 17,48,016, fruit, Rs. 77,774, fish Rs. 14,088, limes, Rs. 87,990, pearls, Rs. 44,960, mother o' pearl Rs. 54,800, cotton goods, Rs. 1,87,930, hides and skins, Rs. 36,105. Total imports for 1911-12 Rs. 60,19,800, chiefly rice, Rs. 11,24,698, coffee, Rs. 2,54,496, sugar, Rs. 1,56,588, piece goods, Rs. 7,17,910, silk and silk goods, Rs. 39,050, twist and yarn, Rs. 2,16,550, wheat and other grain, Rs. 54,691, arms and ammunition, Rs. 17,91,829.

Total imports from United Kingdom Rs. 2,61,218, India, Rs. 31,55,176, Persia, Rs. 84,106, America, Rs. 1,07,435, France, Rs. 13,788, Turkey in Asia, Rs. 21,440, Belgium Rs. 9,27,450, Germany, Rs. 4,67,474. Trade is mainly in the hands of British Indians, and the imports and the exports are mostly from and to India. All imports are subject to 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. There are no export duties, imports for re-export by the importer within 6 months are not subject to transit duty.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Some of the above figures of imports and exports include trade carried on by sailing vessels.

The number of vessels that cleared at the port of Maskat in 1911-12 excluding the native craft, was 235, of 359,660 tons, of which 242 of 319 689 tons were British. The Arabs of Bar, near Ras el Hadd, maintain a large coasting trade, and also traffic in native craft with India, and the east African coast and islands.

There is a mail weekly from and to Bombay, and Maskat is connected by cable with the Indo-European telegraph system.

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast, but not in the interior, the rupee circulates (rupee exchange 100 dollars equal to from Rs. 136/2/0 to Rs. 142/12/0 in 1911-12). There is one Omani copper coin, which fluctuates in value. The mahmûdi of 20 *god* (1 dollar = 11½ mahmûdi) is only money of account. The weights in use are the Maskat *man* which contains 237 tolas and is equal to one third of a Delhi *man*, 24 *kias* = 1 Maskat *man*, 10 Maskat *mans* = 1 *frasila*, 200 Maskat *mans* = 1 *bar*. There is also a *basar* *man* equal in weight to 136 dollars.

*Political Agent and H.B.M.'s Consul* — Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E.

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## PANAMA.

**Government.**—Panama, formerly a department of the Republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on November 4, 1903, and the *de facto* Government was on November 13 recognised by the Government of the United States, and soon afterwards by the other Powers. The Constitution, adopted February 12, 1904, for a period of 90 days, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 28 members (one for every 10,000 inhabitants), which meets biennially on September 1 and for a President of the Republic, elected for 4 years, and not eligible for the succeeding term.

*President of the Republic.*—Dr. Belisario Porras (October 1, 1912)

There are three Vice-Presidents, and a Cabinet of five Ministers. The Republic is divided into seven provinces, each under a Governor.

On November 18, 1903, a treaty between the United States and Panama was signed, providing facilities for the construction and maintenance of the inter-oceanic Canal. In this treaty, Panama grants in perpetuity the use of a zone (Canal Zone) five miles wide on each side of the Canal route, and within this zone the exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes. For subsidiary canals other territory is ceded and, for the defence of the Canal, the coastline of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay are also ceded. The cities of Panama and Colon remain under the authority of the new State, but complete jurisdiction is granted to the United States in both the cities and in their harbours in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the United States paid 10,000,000 dollars on the ratification of the treaty, and will pay 250,000 dollars yearly, beginning after nine years. The treaty was ratified on February 23, 1904, and in July, 1904, the provisional delimitation of the boundaries of the United States territory on the Isthmus was signed. According to this agreement the city of Panama is, for all practical purposes, left without a seaport for foreign commerce, as the anchorage of vessels at Flamenco Island and the wharf at Balboa, now called 'Port Ancon', so far as ocean going vessels are concerned, both lie within the territory of the zone. Moreover, a similar port has been opened on the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, called Cristobal.

A treaty for the demarcation of the boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica was signed on behalf of the respective Governments on March 17, 1910, and has been ratified by the congresses of both countries. By this treaty the question of what is the true boundary line will be submitted to the arbitration of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

**Area and Population.**—Extreme length is about 480 miles, breadth between 37 and 110 miles. Total area is 82,880 square miles, population according to the census of 1912 (including the Canal Zone), 428,928. Population of the Canal Zone, 62,810 or 12½ per square mile. The inhabitants are of a mixed race, comprising Spanish, Indian, and Negro elements, with a small number of temporary immigrants from the United States and European countries. Chinese subjects are estimated at 3,500. There are 34,458 British subjects in the Republic, including 30,659 in the Canal Zone, chiefly from the West Indies. There are 7 provinces. The capital, Panama, founded in 1518, on the Pacific coast, has (1912) 37,605 inhabitants, and Colon or Aspinwall on the Atlantic coast, 17,748. Smaller ports on the Pacific are Agua Dulce, Pedregal, Montijo, and Puerto Mudia, on the Atlantic, Bocas del Toro and Puerto Ballo.

**Education.**—The Government maintains 294 public schools throughout the seven provinces, and 18,848 children (excluding 1,731 children enrolled

in the Canal Zone public schools) received free instruction in 1910, from 315 teachers. A University (Instituto Nacional) has been opened in fine large buildings constructed at a cost of about 300,000\$, and the principal teachers are foreigners. In addition there are about a dozen private institutions and 47 young men and 15 young women are being educated in Europe and the United States at the cost of the Panama Government.

**Finance.**—All the revenue collected on importations into the Republic or zone belongs to the Panama Government, but the United States reserve the right to import supplies of all descriptions required for canal construction and for the use of their employees free of all taxes.

The national revenue from all sources for the year 1911 was 672,957\$, and the expenditure 670,839\$. The budget estimates for 1911-12 were 1,440,000\$. The Republic has 1,260,000\$ and 150,000\$ capital in the National Bank total, 1,410,000\$, with an interior debt of about 60,000\$. It has no army or navy to support.

**Production.**—The soil of Panama is of great fertility. Of the whole area about five-eighths are unoccupied and of the remainder only a small part is properly cultivated. Immigration is encouraged, and land is offered to small farmers on favourable terms. The most important product is the banana. The United Fruit Company (a United States company) has large plantations and exports annually, from Bocas del Toro, about 2½ million bunches of bananas worth about 125,000\$. Caoutchouc (about 130 tons annually) is collected by the Indians of the Cordillera, or is obtained from trees planted by Europeans near the coast. Coffee (about 500,000 bushes) is grown in the province of Chiriquí, near the Costa Rican frontier. In the province of Coclé (Atlantic coast) there is one large agricultural undertaking, begun in 1894 with German capital. Here about 75,000 cocoa trees, 50,000 coffee bushes, and 25,000 caoutchouc trees have been planted and are now beginning to yield returns. Other products of the soil of Panama are coconuts, mahogany and other woods, copaliba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. Sugar and tobacco growing are assuming importance. Cattle rearing is carried on successfully, and hides form an important article of export. In 1905 the live stock was estimated at 65,000 head of cattle, 17,000 horses, 1,500 mules, 28,000 pigs, and 3,000 goats.

Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama, and at Coiba Island to the west. Turtle-shell is also exported to a considerable amount. It is claimed that Panama possesses nearly every common mineral except coal, and recently a number of mining concessions have been granted.

**Commerce, Shipping, Communications.**—The imports into the Republic in 1911 amounted to 1,858,625\$, of which the value of 1,020,848\$ came from the United States (exclusive of canal materials), 458,080\$ from Great Britain, 223,247\$ from Germany, 77,316\$ from France, 36,538\$ from Italy, 23,209\$ from Belgium, 29,598\$ from Spain, 25,454\$ from China and Japan, and 53,663\$ from Spanish America. The exports for 1911 amounted to 573,635\$.

The Isthmus on both sides is in communication with European and American countries by several lines of steamers. In 1911 there entered at the ports of the Republic and the Canal Zone 769 vessels of 1,504,353 tons, and cleared 8,306,428 tons. In 1909 the British vessels entered were 304, and tonnage 672,797 tons; German, 142 vessels and 558,868 tons; United States, 151 vessels and 597,582 tons; Belgian, 77 ships and 226,788 tons, and French, 34 ships and 174,509 tons. Of this tonnage entered, 743 ships and 2,843,022 tons entered Colon and Cristobal.

A railway, 47 miles, connects the ports of Colon and Panama. It

belongs to the Panama Railroad Company (United States Government). Its construction cost was 7,500,000 dollars. In the Province of Bocas del Toro the United Fruit Company (American) owns about 140 miles of track with branches, which is used to transport bananas and passengers to the port of Almirante in the Chiriqui lagoon. At present the line extends into Costa Rica for a distance of about 80 miles. This line is being extended towards Port Limon (Costa Rica) and its terminal is now distant from that port 80 miles. A national line from Panama City to David, in the province of Chiriqui, 271 miles in length has been surveyed and work will probably be commenced next year. There are telegraph cables from Panama to North American and South American ports, and from Colon to the United States and Europe. Roads are being constructed throughout the country. There are 96 post offices and 37 telegraph offices.

The monetary unit is the gold *Balboa* weighing 1.672 gramme .900 fine, to which the United States gold dollar is legally equivalent. Silver coins are the peso (of 25 grammes .900 fine), and the half, fifth, tenth and twentieth peso pieces and nickel coins of 2½ cents. There is no paper money. Two silver pesos of Panama currency are taken as equivalent to one U.S. gold dollar. Altogether four millions of silver dollars of the new currency have been coined and placed in circulation.

Part of the 10,000,000 dollars (canal money) paid by the United States has been applied to the establishment of a real estate loan bank, part to public improvements in the several provinces, and 6,000,000 dollars have been invested in the United States.

**Panama Canal.**—Progress is being made with the canal across the Isthmus under the treaty between the United States and Panama signed on November 18, 1903. This treaty is closely associated with the separate existence of the Panama Republic and its general terms are given above under the head of "Government."

The (Hay-Pauncefote) treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed November 18, and ratified by the United States Senate December 16, 1901, provides for its use on equal terms by vessels of all nations. In the summer of 1912 the United States Congress passed the Panama Canal Act whereby privileges were given to certain classes of American shipping using the canal. The British Government lodged a protest against some of the provisions which it regarded as involving violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The British Government asked that the controversy be referred to the Hague Tribunal but by March, 1913, no definite decision had been come to in the matter.

The number of employees of the Canal Commission and the Panama Railway Company in September 1912 was 34,008. It has been officially announced that the canal will be opened in the autumn of 1915. The original date was January 1, 1914. In 1911 Colonel Goethals was appointed Civil Governor of the Canal Zone to hold office from April 1913.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF PANAMA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Minister in London.*—Vacant.

*First Secretary.*—Vacant.

*Counsel.*—Carlos Zachrisson.

*Consul General at Liverpool.*—Félicé Arosemena.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PANAMA

*British Minister Resident and Consul General at Panama.*—Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.

*Vice-Consul.*—Constantine Graham.

There is a Consul at Colon.



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## PARAGUAY.

(REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asunción, elected Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio López, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio López sole President, he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano López, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President López, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of 8½ years, in which Paraguay lost probably 500,000 men, López was defeated and killed at the battle of Cerro Corá, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term

of four years, with a non-active Vice-President, who is also President of the Senate. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Constitution provides for this proportion, but in practice the original number of 13 Senators and 26 Deputies is still adhered to. The Senators and Deputies receive each 2,000 dollars per month (24000 per annum).

*President of the Republic*—Eduardo Schaerer, elected for years from August 15, 1912.

*Vice President*.—Dr Pedro Bobadilla

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship Justice and Public Instruction, of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 10 000 dollars per month (120 000 per annum), and each of the ministers 4,000 dollars per month (48 000 per annum), but the total administrative expenses are stated not to exceed 700,000.

The country is divided into 20 districts, which are governed by chiefs, who are the civil authorities, and by justices of the peace, assisted by municipal councils.

### Area and Population.

The approximate area of Paraguay is 171,770 square miles, including the Paraguayan Chaco, which is estimated at 108,922 square miles. There is an unsettled boundary dispute with Bolivia. In 1911 the population was estimated at 700 000, not including 100,000 Indians. The population is a mixture of Spanish Guarani Indian, and Negro races. Of foreigners in Paraguay, in 1910, there were 20,000, including 9,800 Argentines, 10 000 Italians, 1,400 Brazilians, 1 100 Spanish, 2,500 German, 800 French, 600 Uruguayans, 400 English. In 1911 the population of the capital, Asunción, founded 1536, was 80 000. Other towns are Villa Rica, 36,000. Concepcion 15,000, San Pedro, 8,700. Luque 15,000, Carapegua 15 000, Paraguari 16,000, Villa del Pilar, 10 000. In 1908 there were 1,774 immigrants, 1909, 830, in 1910, 578, and in 1911, 389. Nearly three-fourths of the territory was national property, but in recent years most of it has been transferred to private ownership, much of it in very large tracts.

### Religion, Instruction, and Justice

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Asunción, Suffragan to Buenos Aires, is the only Paraguayan Episcopal See. The law of civil marriage was introduced in 1898. Education is free and compulsory, but schools are not everywhere available. In 1911 there were 800 schools with some 80,000 pupils. Private schools are subsidised by the Council of Education. There are a few private Protestant schools for boys and girls. Near Asunción there is an agricultural school with a model farm doing good work (temporarily closed in 1912, to be reopened in 1913 or 1914). At Asunción there is a National College, with 15 professors and 180 students. Under a law of July, 1903, the State maintains 42 pupils in Europe and the United States. Besides contributions from general taxes, there is a special

Government fund for education consisting of a proportion of the proceeds of land sales, customs dues, &c.

A High Court of Justice, and various inferior tribunals, with local magistrates, exercise judicial functions. The High Court is composed of 3 justices, appointed by the president with the consent of the Senate, for a term of 4 years. There are also 2 courts of appeal.

### Finance

The revenue is derived from customs, internal consumption, stamps and other dues. The estimated revenue and expenditure for four years are given as follows (gold dollar = 4s, paper dollar = about 3½d.) —

—	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Gold pesos	Paper pesos	Gold pesos	Paper pesos
1907	2,812,894	6,829,401	561,963	28,577,110
1909	1,771,680	6,291,026	567,688	28,827,337
1910	496,000	2,636,000	710,552	27,094,948
1911 <sup>1</sup>	2,738,000	9,190,500	999,411	32,687,223
1912 <sup>1</sup>				

<sup>1</sup> Estimates

On March 31, 1912, the outstanding external debt amounted to 821 017½ and the internal debt, 1,383,753½ (including 65,000 000 dollars of paper currency in circulation). The war debt to the Argentine and Brazil (the portion due to Uruguay was condoned) exists only as a political weapon in the hands of these countries, and is by some considered an effective guarantee of the independence of Paraguay.

### Defence.

The small army of Paraguay is drilled and trained on the German model. Owing to recent and present changes it is impossible to say of what the army consists. Formerly it had 4 battalions of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry, 5 field batteries, and a coast defence battery. Total about 100 officers and 2,500 men. There is also a National Guard which would be called out for the defence of the country in time of war.

The navy consists at present of a flotilla of small merchant vessels armed with modern guns. The largest is about 1,000 tons.

### Production and Industry

Excellent grazing land is abundant in Paraguay, especially in the Chaco region, which is now being taken up by cattle-raisers. The estimated number of horned cattle in 1912 was about 3,000,000; horses 182,790, mules and asses 7,926, sheep 214,060, goats 31,334, pigs 23,900. The saladero industry is encouraged by Government; hides, jerked beef, and other animal products are exported. The growing of yerba mate, or Paraguay tea, is now in the hands of capitalists and companies, though some colonists also grow it. Tobacco is grown in large quantities and exported (59,424 bales weighing 127,325 cwt. in 1911) for consumption in Europe, mainly to Hamburg and Bremen. The principal industries are cattle-breeding and timber-cutting. Fruit-growing (especially oranges) is considerable. But agriculture is

primitive and hardly as yet remunerative. The mamee forests contain valuable timber, both hard and soft, which now finds a market in neighbouring countries and in Europe. The New Australia Colony, with 100 colonists (chiefly British subjects), makes an income from cattle and horses which live on the grazing lands. The colony is 30 miles from any river or railway, and has no market for the maize, cassava, beans, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, bananas, oranges, and peaches which are grown. Still, the enterprise makes progress, having a steam saw mill, five stores, a grain distillery, and two rum stills. There is another (smaller) English Colony, "Cosma."

## Commerce

The following is the value of the imports and exports in gold dollar, (5 dollars = £1) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports	1 672 255	814 691	757 690	1 198 709	1 295 699
Exports	647 222	773 419	1 027 338	950 239	966 782

Import duties in 1909, 597 656; in 1910, 840,867; in 1911, 878,857.

The chief imports are textiles, provisions, hardware, spirits, drugs, and haberdashery. The chief exports are hides, yerba, oranges, tobacco, timber, and quebracho extract. Of the imports in 1911, textiles were the most important, 342,533; then foodstuffs, 80,524. The British imports are considerable, but the exports to Great Britain are of little account.

The British trade passes to some extent through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. There are no direct imports into the United Kingdom from Paraguay, the British exports (mostly cottons and iron-work) direct to Paraguay amounted to 147 391 in 1911 (according to the Board of Trade statistics). The "most favoured nation treaty" of 1884 between Great Britain and Paraguay is in force.

## Communications

In 1910 380 vessels, chiefly Argentine and Brazilian, with 48,207 tons, entered at the port of Asuncion, and 525 with a tonnage of 57,614 cleared. The steamers are mostly liners regularly visiting the port. Paraguay is served by sundry steamship companies, the most important of which is that of Nicholas Mihanovich, Ltd., of Buenos Aires.

There is a railway from Asuncion to Encarnacion, on the Rio Alto Paraná, a distance of 232 miles. The change of gauge on the Paraguay Central Railway from 5½ ft. to the standard 4 ft. 8½ ins. was effected in 1910 and the line was opened in July, 1911. A through train service from Asuncion to Buenos Aires has recently (early 1913) been opened. Opposite Encarnacion is Posadas, to which an Argentine line is extended, and the two lines are connected by a ferry. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult and costly. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway, the national telegraph connects Asuncion with Corrientes in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world, there are altogether 1,900 miles of telegraph line and 64 telegraph offices. The telephone is in operation at Asuncion.

joined the postal union in 1881; in 1910 the number of post offices was 385. In 1909-1910 total number of pieces of mail matter handled was 5,456,776, and the number of packages received by parcel post 10,518, number of telegraph messages, 191,871.

### Money and Credit.

The banks in Paraguay are the Bank of the Republic, opened in June, 1908 (capital, 6,000,000 dollars gold), the Agricultural Bank, with a capital of 14,531,238 currency dollars advanced by Government, the Territorial Bank, the Mercantile Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 dollars paper. A Conversion Fund has been accumulating for some four years, and is deposited at the Bank of the Republic. The deposit was (Dec. 31, 1912) 996,855 dollars gold (199 2711).

There is no gold and silver current and paper is the only circulating medium with the exception of a few small nickel coins. The average rate of exchange in 1912 has been 75 dollars to 11. The exchange fluctuates greatly and consequently transactions are frequently made in dollars *gold* at the nominal fixed rate of 5 04 dollars to the 11. for gold coin and 5 dollars per 11 for cheques or drafts.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

<b>MONEY</b> —The <i>Peso</i> , or <i>Dollar</i> = 100 <i>Centavos</i>	Nominal value 4s
The <i>Quintal</i>	= 101 40 lbs avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25 86 „
„ <i>Picula</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel
„ <i>Seno</i> (land measure)	= 69½ Engl. sq. yards
„ <i>Legua cuadrada</i>	= 12½ Engl. sq. miles

The weights and measures of the metric system are also in general use.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Consul General in Great Britain*.—Alfred James. Appointed 1897.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Liverpool, and Southampton.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY

*Envoy and Minister*.—Sir R. T. Tower, KCMG, CVO (residing at Buenos Aires).

*Consul at Asuncion* (Local rank of *Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister*).—Francis A. Oliver.

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## PERSIA.

(Iran)

### Reigning Shah.

**Sultan Ahmad Shah**, born January 20, 1898 (27th Shaban 1316), succeeded his father, Muhammad Ali Shah (who abdicated) July 16, 1909, under regency of Ali Reza Khan, Azad el Mulk, chief of the Kajar tribe. Azad el Mulk, the Regent, died September 23, 1910, and on the 25th of the same month the National Council elected Abu'l Kasim Khan, Nasser el Mulk, who was then in Europe, as his successor. The Regent arrived in Teheran on February 8, 1911, and definitely assumed the functions of Regent by taking the oath before the National Council on March 4.

*Brothers of the Shah* — I Itzad es Saltaneh. II Muhammad Hassan Mirza, Valiahd (heir apparent), born February 19, 1899 (9th Shaban 1316). III Muhammad Mehdi Mirza. IV Mahmud Mirza.

*Uncles of the Shah* — I Malik Mansur Mirza, Shua es Saltaneh, born 1830. II Abul Fath Mirza, Salar el Dowleh, born 1831. III Abul Fath Mirza, Azad es Sultan, born 1833. IV Hussein Kuli Mirza, born 1894. V Nasr ed din Mirza, born 1896.

The Royal Family is very numerous; there are some thousands of princes and princesses, but the last official year book only mentioned about a hundred.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shāhshāh' (a corruption of Shāhān Shāh), or King of Kings—was until 1906 absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia were able to amass a large private fortune, but that of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to barely two millions sterling, most of it represented by diamonds, the largest, the Deryā i Nūr, of 186 carats, and the Taj i Mäh, of 146 carats, and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the seventh of the dynasty of the Kajars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the sovereigns of the dynasty was as follows:—

1. Agha Muhammad	1794	5. Muzaffar-ed-din, son of Nasr	
2. Fath Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammad	1797	ed-din	1886
3. Muhammad, grandson of Fath Ali	1835	6. Muhammad Ali, son of Muzaffar-ed-din	1907
4. Nasr-ed-din, son of Muhammad	1848	7. Sultan Ahmed, son of Muhammad Ali	1909

\* According to the Constitution the Shah must belong to the Sh'ah faith and his successor must be his eldest son, or next male heir in succession, whose mother was a Kajar princess.

### Constitution and Government

The form of government in Persia up to the year 1906 was, in its most important features, similar to that of Turkey. The Shāh, within the limitations imposed by the Mohammedan religion, was an absolute ruler, generally regarded by the people as the vice-regent of the Prophet. In 1905, however, the Persian people demanded representative institutions, and in January,

1906, the Government announced that the Shâh had given his consent to the establishment of a National Council (Majlis i Shorâ i Milli). Under the rescript of August 5, 1906, it was decided that the National Council should consist of and be elected by members of the reigning dynasty (princes and kâjârs), clergy, chiefs, nobles, landowners, merchants, and tradesmen. An ordinance of September 10, 1906, fixed the number of members at 156 (60 for Teheran and 96 for the provinces), and early in October elections were held. On October 7, the National Council (or as many of its members as could be got together) met, chose a president, and was welcomed by the Shâh, whose speech was read before it. A further rescript dated December 30, 1906, signed by Muzaffar-ed-din, and countersigned by the Vali Ahd, and by the Grand Vizier, dealt with the decrees of August 5, 1906, and stated the powers and duties of the National Council, besides making provision for the regulation of its general procedure by the National Council itself. The number of members was limited to 156, but could be raised to 200; members were to be elected for 2 years, would meet annually on October 8 (14th Mizan), and have immunity from prosecution, except with the knowledge of the National Council. The publicity of their proceedings (except under conditions accepted by the National Council) was secured. Ministers (or their delegates) could appear and speak in the National Council, and would be responsible to that body which had special control of financial affairs and internal administration. Its sanction would be required for all territorial changes, for alienation of State property, for the granting of concessions, for the contracting of loans, for the construction of roads and railways, and for the ratification of all treaties, except such as in the interest of the State require secrecy.

There was to be a Senate of 60 members, 30 to be appointed by the Shâh, and 30 to be elected on behalf of the National Council, 15 of each class being from Teheran, and 15 from the provinces. Provision was made as to procedure in case of difference of opinion between the National Council and the Senate. But no Senate was actually ever elected.

By a rescript of February 11, Muhammad Ali Shah confirmed that of December 30 which he had signed as heir apparent, on October 8, 1907, he signed the final Constitution, and on November 12 before the House took the prescribed oath.

The National Council was not completed until the end of 1907, the first Parliament was dissolved on June 23, 1908, the Parliament building partly demolished and sacked by military, and decrees were issued announcing the abolition of the National Council. Insurrections broke out in many places, but only in June 1909, when Nationalist forces were marching upon Teheran, the Shah re-confirmed the Constitution of 1906 and (July 1) signed a revised ordinance concerning elections. The nationalists entered Teheran July 13, when the Shah fled to the Russian legation and abdicated (July 16). A provisional government was then formed and a council of nationalists constituted to advise the Cabinet. The Vali-Ahd was proclaimed Shah, Asud el Mulk Regent. Under the revised electoral law the number of members of the Majlis is fixed at 120 (15 for Teheran). Elections began in August. Three months later (November 15, 1909) the new Parliament was opened by the Shah, but only 67 members were present. On December 24th, 1911, the Nasr-el Mulk issued a Rescript declaring the Session ended, but no mention was made of elections in the near future. H. H. left Persia for Europe on June 11, 1912, nominally on short leave of absence. In August, 1912, a Committee of former Deputies and notables was formed to consider the question of new elections for the Majlis, but as they were unable to agree on the manner in which these elections were to be held the question of forming a new Majlis has since



were been dropped (November, 1912). The executive government is carried on under a Cabinet composed of eight members (January 16, 1913) —

*President* — Ala-es-Sultaneh

*Minister for Foreign Affairs* — Vozukh-ed Dowleh.

*Minister of Interior* — Fin-ed Dowleh

*Minister of Education* — Mushir-ed Dowleh.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs* — Musteshar-ed Dowleh

*Minister of Justice* — Momtaz-ed Dowleh

*Minister of War* — Mustafil Mamalik.

*Minister of Finance* — Kavamo Sultaneh

The country is divided into thirty three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can nominate the lieutenant governors of the districts composed in their own governments-general. Some of the governments-general are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c., others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and lieutenant governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Wâli, Fermân Fermâ, &c. A lieutenant-governor is sometimes called Nâib el Hukûmah, one of a small district is a Zâbit. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar or Darogha, or Beglerbegi. Every quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Kodkhodâ. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenues, are generally appointed by the lieutenant-governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizir or a plahkâr, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the accounts and the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Kikhâni, Ilbegi, Wâli, Bêrdâr, Shaikh, Tushmâl, they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribe resides.

A law of May, 1907 provides for the election of rural and town councils. In these elections practically all subjects have a right to vote, and the councils will be in direct communication with the National Council.

On August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agreed between themselves to limit the spheres of their respective interests in Persia to the Persian provinces adjoining the Russian frontier on the one hand and the British frontier on the other. The two Powers respect the integrity and independence of Persia, but, at the same time, contemplate the possible necessity of financial control in conformity with the principles of the agreement. The approximate area, population, and customs revenue of each of the three spheres are given as follows —

	Area sq miles	Population	Net Revenue Customs
British sphere	137 000	620 000	50 000
Russian sphere	265 000	4,700,000	368 000
Neutral sphere	128,000	1 910 000	180 000

### Area and Population.

According to the latest and most trustworthy estimates, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 623,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, fifteen inhabitants to the square mile.

The population now is estimated at about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 1,200. There are just over 600 British subjects resident in Persia (exclusive of British Indians).

The principal cities of Persia are—Teheran, with 280,000, Tabriz, with 200,000, Isfahān, with 80,000, Meshed and Kermān, with 60,000, Yazd, with 45,000, Bārfurdāh and Shirāz, with 50,000, Hamadān, Kāvin, Kom, Kashān, Rosh, each with 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. Of the nomads 280,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Balūchis and Gipsies, 284,000 Lurs.

### Religion.

Of the population about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  millions are Mahometans of the Shiāh sect, and 850,000 of the Sunni sect. 10,000 are Parsis (Guebres), 40,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians, and 30,000 Nestorians.

The Mahometans of the sect called Shiāh differ to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunni. The Persian priesthood (ulemā) is very powerful, and works steadily against all progress coming from Europe. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (mullā). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, he is called a mujtahid, or chief priest. There are many mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town. There are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the mujtahid<sup>1</sup> who resides at Kerbela, near Baghdād, and some consider him the viceroy of the Prophet, the representative of the Imām. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the mujtahids, but the Sheikh ul Islām, chief judge, and the Imām i-Jum'ah, chief of the great mosque (Masjed-i-Jam'ah) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imām i-Jum'ah are the pish namāz or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutbeh, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (caller for prayers), and sometimes the mutavali (guardian of the mosque), this latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Gregorian National Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop. One bishop resides at Tabriz, the other at Isfahān. There are also a few thousand Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia who have a bishop of their own rite at Isfahān, the bishop of the Latin rite residing at Urumiah. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside, in other places, however, they occasionally suffer oppression from Mussulmans belonging to the lower classes.

### Instruction

In recent years the educational question has played a prominent part in Persia. Many schools of various degrees, entirely on European lines, have been established, the Ministry of Education has undergone radical reforms,

<sup>1</sup> The last holder of this office died on February 20 1895. No successor has yet been elected and four or five high functionaries conduct affairs, each one striving to gain supremacy. The one who was on the point of acquiring supremacy died in November, 1911.

the Educational Council recently created is doing very useful work; female education has been greatly advanced. It is said that there are now some 180 schools in Persia with an aggregate of 10,000 pupils of both sexes.

There are many colleges (*medresseh*), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teheran in 1849, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia, and four French professors were recently engaged for work at the college. There are also military colleges at Teheran and Tabriz. A German school, with an annual subsidy of 2,400*l* from the Persian Government and 1,000*l* from Germany, was opened in 1907. Private subscriptions raised in Germany paid for the erection of a fine building with class-rooms for 700 pupils, and suitable quarters for five German teachers and their families. There are also ten or twelve Persian teachers. It has now about 200 pupils. There is also a French school supported by the *Alliance Française*. But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Koran. A 'political college,' *Medresseh i Siass*, now having 80 pupils, was opened in 1909, and prepares candidates for service in the Foreign Office, which pays 75,000 *krans* per annum for its maintenance.

It has been decided to send Government students to various European countries, the students are chosen from the ablest Persian young men, who must be advanced in their studies in Persia, and have to pass a competitive examination so as to be accepted as Government students. Each one learns a profession designated by the Government, and an official is sent with them to look after them and watch their progress and make reports. Thirty Government students have already arrived in France, and there are several in England. These students cost the Government 550 *tomans* each per annum and are looked after by the 'Union Franco-Persan' in Paris.

### Justice.

Justice is administered by the governors and their representatives, and by the *Sheikhs-ul-Islam* and the priesthood. The former administer justice according to the *Urf*, the unwritten or common law, the latter according to the *Shari*, the written or divine law.

The dispensation of justice is always summary. In May, 1885, the Shah published a proclamation stating that henceforth no subject would be punished except by operation of law, and that all subjects had full liberty as to life and property. But another proclamation published in June annulled the first as far as regards liberty of property.

### Finance.

In May, 1911, Mr Morgan Shuster, accompanied by several American assistants, who had been loaned to Persia by the United States Government to reorganise the financial administration of the country, arrived in Teheran and took up the office of *Treasurer-General*. He resigned this position and left Persia on January 8, 1912. In June, 1912, the Belgian Administrator General of Customs, M. Mornard, was appointed to fill the vacant post, and was given a five years' contract as *Treasurer-General*. Every important centre now has a Belgian controller of finances, while the lesser important towns have a native.

The revenue of Persia has been affected by fluctuations in the value of silver. The revenue for 1910-11 has been estimated at 140,000,000 *krans*.

equivalent to 2,600,000*l* at the current exchange. Of this by far the largest item is the *malyak*, or proceeds of crown lands and land tax, which is over 64 million *krāna*. The net receipts for passports was 2,873,687 *krāna*.

The expenditure since November, 1903, has been greatly reduced, and the new Customs tariff, which came in force February 14, 1903, together with an improved system of administration and control, having increased the revenue by a considerable amount, estimated at 150,000*l*. to 200,000*l*. per annum, it was thought the expenditure would not exceed the receipts, but disorders and revolution have upset all arrangements, and expenditure still exceeds income. The Foreign Office now costs about 2,600,000 *krāna*, but of other expenditures there are no data.

More than half of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors (*mumayiz*) appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes. The amount collected from Christians, Jews, and Parsis is very small. The other half of the revenue is from customs, posts, telegraphs, fisheries, mines, and other concessions.

Approximate Gross Customs Receipts during year 1911-12 compared with years 1909-10 and 1910-11 —

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£
Aserbaigan (Tabriz)	123 537	129 896	142,669
Caspian ports —			
Astara	42,080	33,403	31 843
Obfian (Bassah)	135 523	142 105	226,934
Masanderah (Meshedesar)	50 879	34 177	44,282
Astrabad (Benderyuz)	31 076	33 207	34,543
Khoraasan (Meshed)	59 798	64 048	76 277
Southern ports —			
Bashire	32 223	65 723	90,502
Bander Abbas	38,407	39 159	37,568
Arabkirah	40 905	61 497	64,364
Kermandashah	314,303	116 310	91 711
Farol Peet (Tehran)	20 013	43,223	24,456
Total	728 733	768 271	961,843

The debt of Persia amounts to about 6½ millions made up thus To Russian Government, 3,800,000*l*, to British Government, 320,000*l*, to Russian Bank, 1,160,000*l*, to English Bank, 690,000*l*. Another loan, 1,250,000*l*. at 5 per cent., was floated in London, July, 1911 issued at 96½ In 1912 further loans of 250,000*l* were granted by England and Russia (half the total amount each), which are payable from the excess customs receipts of the South and North respectively. This is exclusive of compensation claimed by Russian, British, and French subjects for losses sustained, which amounts approximately to 340,000*l* (November, 1912)

## Defence.

### ARMY

The Persian army is of Oriental type, and is irregularly recruited. European officers of various nationalities have been employed from time to time, but have not been able to effect much. Certain districts are supposed

to furnish battalions, and each of the provinces several battalions. Where the tribal system prevails, the tribe furnishes 1, or sometimes 2, battalions, usually under their own chiefs. Christians and Jews pay a tax, and cannot be called on to serve. The *mazra*, or regular troops, consist, according to the official lists, of 79 battalions of infantry, 23 batteries of field artillery, and a battalion of pioneers, but whether all these units actually exist is uncertain. The strength of battalions is, nominally, from 600 to 800, and the batteries have from 4 to 8 guns. The total strength of the *nizam* troops does not, it is believed, exceed 60,000 men, of whom only about one half are present with the colours, though the official lists indicate a much larger number. The irregular troops amount to about 50,000 district and tribal horse, and an uncertain number of footmen, all badly, or indifferently, armed, and of little value.

There is also at the capital the "Cossack Brigade," consisting of 8 squadrons, 1 small battalion of infantry and a horse battery of 6 (Krupp) guns. The total strength does not exceed 2,000 of all ranks. The men are Persians, organized and trained by Russian officers.

In July, 1912, Russia obtained the formal consent of the Persian Government to the formation of a similar Cossack Brigade at Tabriz under Russian officers. The consent of the Persian Government was given as a condition for the withdrawal of Russian troops in Azerbaijan.

In 1905 the *nizam* was formed into 12 divisions under *sardars* (generals) directly responsible to the Shâh. The strength of the divisions varies from 5,000 to 10,000 men.

During his stay in Persia Mr. Shuster formed the nucleus of a *gendarmerie* force, to assist in the recovery of taxes. This force was subsequently taken over by a body of Swedish officers under Colonel Hjalmarson, lent to the Persian Government by the Swedish Government. There are at present (November, 1912) 19 Swedish officers in Persia and about 2,500 men.

#### NAVY

The navy consists of eight vessels, all doing service for the customs department, two built at Bremerhaven in 1884—the *Persepolis*, screw steamship, 600 tons, 450 h. p., armed with four 3 inch Krupp guns, the *Susa*, on the Karun, 80 h. p., one old Belgian steam yacht, the *Muzaffar*, purchased 1908, armed with two Hotchkiss guns five launches of 75 h. p., built at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. Each has one French machine gun and cost 60,000 rupees (4,000 £).

#### Production and Industry

Besides great quantities of wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, cotton, &c., Persia produces much silk.

In 1908-09 the value of silk exports was 279,157 £. In 1909-10 it rose to 358,255 £ while in 1910-11 it has fallen to 352,021 £, rising again in 1911-12 to 380,375 £. The opium industry was steadily increasing, and the export of the drug was valued at 450,014 £ in 1911-12. In 1909-10 exports were valued at 351,907 £, and in 1910-11 at 263,399 £. The production of gums, chiefly tragacanth, is increasing. The export of tobacco is decreasing. Raw cotton was exported to the value of 347,550 £ in 1908-09, in 1909-10, to 1,400,372 £, in 1910-11, to 1,407,608 £, and 1,479,278 £ in 1911-12. Wool was exported to the value of 190,319 £ in 1909-10, 1910-11, to 209,670 £, and in 1911-12 to 290,460 £. The wool of Khorassân is the best, and much of it reaches Bradford and Bata. Persian carpets, of which there are many kinds, are all made by hand. The export of carpets amounted to 848,812 £,

in 1909-10, 902,727 in 1910-11, and 977,429 in 1911-12. The principal centres of the industry are Tabriz, Hamadan, Sultanabad, and Kermān.

The mineral deposits of Persia are considerable, but great distances from shipping ports or markets, want of good roads, and in many parts scarcity of fuel and water, have prevented any development on a large scale. Mines of lead and copper exist in nearly all the provinces, and have been worked from ancient times, but there are many considerable deposits yet untouched. Some of the lead ores are argentiferous, but the precious metal is not extracted. Tin ore has been found in Azerbaijan, antimony, nickel, cobalt, in the desert region near Yezd, zinc near Tehrān, manganese and borax near Kermān, and there are enormous deposits of rich iron ore in several places, iron ochre is obtained on some islands in the Persian Gulf, principally at Hormuz, and coal of good quality near Tehrān, great seams of the latter in South Eastern Persia are not worked. Salt pits are abundant. A naphtha-bearing zone extends along the western frontier from Kurdistan to the Persian Gulf, and traces of the oil have also been discovered in Northern Persia near Resht, a concession for working the former was granted to a British subject in June, 1901, and boring operations undertaken in 1902 and 1903 having proved the existence of oil, large works have been erected and pipes are being laid from the wells to Muhamrah the nearest Persian Gulf port. The turquoise has been mined near Nishāpūr from an early age. The total revenues to the Government under the head of royalties and rents from mines are less than 16,000*l* per annum.

### Commerce

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran, Hamadan, and Isfahān, the principal ports, Bender Abbas, Lūnah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Enzeli, Meshed, Sar, and Bender Gex on the Caspian. On March 21, 1899, the Government abolished the farm system in Azerbaijan and Kermānshāh, and one year later in all other provinces, establishing at the same time a uniform duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports and exports. However, the districts of Muhamrah (with imports and exports valued at about 800,000*l* per annum), of the Karūn River and of Kurdistan on the western frontier, that of Sistan on the eastern frontier, and some of the smaller ports on the Persian Gulf, were then not interfered with, and the greater part of the Persian Gulf pearl trade also escaped the authorities until the following year.

The commercial treaty with Great Britain made in 1857 provided for the 'most favoured nation treatment.' In October, 1901, a treaty between Persia and Russia was concluded, fixing a new tariff, but this treaty expressly reserved 'the most favoured nation treatment for the countries already enjoying it. The treaty was ratified in December, 1902, and the new tariff came into force February 14, 1903. A few days before, a new treaty (ratified in May) was made with Great Britain, under which the duties levied on British imports will be the same as on Russian imports.

According to the statistics published by the Minister of Customs the values of the imports and exports for the four years 1908-12 were as follows —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1908-09	7,449,881	6,554,240	1910-11	9,890,153	7,568,532
1909-10	8,248,545	7,689,519	1911-12	11,494,169	8,415,094

The following table shows (in thousands of krāns) the values of the chief imports into, and exports from, Persia in 1910-11 and 1911-12 —

Imports	1910-11		Exports	1910-11	
	1900 Krāns	1900 Krāns		1900 Krāns	1900 Krāns
Oilseeds	129,078	178,764	Fruits	52,507	57,799
Sugar	131,806	135,016	Woolen carpets	45,183	43,571
Tin	24,822	33,048	Cotton	50,850	73,943
Gold and silver bars	42,467	72,123	Fish	5,831	6,788
Do. coined	11,627		Rice	28,310	24,778
Petroleum	6,906	8,889	Gold and silver coined	53,065	37,645
Yarn	11,145	14,584	Opium	11,939	10,805
Flour	5,826	15,277	Wool	12,170	22,500
Woolens	14,358	19,392	Skirts	10,483	11,628
Indigo and cochineal	3,833	8,064	Cocoons	18,297	17,863
Haberdasheries	5,435	6,967	Wool	15,125	15,975
Rice	3,585	8,610	Animals	7,417	9,747
Spices	4,310	8,217	Silk stuffs	4,624	6,254
Wool	2,378	3,761	Cottons	2,378	76,922
Animals	1,345	1,304	Hides	6,224	6,776
Matches	3,418	3,629	Silk	1,304	1,111
Silks	6,059	6,576	Wheat and barley	9,069	18,687
Tin, zinc and lead	969	1,854	Pearls	4,811	2,930
Tobacco	2,079	2,569	Woolens	1,509	1,991
Copper and nickel	5,557	6,435	Drugs	3,625	1,818
Iron and steel	2,049	3,754	Timber	970	992
Manufactured iron & steel	5,465	8,963	Tobacco	2,879	1,864
Timber	2,030	2,318	Dyes	1,463	1,547
Eggs of silkworm	2,687	2,401	Eggs	1,790	1,632
Wheat and barley	1,464	3,913			
Alcohol, Wine and Beer	—	1,291			

In the years ending March 20, 1911 and 1912, the distribution of the trade of Persia was mainly as follows —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£
Afghanistan	82,512	118,144	49,236	64,782
Germany	279,549	332,592	41,770	96,607
Austria-Hungary	216,956	180,739	978	1,604
Belgium	162,126	198,954	9,28	13,491
China	5,068	11,760	44,740	121,480
United States	5,848	14,090	100,804	122,120
British Empire	2,793,808	4,414,079	748,267	1,107,407
France and Colonies	273,476	229,798	262,099	81,818
Italy	56,687	43,046	79,499	207,653
Netherlands and Colonies	30,260	39,638	163	6,177
Russia	4,391,164	5,245,905	5,244,533	5,663,896
Switzerland	24,876	16,083	325	414
Turkey	865,363	428,316	606,084	727,071
Moscow	3,676	2,716	4,318	8,848
Oman	47,513	27,016	95,601	119,687

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bender Abbas, Muhammah, and several smaller ports was in 1910-11, 1,443,588 tons (1,151,822 British), in 1911-12, 1,647,314 tons (1,309,119 British). At Caspian ports in 1910-11, 518,431 tons, all Russian; in 1911-12, 825,966 tons, all Russian.

There are trade routes through Trebizond, through Reht and Meshed

to Russia, through Khorassan and Sistan to Afghanistan and India, and through Kermanshah to Baghdad

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Persia to U K	£ 696	£ 450	£ 298	£ 443	£ 878
Exports to Persia from U K	690	477	351	744	828

### Money and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of a State Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, with the title "The Imperial Bank of Persia," and incorporated by Royal Charter granted by H M the late Queen, and dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part was remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 32-34. In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December, 1894, to 650,000*l*. The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank notes—not exceeding 600,000*l* without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes is on the basis of the silver *krân*. In virtue of one of the articles of the concession the cash reserve for the first two years was 50 per cent, and afterwards 33 per cent. The bank had the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines, not already conceded. It started business in Persia in October, 1889, in April, 1890, took over the Persian business of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (London), which had established branches and agencies in Persia in the summer of 1888, and now has branches at Tabriz, Resht, Kazvin, Meshed, Isfahan, Yazd, Shiraz, Kerman, Hamadan, Sistan, Kermanshah, Bushire, Muhamrah, Abvaz, Sultanabad, and Bombay, and agencies at several other towns. The mining rights were ceded to the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation, Limited, which was formed in April, 1890, and went into liquidation in January, 1894. There is also established at Teheran the Russian 'Banque d'Escompte,' formerly 'Banque des Prêts de Perse' (which is connected with the Russian State Bank and floated the loans of 1900 and 1902 to Persia), and a highly paid official permanently resides at Teheran as Russian 'Financial Agent in Persia.' A concession for a National Bank was signed, February 6, 1907. The capital of this bank will be 15,000,000 *tomans*. It will have the right to issue notes after the Imperial Bank a right has expired. It has not yet (January, 1913) been established. In July, 1907 a concession was granted for a German Bank for a period of 30 years. The capital is fixed at 200,000*l*. It has not yet (January, 1913) been established.

### Communications.

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abdul-azim (six miles) was opened in July, 1888, and is in the hands of a Belgian company, 'Société des chemins de fer et tramways de Perse.' The river Kärün at the head of the



Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwáz, and Messrs. Lynch Brothers are running a steamer on it once a fortnight, with a subsidy from the British Government.

Until 1903 the only carriageable roads in Persia were Teherán Kom and Teherán-Resht, the former 81 miles, the latter about 230 miles, and on both mails and travellers were conveyed by carts. Since then good roads have been made from Tabriz to Julfa (Russian frontier), Kazvin to Hamadán, Meshed to Askabad, Kom to Sultanabad, and others. Mails and passengers are now conveyed by carts on them and some other roads, but the latter, only slightly improved and being practically as nature made them, are somewhat difficult for wheeled traffic. A concession for the construction of a cart road with the option of changing it later for a "chaussée," or macadamized road, from Kazvin to Enzeli on the Caspian was granted to a Russian firm in 1893, and the Russian Government having aided with capital and guarantee, construction was begun in 1897 and the road opened for traffic in August, 1899. The concession includes the road from Kazvin to Teherán, which has been open for wheeled traffic since 1880, and a branch from Kazvin to Hamadán. All these are in good working order now.

In 1898 Messrs. Lynch took over a concession granted to a Persian subject for a caravan road between Ahwáz and Ispahan, with rights of levying tolls, and opened the road for traffic in the autumn of 1900. In 1903 Messrs. Lynch acquired the concessionary rights of the Imperial Bank of Persia for the roads Teherán Kom Ispahan, Kom Muhamrah, and formed the "Persian Road and Transport Company," which started construction on the Kom Ispahan section in the summer of 1904.

In virtue of another concession a Russian company has constructed a carriageable road from Julfa (Perso-Russian frontier) to Tabriz, with a view of extending it to Kazvin.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of 6,312 miles of line, with 10,754 miles of wire, and 131 stations.

(a) 1,706 miles of line with 5,318 miles of wire are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia,' a British Government department, established in virtue of a number of conventions from 1843 to 1901 between the British and Persian Governments. The last convention was for the construction and working by the British Government of a three wire line from Kashan to British Beluchistan via Yazd, Kerman, and Bam. Telegraphic communication with India was effected in May, 1904. (b) 457 miles of line with three wires, 1,871 miles of wire between Teherán and Julfa on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited, according to its concession of 1868. (c) About 3,600 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff.

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877. Under it mails are regularly conveyed to and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a service twice a week to and from Europe via Resht or Tabriz and Tiflis (letters to be marked 'via Russia') and a weekly service to India via Bushire. There are 318 post offices. In 1902 the post office was joined to the Customs Department worked by Belgian officials. In August, 1900, posts and telegraphs were placed in charge of a Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who is a member of the Cabinet, but as to the number of letters, postcards, parcels, &c., conveyed, and telegrams transmitted, very few statistics are obtainable. During the year 1911-12, 354,894,999 letters, post-cards and newspapers, of which 2,926,300 were registered, were delivered in Persia, and there were 229,009 parcels delivered from Europe via Russia.

## Money, Weights, and Measures

The monetary unit is the *krân*, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 *nakhods* (88 grains), then reduced to 26 *nakhods* (77 grains), now weighing only 24 *nakhods* (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent., it was then fixed at 90 but occasionally coins with only 89½ have been turned out from the Mint. In 1874 a *krân* had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1. The value of a *krân* is at present (January, 1912) about 4½d., a 1l bill on London being worth 56 *krâns*.

The coins in circulation, with their values calculated at exchange 1l = 50 *krâns*, are —

Copper		Silver	
<i>Pał</i>	0 12d	Five <i>Shâhts</i> = 10 <i>Pał</i> = ½ <i>Krân</i>	1 20d
<i>Shâht</i> = 2 <i>Pał</i>	0 24d	Ten <i>Shâhts</i> = ½ <i>Krân</i>	2 40d
Two <i>Shâhts</i> = 4 <i>Pał</i>	0 48d	One <i>Krân</i> = 20 <i>Shâhts</i>	4 80d
Four <i>Shâhts</i> = (1 <i>Abdast</i> )	0 96d	Two <i>Krâns</i>	9 60d
		Five <i>Krâns</i>	2s 0 00d

In consequence of an excess of coinage by a former mint master the copper money greatly depreciated in value since 1896 and was circulating at less than its price of copper, viz 80 to 83 copper shahis (weighing about ½ lb) to one silver *krân* (4½d). The Government then decided to introduce a nickel coinage instead, great quantities of five and ten centimes pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, and of the nominal value of ½ and 1 *krân*, were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the Autumn of 1900, the copper coinage being withdrawn, and of these nickel pieces nearly five million *krâns* face value are now (January 1911) in circulation.

Gold coins are ½ *Toman*, ¼ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2 5 and 10 *Tomans*, but they are not in circulation as current money, because of their ever varying value in *Krâns* (silver) and no coins of the higher values have been struck for some years. A *Toman* in silver is the equivalent of 10 *Krâns* (now worth 3s 4d), but a gold *Toman* has a value of 22 *Krâns* (7s 4d).

Accounts are reckoned in *dinârs*, an imaginary coin, the ten thousandth part of a *toman* of ten *krâns*. A *krân* therefore = 1,000 *dinârs*, one *shâht* = 50 *dinârs*.

The unit of weight is the *miskâl* (71 grains), subdivided into 24 *nakhods* (2 96 grains) of 4 gandum (74 grain) each. Sixteen *miskâls* make a *sir*, and 5 *sir* make an *abbâssi*, also called *wakkah*, *kervânkeh*. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called *batman* or *man*. The *mans* most frequently in use are —

<i>Man-i-Tabrîz</i> = 8 <i>Abdasts</i>	= 640 <i>Miskâls</i> = 6 49 lbs.
<i>Man-i-Nah Abdast</i> = 9 <i>Abdasts</i>	= 720 " = 7 30 "
<i>Man-i-Kahmah</i> (the old <i>man</i> )	= 1,000 " = 10 14 "
<i>Man-i-Shâh</i> = 2 <i>Tabrîz Mans</i>	= 1,280 " = 12 98 "
<i>Man-i-Ray</i> = 4 "	= 2,560 " = 25 76 "
<i>Man-i-Bender Abdast</i>	= 840 " = 8 52 "
<i>Man-i-Hâshemi</i> = 16 <i>Mans</i> of 720 "	= 116 80 "
Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by <i>Kâsredr</i> = 100 <i>Tabrîz Mans</i> = 619 142,,	

The unit of measure is the *zar* or *gaz*, of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40 95 inches; another, used in *Azerbâijân*,

equals 44.09 inches. A farsakh theoretically = 4,000 zar of 40.98 inches = 8.87 miles. Some calculate the farsakh at 6,000 zar of 44.09 inches = 4.17 miles.

The measure of surface is jerib = 1,000 to 1,066 square zar of 40.98 inches = 1,394 to 1,579 square yards.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* — Mirza Mehdi Khan Mushir el Mulk.

*Councillor* — Mirza Abdul Ghaffar Khan

*First Secretary* — Mohamed Ali Khan Ebtisam Homayoun

*Third Secretary* — Mirza Gholam Ali Khan Ardalan

*Consul General* — H. S. Foster

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA

*Teheran Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General* — Sir W. B. Townley K. C. M. G. (1912)

*Councillor* — C. Alban Young, M. V. O.

*Secretaries* — W. Garnett and Sir Coleridge A. F. Kennard, Bart.

*Military Attaché* — Captain William Fordham

There are Consular representatives at Teheran, Tabriz (C.), Resht, Bushire (C. G.), Bunder Abbas, Meshed (C. G.), Isfahan (C. G.), Sistan, Kerman, Mahanrah, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Hamadan (native agency), Yazd, Ahwaz, Turbat-i-Haidari, Sultanabad.

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## PERU

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ)

## Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821, but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. According to the Constitution proclaimed on November 10, 1860, the legislative power is vested in a Senate (52 members) and a House of Representatives, (116 members) the latter composed of deputies of the provinces, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15 000 and the former of representatives in the proportion of four senators for each department which has more than eight provinces, three for each department which has less than eight provinces and more than four, two for each department which has less than five and more than one, one for a department having only one province, and one for the littoral province of Callao. Senators must have an income of 1,000 soles (100L.) a year, or belong to a scientific profession and deputies 500 soles (50L.) a year, or belong to a scientific profession. Both senators and deputies are elected by a direct vote. Every two years one-third of the members of each chamber, as decided by lot, retire. Congress meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 days only. It may be summoned as often as necessary, but no extraordinary session may last more than 45 days.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, elected for 4 years and not re-eligible till after another 4 years. He receives 30,000 soles (3,000L.) a year and 18,000 soles (1,800L.) for expenses. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for four years. The Vice-Presidents receive no salary as such. The President and Vice Presidents are elected by direct vote.

*President of the Republic.*—Señor Guillermo Billinghurst, installed September 24, 1912 until 1916

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of six ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War and Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, with Worship and Instruction, Finance and Public Works. Each minister receives 6,000 soles (600L.) a year. None of the President's acts has any value without the signature of a minister.

The departments are divided into provinces (95 in all), and these are subdivided into districts (801 in all). Each department is administered by a Prefect, and each province by a Sub Prefect. Municipal councillors are elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible.

## Area and Population.

There has been no enumeration of the population in recent years. The census returns of 1876 put the number of inhabitants at 2,660,881, of whom about 15·8 per cent. were white, 1·8 per cent. negroes, 57·6 per cent. Indian, 24·8 per cent. mestizos (Cholos and Zambos), and 1·2 per cent. Asiatic, chiefly Chinese. An estimate in 1908 gives the population in that year as 4,590,000. The population of the capital, Lima, according to the municipal

census of 1908, is 140,884, Callao 81,000, Arequipa 35,000 to 40,000, Cuzco 10,000 to 15,000, Iquitos district 12,000, Ayacucho 14,348, Huara 7,446, Huacho 6,288.

The Republic (including Tacna) is divided into 18 departments and 2 provinces (Callao and Moquegua), the areas of which, according to estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society, are given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 (the latest official one) and an estimate for 1896. The estimate, however, is not to be accepted as satisfactory, grave doubts being entertained whether the population is increasing. The Peruvian Government are of opinion that the population is under 3,000,000, the London Stock Exchange has taken 4,000,000 as a basis for computation —

Departments	Area English square miles	Population		Pop per square mile, 1896
		1876	1896	
Piura	16,325	135,615	313,909	12.7
Cajamarca	12,338	212,743	442,422	35.2
Amazonas	18,943	34,294	70,676	5.0
Loreto	233,405	61,905	100,595	0.4
Libertad	10,306	147,896	250,631	24.5
Ancocha	16,562	234,880	428,703	25.9
Lima <sup>1</sup>	13,310	235,600	298,106	22.4
Callao <sup>2</sup>	14	34,492	48,116	3457.0
Huancavelica	9,261	103,069	222,796	24.2
Huancayo	14,024	78,991	145,509	10.3
Junin	23,847	209,758	394,393	16.9
Ica	8,718	60,255	90,962	10.4
Ayacucho	16,185	142,215	302,469	18.6
Cuzco	156,310	248,032	438,646	2.8
Puno	41,198	259,449	557,846	13.0
Arequipa	31,947	157,046	229,007	10.4
Moquegua <sup>2</sup>	5,649	28,785	42,804	7.7
Apartzaco	8,187	118,525	177,337	20.4
Lambayeque	4,614	66,788	124,091	26.9
Tacna	12,590	36,609	50,449	4.0
Total	695,723	2,566,681	4,609,999	6.6

<sup>1</sup> Province of Lima, pop. (1896) 179,927. <sup>2</sup> Callao and Moquegua are provinces, not departments.

In 1912 a new political and geographical department was created—Madre de Dios.

There are, besides, many uncivilized Indians, but their numbers are absolutely unknown. The Peruvian Government encourages immigration of properly qualified persons, but would be settlers entirely destitute of capital are mentioned as undesirable.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapacá. The Chileans have also, under the treaty signed in 1883 and ratified in 1884, occupied the provinces of Tacna and Arica since 1883. A popular vote should in 1894 have decided to which country they are to belong, but owing to the failure of negotiations for arriving at a *modus vivendi*, the decision was deferred. In 1913, however, an agreement between the two countries was accepted, and a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed.

As to the boundary dispute with Bolivia an arrangement has been come to by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru. The frontier line

between them was fixed from the mouth of the Heath to that of the Yaverija. Those with Colombia and Ecuador were referred to the King of Spain. The question at issue concerned the possession of over 100,000 square miles of land rich in rubber timber, and probably gold lying about the head waters of the Amazon. The King, on the evident unwillingness of Ecuador to decide the dispute by arbitration, renounced his functions as arbitrator in November, 1910. The United States then intervened, and hostilities were for the moment averted by the agreement of the disputants to accept the mediation of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. A definite arrangement has been made with Brazil as to boundary, favourable, on the whole, to Peru.

The region north of the Marañon from the Pongo de Manseriche is claimed by Ecuador and Colombia and Peru. This region formed in the Spanish Colonial days the Comandancia de Maynas, and was allocated to the Virreynato of Santa Fé, then to the Audiencia of Quito, and for religious and ecclesiastical purposes subject to the Archbishop of Lima. It has been occupied by Peru since 1840.

### Religion

There is a Roman Catholic archbishopric (Lima, dating from 1545), 8 suffragan bishoprics and 3 Apostolic Prefectures. By the terms of the Constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the State. But practically there is a certain amount of tolerance there being Anglican churches and missionary schools in Callao, Lima, Arequipa, and Cuzco. The churches and convents are the property of the State. The State pays 16,000l. annually for the purposes of public worship, including 300l. for missions, (though this sum has not been paid since 1907). In 1897 an Act was passed enabling non-Catholics to contract civil marriages. In 1903 an Act was passed giving still greater facilities for the marriage of non Catholics.

### Instruction, Justice

Elementary education is by law compulsory for both sexes, but the law is not enforced. It is free in the public schools that are maintained by the municipalities. In 1911, there were in Peru 2 152 primary schools with an attendance of 146,400, the number of children who ought to have attended was 407,987. There were 2,750 teachers. There were (1912) 27 colleges in the republic, with 4 674 pupils. For elementary education (1912) 245,810l. were appropriated, and for secondary education 80,523l. High schools are maintained by the Government in the capitals of the departments, the pupils paying a moderate fee. There is in Lima a central university, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' founded by Charles V in 1551, it has faculties of jurisprudence, literature, medicine, political science, and theology. There are also universities at Arequipa, Cuzco, and Trujillo. Lima possesses a school of mines and civil engineering, created in 1874, with good collections and laboratories, a national agricultural school, and a school of arts and trades recently established. There are in the capital and in some of the principal towns private high schools under the direction of English, German, and Italian staffs. There is also a military and a naval school. Lima has also a public library, besides that of the university and school of mines.

Justice is administered in the Supreme Court at Lima composed of 11 judges and 2 fiscal, and in Superior and Minor Courts at Lima and 8 other judicial districts. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by Congress

from lists of names presented by the Government, those of the Superior Courts and of the Minor Courts are chosen by the Government from lists of names presented by the Supreme and Superior Courts, respectively

### Finance

For the collection of the dues on alcohol, opium, tobacco, and stamps, a contract was made in 1900 with a syndicate formed for the purpose (Compañía Nacional de Recaudación). The syndicate retains 60,000% for expenses of collection, and also 8 per cent. of the profits, and hands over the remaining 94 per cent. to the Government. The contract with the Company expired December 31, 1911. In March, 1912, negotiations were entered on with a new company, the contract with the old company remaining in force until its functions are taken over by the new organisation. The old company collected 1,623,433% in 1911.

In 1896 salt was declared to be a Government monopoly, the proceeds from which were to be devoted exclusively to the ransom of Tacna and Arica, but the money thus obtained has been, and is to be henceforth, used for the guarantee of loans raised by the Government. The administration of this branch of revenue has also been farmed to a company (Compañía Salinera Nacional). This company collected 181,630%.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (ended May 31) were as follows in soles (10 soles = 1%)

	1909	1910	1911	1912 <sup>1</sup>	1913 <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	8,046,386	2,795,775	3,892,115	5,209,337	5,209,337
Expenditure	3,749,990	2,685,822	3,378,647	2,679,924	2,679,924

<sup>1</sup> Estimate identical for 2 years.

The foreign debt of Peru was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872, amounting to 31,579,080%. In 1889 the debt, including arrears of interest, amounted to 22,998,651%. In January, 1890, by the final ratification of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, Peru was released of all responsibility for the two loans, and the bondholders had ceded to them all the State railways, and certain rights over guano deposits, mines, and lands in Peru for 66 years.

The terms of this contract were not carried out either by the Government or the Peruvian Corporation, and after long negotiations the agreement of April 2, 1907, was signed. The Peruvian Corporation is a foreign company with headquarters in London, formed in 1890 to take over one half of the then existing Peruvian foreign debt of some 42,000,000%. Under it, the obligations created on either side by the contract of 1890 are annulled, certain matters being, however, reserved for arbitration or for future contracts. The Government is to pay the Corporation annually for 80 years the sum of 80,000% in monthly instalments, beginning in July, 1907. The Corporation will proceed with the work of railway construction, taking in hand the continuation of the Oroya-Huancayo and Sicuan-Cusco lines, and apparently the construction of the Yonan Chiletta line (not yet begun). It will repay to Government the sums it has received on account of these lines, and will take over the Government contracts and liabilities for work on the Huarí-Huancayo and Chicla-Cusco lines. The Corporation lease is to be extended by 17 years, during which the Government will receive 50 per cent. of the net receipts (the service of railway obligations up to 6,000,000% being deducted), and the rates of the taxation of the Corporation railways are fixed for 80 years. The Mollendo port works, the Chura canal, the Cerro de Pasco mines, and debt of 250,000% due to Chile are the chief subjects reserved.

The Government extended the contract with the Peruvian Corporation for 10 years from September 11, 1911.

The Foreign debt of Peru is stated to amount to 5,353,782%, of which 2,160,000% represents the capitalised value of annuities of 80,000% and the



remainder the debt for wharves and docks, 80,000*l.*, and loans of 1905 and 1906 amounting to 900,000*l.* at 6 per cent. interest. The internal liabilities of Peru consist of a debt amounting to 2,868,645*l.* at 1 per cent. interest, and a non interest-bearing debt of 471,855*l.* In 1912 it was estimated the Government owed tradesmen and merchants in Lima approximately 2,500,000*l.*

### Defence

Military service in Peru is compulsory and universal. The terms are 3 years in the active army (4 in the cavalry), 7 years (or 6) in the first reserve, 5 in the second reserve, and 15 years in the National Guard. In peace, the army consists of 5 battalions, 7 squadrons, 6 batteries, &c. Total establishment about 6,500 of all ranks. The infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, model of 1891, and the cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The country is divided into five military districts. Total strength of police force, 5,408 (2,413 civil guards, 1,900 mounted police, 1,905 foot police).

The Peruvian navy now consists of 6 vessels the *Lima*, a cruiser of 1,700 tons displacement, which has been re-boilered and is to be re-armed, the *Iquitos*, transport (used also as a training ship for boys), the *Chalaco*, a small steamer used as transport or dispatch boat. Two cruisers, the *Abasco* and the *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons and 24 knots speed were launched at Barrow in April 1906. In 1911 the old French armoured cruiser *Dupuy de Lôme* was purchased, and renamed *Alfonso de Ugarde*. She is of 6,400 tons displacement, armament, 2 7 6 inch, 6 6 4 inch, armour 4 inches. The horse power is 13,000 and in 1904 when the ship was re-boilered she made 22 knots speed.

### Agriculture and Industry

The chief agricultural productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and sugar. For the extension of cotton-growing, irrigation works are in progress. The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Perené and Paucartambo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonising work. Coffee is also grown in the Huanuco district. The concession to the Corporation comprises about 2,750,000 acres, but the labour and transport difficulties in the tropical forest region are serious, much less than half the area conceded for colonisation is as yet occupied. The sugar industry is carried on chiefly in the coast region. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation is about 200,000 acres, of which about half is planted with cane. In 1911 123,786 tons were exported. Cocoa cultivation is extending about 300,000 cocoa trees having been recently planted in the Perené region. Rice is extensively grown, the annual production being about 30,000 tons. There are about 20 rice mills in the country. Tobacco, wines and spirits, wheat, olives, ramie, and maize, are also produced. In 1909 the Government created a tobacco monopoly for the manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco. Total annual output about 2,300,000 pounds. Silk culture is being tried in the coast region. The most important coca growing district is in the province of Otasco in the department of La Libertad, where there are several coca estates. Cocaine is manufactured in Lima, Otisco, and several other towns. Besides, there are in the country dyes, cinchona, and other medicinal plants. There is a large export of alpaca, sheep, and llama wool. Thousands of square miles of healthy and fertile land of unsurpassed beauty on the eastern slopes of the Andes are available for colonisation, and no doubt will soon be opened up. Rubber is collected in large quantities and shipped down the Amazon from Iquitos.

The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Paballon de Pica, which had been delivered over to the Peruvian Corporation, reverted to the Chilean Government on February 2, 1901, they contained 40 or 50 thousand tons of guano, but those on the island of Lobos de Afuera, and at some places on the coast, still remain in possession of the Corporation. In 1910 the Corporation exported 61,575 tons, in 1911, 69,587 tons.

The mineral resources of Peru comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, iron, quicksilver, cobalt, bismuth, molybdenum, vanadium, borax, coal, salt, sulphur, and petroleum, besides gypsum, kaolin, ochre, and other valuable earths. Gold, silver, and copper are worked chiefly in the Cerro de Pasco region. The most active mining companies are American, but Peruvian, English, and Franco-Peruvian companies are also at work. The mineral output for 1910 amounted to the value of 3,378,212<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. For 1910 the gold output was valued at 86,612<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Value of metal exports in 1911, 1,860 189<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

There are over 1,000 looms employed in cotton factories consuming 1,600,000 kilos of cotton and turning out about 15 million yards of cloth annually.

### Commerce

The value of the trade of Peru in 5 years (exclusive of Department of Loreto) has been as follows (10 soles = 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	£ 5,614,787	£ 5,225,635	£ 4,353,330	£ 4,631,280	£ 5,371,368
Exports	£ 6,747,782	£ 5,375,712	£ 6,184,870	£ 6,408,38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	£ 7,432,937

The values of the total exports of the principal articles from Peru in 1910 and 1911 are shown by the following table —

Articles	1910	1911	Articles	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Coca	19,768	55,000	Minerals	6,868,661	1,067,709
Cocaine	87,215	78,291	Petroleum	114,049	288,077
Coffee	22,378	49,408	Rice	44,889	30,101
Cotton	956,407	999,463	Rubber	1,334,851	623,044
Guano	176,498	270,523	Sugar	1,243,451	1,416,566
Hats Panama	117,500	173,063	Wool	460,835	363,940
Hides and skins	88,300	104,808			

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows (10 soles = 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,678,701	1,719,831	2,446,834	2,306,640
Germany	780,710	940,306	843,176	842,307
U.S.American	779,432	1,166,003	1,974,865	2,007,589
France	463,903	289,530	760,113	800,473
Chile	181,188	76,769	906,508	1,274,083
Italy	167,790	199,450	1,007	—
Belgium	240,505	338,083	108,837	99,323
Australasia	11,239	8,767	2,014	—

Maritime custom receipts in 1911 amounted to 2,221,660<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

Under the treaty of 1850 there is reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Peru.

Total trade between Peru and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years —

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Peru to United Kingdom	£ 2 990	£ 3 043	£ 3 638	£ 3 150	£ 3,298
Exports to Peru to United Kingdom	£ 1 337	£ 1 380	£ 1 315	£ 1,392	£ 1 474

### Shipping and Navigation.

At Callao there entered, in the foreign trade, in 1911, 762 vessels of 1,574,213 tons, and cleared 575 of 1,373 372 tons. The following steamship lines trade to Peruvian ports — Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Compañia Sud Americana de Vapores, Lamport and Holt Line, Gulf Line, Merchants Line (the New York and Pacific Steamship Company), Kosmos Line, Boland Line, Toyo Kisen Kaisha (the Oriental Steamship Company), Lee Chai Line, Barber and Co., Inc. Line, Hamburg Amerika Line, Compañia Peruana de Vapores y Dique del Callao (Peruvian Steamship and Dock Company of Callao). Since 1886, foreign sailing vessels may not engage in Peruvian coasting trade, but foreign steamers, with special authorisation, may.

The merchant navy of Peru in 1911 consisted of 11 steamers of 12,673 tons, and 60 sailing vessels (over 50 tons) of 31 454 tons.

### Internal Communications

Good roads and bridges are required all over the country, and great efforts are being made for their construction. There is a carriage road from Rimani to Cusco, 90 miles.

In 1911 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 1,656 miles, of which 1,120 miles was worked by the Peruvian Corporation. The Peruvian Corporation owns and operates the Central Railway of Peru, the Southern Railway of Peru, the Guayaquil La Paz Railway, the Trujillo Railway, the Paita Railway, the Pacasmayo Railway, the Pisco and Ica Railway, the Lake Titicaca steamers, and the River Desaguadero Navigation. It also operates for the Government the section of the Chimbote Recuay Railway from Chimbote to Tablonces. On May 22 1911, the Peruvian Corporation leased for a term of 30 years, from June 30, 1911, the Ilo-Moquegua Railway, which runs for about 60 miles through an agricultural district, together with its rolling stock and the mole at Ilo, the Corporation having the option of terminating the lease at the end of the first twenty years. In consideration of this lease the Corporation is to spend about 10,000 on the water surface at Ilo and to supply the inhabitants of Ilo with water at an improved rate. The capital outlay by the Corporation is to bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum and is to be amortised from the net receipts of the mole and railway. The gauge of the railways is 4ft. 8½in. except that of the Chimbote and Trujillo line which is 3ft. Electric railways connect Lima with Chorrillos and with Callao. The Peruvian Corporation is building a breakwater at Mollendo.

There were 226 telegraph offices (576 belonging to the State) in 1911. The length of State telegraph lines in 1911 was 2,500 miles, and of wire, 7,794 miles. Miles under construction (1911) 225. Still to be built, 1,072

miles Number of telegrams (1911) 1,678,857 Three submarine telegraph cables connect Peru and Chile, and one connects Peru and the Republic to the north A telephone system has a network of 3,000 miles Wireless telegraph lines between Iquitos and Masisa, and between Iquitos and Puerto Bermudez were inaugurated July 8, 1908 In 1912 wireless offices at Callao and Lima were opened Total length of telephone wire (1911), 10,500 miles

In 1911 there were 1,057 post offices, letters and packets transmitted, 28,621,788

### Money and Credit

A decree was issued by the President of the Republic on January 10, 1898, to give effect to the law of December 29, 1897, establishing a gold currency By Act of December 14, 1901, gold became the only standard The national gold coin, the *libra*, is of the same standard and weight as the pound sterling, which is also legal tender, 10 soles = 1/2 sterling Silver is legal tender up to 100 soles Peru has no paper currency of any kind, and the use of cheques on deposit accounts is very restricted

In 1911 the National Mint coined 42,246 Peruvian gold pounds and 62,444 five sol pieces The value of imported bullion in 1911 was 10,200 On September 16, 1912, the Government, in order to meet an increased demand for small coins, authorized the bank of the Republic to coin gold pieces of the value of one fifth of a Peruvian pound

In Peru the commercial banks are the Bank of Peru and London (Capital, 500,000) the Italian Bank, the International Bank of Peru, and the Banco Popular, the Caja de Depósitos y Consignaciones, the Banco Alemán Transatlántico, and the Caja de Ahorros de la Beneficencia de Lima, a Savings Bank with deposits amounting to over 200,000

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The gold coin is the *Libra*—the English sovereign. The coinage of gold 5 sol pieces (equivalent to half sovereigns) has been authorized. Silver coins are the *Sol* (10 soles = 1 libra),  $\frac{1}{2}$  sol,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sol,  $\frac{1}{8}$  sol,  $\frac{1}{16}$  sol. Bronze coins are 1 and 2 centavo pieces (100 centavos = 1 sol)

The Ounce	=	1 014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	=	1 014 lb „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101 44 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	=	25 86 „ „
„ { of wine or spirits	=	6 70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0 74 „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0 927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0 825 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, and is coming into general use, except for the customs tariff

### Diplomatic Representatives

#### 1 OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister* — Don Carlos G Candamo (resident in Paris).

*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General* (London). — Edward Lembecke

*Secretaries* — Ricardo E Lembecke and Enrique G Swayne

*Attaches*. — Pablo E. Caballero and Adolfo Perez Palacios.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, and other places

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU

*Envoy, Minister and Consul-General*—Charles Louis des Graz.

*Consul-General at Callao*.—L. J. Jerome

There are a Vice-Consul at Callao, a Consul at Iquitos. Vice-Consuls at Lima, Arequipa, Mollendo, Trujillo and Salaverry, Pírené and Chanchamayo districts, and a Consular Agent at Cerro de Pasco

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Peru

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## PORTUGAL.

(REPÚBLICA DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVE)

Portugal is an independent State since the twelfth century, until 1910 it was a monarchy. The last King was Manoel II of the house of Braganza-Coburg, born November 15, 1889, younger son of King Carlos I and Queen Mary Amélia, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans. Manoel II succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Prince Luiz Phillip, February 1, 1908. On October 5, 1910, the republic was proclaimed, after a short revolution, and a provisional government established. On August 20th, 1911, a new constitution was adopted. This provides that there shall be two Chambers. In the first, which is called the National Council, the members (164) shall be elected by direct suffrage for three years. The Second or Upper Chamber (71 members) shall be elected by all the Municipal Councils, and shall be renewable half at a time every three years.

The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers with a mandate for four years, but he cannot be re-elected. The President must be at least 35 years of age. He appoints Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. The President may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He is to receive a yearly salary of 2,600\$, with 1,300\$ for allowances, or a total of 3,900\$ yearly. The Constitution may be revised every ten years.

The Powers formally recognised the Republic on September 11, 1911.

*President of the Republic* — Dr. Manoel Arriaga (elected August 24, 1911)

The Cabinet, which was formed on January 8, 1913, is as follows —

*Premier and Minister of Finance* — Dr. Affonso Costa

*Minister of the Interior* — Senhor Rodrigo Rodrigues

*Minister of Justice* — Senhor Alvaro de Castro

*Minister of War* — Major Pereira Bastos

*Minister of Marine* — Senhor Freitas Ribeiro

*Minister for Foreign Affairs* — Senhor Antonio Macieira

*Minister of Public Works* — Senhor Antonio Maria da Silva

*Minister for the Colonies* — Senhor Almeida Ribeiro

## Area and Population

The Azores (3 districts) and Madeira (1 district), are regarded as an integral part of the Republic

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq miles	Population		Per sq mile 1911
		1900	1911	
Entre Minho e Douro — Vianna do Castelo Braga Porto	867	215,207	237,430	251.3
	1,040	257,169	323,481	310.4
	893	197,935	279,078	312.4
	2,790	1,170,311	1,359,559	419.5
Tras-os-Montes — Villa Real Bragança	1,650	242,196	245,687	148.8
	2,618	185,182	197,128	75.7
	4,168	427,378	442,815	107.7

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1910
		1900	1911	
<b>Beta —</b>				
Aveiro	1,065	803,180	896,943	264.7
Viseu	1,927	462,350	416,880	267.7
Coimbra	1,508	332,163	360,060	239.2
Guarda	2,116	261,680	271,816	128.6
Castello Branco	2,582	216,808	241,609	88.9
	9,208	1,815,894	1,928,484	164.6
<b>Estremadura —</b>				
Lisboa	1,817	238,765	302,558	181.2
Santarém	2,555	288,154	322,753	110.8
Lisbon	8,065	709,569	853,415	231.5
	6,837	1,231,418	1,428,726	177.6
<b>Alentejo —</b>				
Portalegre	2,406	154,481	141,778	51.7
Évora	2,856	128,062	144,307	44.8
Beja	8,968	163,612	192,460	41.3
	9,310	416,166	478,544	45.1
<b>Algarve (Faro)</b>	1,987	235,161	274,129	131.7
<b>Total Continent</b>	24,254	5,016,267	5,545,615	146.4
<b>Islands —</b>				
Azores	923	256,221	242,618	277.9
Madeira (Funchal)	314	160,574	169,777	479.5
<b>Total Islands</b>	1,236	406,86	412,890	329.2
<b>Grand total</b>	25,490	5,423,122	5,958,505	123.8

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1900 :—

Occupations, etc.	Total	Actually engaged in the various occupations			Depend- ents in household.	Domestic servants
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Agriculture	3,247,199	1,607,661	1,127,268	480,393	1,819,067	40,671
Fishing and hunting	52,598	31,474	19,708	1,766	31,945	79
Mining	10,181	4,837	4,014	823	5,753	63
Industry	1,084,203	455,296	319,903	135,393	570,437	8,480
Transport	161,964	66,564	31,941	4,463	112,653	1,968
Commerce	332,389	161,796	96,022	65,773	176,442	30,063
National defence	72,392	37,420	27,420	—	32,034	1,823
Administration	58,099	14,873	14,464	419	30,188	4,226
Liberal professions	96,180	25,156	28,875	2,077	44,136	15,378
Private income	90,657	20,497	12,000	8,497	26,370	11,790
Domestic occupation	91,182	66,304	7,292	56,912	24,900	12
Unproductive and un- classified	75,318	75,318	20,086	45,230	—	—
<b>Total</b>	5,423,122	3,466,806	1,756,244	690,561	2,670,066	108,974

In 1911 the population consisted of 2,827,461 males and 3,130,524 females, or 110 females to every hundred males. In 1900 the continental urban population was 1,627,476 or 82.4 per cent., and the rural 3,383,791 or 67.6 per cent.

In 1911 the foreign population of Portugal numbered 41,263

Distribution with respect to conjugal condition (15 years and upwards) in 1911 —

	Total	Males	Females
Unmarried	3,824,960	1,764,754	1,860,206
Married	1,968,159	981,687	1,006,472
Widowed	357,484	97,515	259,919
Separated	7,482	3,505	3,927
Total	5,957,985	3,827,461	3,130,524

The chief towns with their population in 1900 were Lisbon, 326,008, Oporto, 167,955, Braga, 24,202, Setúbal, 22,074, Funchal (Madeira), 20,844, Coimbra, 18,144, Ponta Delgada (Azores), 17,620, Évora, 16,020, Covilhã, 15,469, Elvas, 13,881, Tavira, 12,175, Portalegre, 11,820, Faro, 11,789, Angra (Azores), 10,788

#### MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Births, deaths, and marriages (including the Azores and Madeira) —

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1905	179,746	112,756	37,600
1906	182,920	125,248	36,485
1907	176,417	113,254	35,857
1908	177,231	116,430	34,135
1909	176,707	111,895	34,150

Of the births in 1907, 14,569, and of the deaths, 10,730 were in the islands. The total population at July 1 of that year being estimated at 5,668,954, the birth, death, and marriage rates were respectively of 31.12, 19.98 and 6.23 per 1,000 of the population. In 1907 the illegitimate births numbered 19,977, or 11.82 per 100 of total births.

The number of emigrants from Portugal were 38,223 in 1909, 39,515 in 1910, and 59,661 in 1911. Portuguese emigration is chiefly to Brazil and the United States.

#### Religion.

The Roman Catholic faith was the State religion, now all forms of worship are tolerated. Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, is divided into three ecclesiastical provinces, with their sees severally at Lisbon, Braga and Évora. Archbishop of Lisbon (Patriarch since 1716) has seven



suffragans, of whom only two are on the European mainland, while the Archbishop of Braga (the oldest see in Portugal) has five, and the Archbishop of Evora two. The Azores, Madeira, and the Portuguese colonial possessions of West Africa, continental and insular, with five episcopal sees, constitute part of the ecclesiastical provinces of Lisbon. In East Africa there is also the province of Mozambique. In Asia there is a province of Goa with four suffragan sees (Macao included).

The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. In 1900 the number of Protestants in Portugal was 4,481 and that of Jews 481. The Republican government has separated the Church from the State, and State payments for the maintenance and expenses of worship have now ceased. The conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28 1884, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. Notwithstanding, several establishments of this nature were formed in later years, they were suppressed by the provisional government, which enforced the law of 1834.

### Instruction.

Education in Portugal is of three kinds—primary, secondary, higher and special. Primary education is compulsory, and is rigorously enforced by a decree of the Provisional Government of March 29, 1911. In 1911 there were 7,120 elementary schools (6,320 public and 800 private), 32 secondary schools, the teachers for which are trained in the normal departments attached to the Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra. For higher education (which was re-organised in 1911) there are now 3 Universities, at Lisbon, Coimbra (founded 1290), and Oporto, which have various faculties. The Technical School at Lisbon provides instruction in engineering, chemistry, etc. There are also special colleges for music, art (Lisbon and Oporto), commercial schools, a military academy at Lisbon, and a naval school.

The number of pupils at the secondary schools in the session 1910-11 was 9,749, in 1911-12, 10,621. The number of students at the Universities in 1910-11 was 2,955, in 1911-12, 2,673. The number of students at the Schools of Fine Arts in 1910-11 was 894, in 1911-12, 963, and at the Military Academy in 1911-12, 352.

### Justice and Crime

The Republic is divided for judicial purposes into 193 comarcas, in every comarca there is a court of first instance. There are two courts of appeal (*Tribunais de Relação*) at Lisbon and Oporto, and a Supreme Court in Lisbon.

The number of persons convicted of crime in the year 1905 was 18,266 (8,743 females); 1906, 18,090 (8,841 females); 1907, 17,814 (8,582 females); 1908, 18,232 (8,822 females); 1909, 18,823 (4,068 females).

### Finance

The revenue (exclusive of loans) and expenditure, ordinary and extra ordinary, for six years were (milreis = 4s 6d. or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pound sterling) —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Milreis	Milreis		Milreis	Milreis
1906-07	66,943,000	66,386,000	1908-10	66,962,337	74,606,880
1907-08	71,039,000	77,137,000	1910-11	66,979,000	70,373,000
1908-09	70,180,000	76,374,000	1911-12	71,873,000	76,447,000

The following were the estimates for 1912-13 —

Revenue	Milreis	Expenditure	Milreis
Direct taxes	17,135,250	Public Debt	35,184,125
Registration and Stamps	8,163,000	Ministry of Finance	4,389,076
Indirect taxes	22,379,750	" Interior	5,967,979
Port dues	29,580	" Justice	1,258,409
National property	8,427,923	" War	10,222,156
Income on investments	5,968,506	" Marine	4,543,496
Revenue from, administration, &c.	10,425,587	" Colonies	859,082
		" Foreign Affairs	552,346
		" Public Works	10,639,075
		General Treasury of deposits	690,913
Total ordinary	72,429,898	Total ordinary	74,337,356
Extraordinary	8,185,050	Extraordinary	5,110,967
Grand Total	76,614,443 (17,012,249)	Grand Total	79,447,822 (17,875,047)

On September 31, 1912, the outstanding nominal debt of Portugal was as follows —

	Total outstanding	In possession of Government
	milreis	milreis
External 3 per cent	129,018,970	6,806,822
4 per cent. Municipal Loan	10,677,610	888,320
4½ per cent. Tobacco Loan	27,971,100	—
Total external	177,665,680	7,175,092
Internal 3 per cent. (consolidated)	564,996,076	236,262,788
3 per cent. (of 1905)	2,654,040	190
4 per cent.	3,418,697	24,647
4½ per cent.	28,818,190	4,060
5 per cent.	4,561,190	—
Total internal	591,448,103	236,291,675
Total	769,004,783	243,466,967

The floating debt on August 31, 1912, was 87,427,012 milreis.

## Defence

The Army of Portugal is a militia raised by conscription. It is in three categories, the active army, the reserve and the territorial army. All adult males are liable to be called out from the age of 17 to 45, but, practically, service only begins at the age of 20. 10 years are passed in the active army, 10 in the reserve, and 5 in the territorial army, which latter also includes surplus men from other categories. In the active army, recruits undergo from 15 to 20 weeks' preliminary training, according to the arm of the service; afterwards there is a fortnight's training during the annual mobilisation. The country is divided into 3 territorial districts, each supposed to produce a division. The active army consists of 35 regiments of 3 battalions, 11 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons, 8 field artillery regiments, comprising 63 batteries, 2 horn batteries, 2 horse batteries, 9 mountain batteries, 24 garrison batteries, and engineer units. Batteries have 4 guns.

The peace establishment of the active army has been fixed of late years at 20,000 men. There are about 2,500 officers, all told.

The reserve army is to consist of 35 regiments of infantry, 8 squadrons of cavalry, and 24 field batteries, with other units.

The territorial army has no cadres.

The Republican Guard, and the Fiscal Guard, are civil corps recruited from the army, the men of which can be employed in the field in war time. The Republican Guard is a military police, numbering about 5,000 men, of whom about 800 are mounted. The Fiscal Guard is a preventive service about 5,200 strong.

The arm of the Portuguese infantry is the Mauser Vergueiro, a magazine weapon, calibre 6.5 mm. The field artillery is being re-armed with 7.5 cm Schneider Canon guns.

With regard to overseas garrisons, 2 line regiments of infantry (of 2 battalions) are permanently stationed in the Azores, and 1 at Madeira. The latter has also a battalion of garrison artillery, and there are 2 in the Azores. Besides these troops, the Portuguese have a separate Colonial Army, partly European and partly Native, which garrisons their possessions on the West Coast of Africa, in Mozambique, India, &c. The force consists of about 650 officers (partly of the home army), about 2,600 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 7,000 natives, the Europeans being enlisted voluntarily, the natives compulsorily.

The military budget of Portugal for 1912-18 is 2,075,000.

The navy of Portugal comprises—1 old battleship, *Vasco da Gama*, (3,030 tons), 5 protected cruisers, *Almirante Reis* (4,253 tons), *São Gabriel* (1,840 tons), *Adamastor* (1,757 tons), and *República* (1,655 tons), a variety of old gunboats, 4 old torpedo boats, 4 transports, 3 training ships, the former royal yacht, 5 *de Olubro* (1,355 tons), 3 destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, 3 submarines, 1 steamer for torpedo and mine service.

The new programme contemplates 3 Dreadnoughts, 3 cruisers, 12 large destroyers, and 6 submarines.

In 1910 there were 420 naval officers, besides surgeons, engineers, &c., and 5,687 men.

## Production and Industry

Of the whole area of continental Portugal 26.2 per cent. is annually cultivated under cereals, pulse, pasture, etc., 3.5 per cent. is under vineyards, 3.9 per cent. under fruit trees, 17.3 per cent. under forest, 43.1 per cent. is waste. In Alentejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of waste lands, and it is ascertained that many hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are four modes of land tenure commonly in use—Peasant proprietorship, tenant farming, *métayage*, and *emphyteusis*. In the north half of Portugal, peasant proprietorship and *emphyteusis* prevail, where land is much subdivided and the 'petite culture' practised. In the south large properties and tenant farming are common. In the peculiar system called *foramento* or *emphyteusis* the contract arises whenever the owner of any real property transfers the *dominium utile* to another person who binds himself to pay to the owner a certain fixed rent called *foro* or *canon*. The landlord, retaining only the *dominium directum* of the land, parts with all his rights in the holding except that of receiving quit-rent, the right to distrain if the quit-rent be withheld, and the right of eviction if the *foro* be unpaid for more than five years. Subject to these rights of the landlord, the tenant is master of the holding, which he can cultivate, improve, exchange, or sell; but in case of sale the landlord has a right of pre-emption, compensated by a corresponding right in the tenant.

should the quit-rant be offered for sale. This system is very old—modifications having been introduced by the civil code in 1868.

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are —In the north, maize and oxen, in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats, in the central region, wheat and maize, and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large and increasing quantities. Olive oil, figs, tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. In 1909, 4,086 persons worked underground and 3 667 (including 899 females) worked at the mines above ground.

The quantity and value of the mineral produce in 1911 was —

Minerals	Metric Tons	Value at the Mines	Minerals	Metric Tons	Value at the Mines
		£			£
Antimony ore	—	—	Gold	—	538
Arsenic	837	7 883	Lead ore	—	—
Coal (anthracite)	10 610	5 837	Silver ore	3 637	21 483
Copper pyrites	10 427	3 235	Ore for Sulphur	273 062	157 879
Copper	811	—	Tin ore	86	12 960
Copper precipitate	3 958	100,472	Uranium	814	6,065
Lead	—	—	Wolfram	992	97 484
Iron	19 641	5 784			

Common salt, gypsum, lime, and marble are exported. In 1903 there were in force 490 concessions of mines, embracing an area of 75,528 acres. Of the concessions, 463 were of mines yielding metallic ores, 22 yielding coal, 4 coal and iron, 2 asphalt and phosphorite. In 1903 several tin mines in Bragança were transferred to a Belgian company.

The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1900 was 455,296.

Portugal has in 1910, 26,894 persons and 3,289 vessels of 39,408 tons engaged in fishing. The exports of sardines and tunny fish are considerable. The value of the fisheries in 1910 was 5,919 842 milreis, including sardines 2,843,778 milreis and tunny fish 322,696 milreis, besides whale fisheries in the Azores, 23,790 milreis, and cod fisheries, 446,018.

## Commerce

Imports for consumption and exports (exclusive of corn and bullion) for five years —

Years	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
1907	61,453,143	30,409,964
1908	67,247,956	28,377,119
1909	64,761,864	30,970,688
1910	69,504,843	35,794,073
1911	68,128,841	34,055,250

## Various classes of imports and exports (special trade) —

	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Living animals	Milreis 3,466,636	Milreis 2,031,516	Milreis 3,324,396	Milreis 3,464,844
Raw materials	50,267,314	33,486,244	3,344,349	7,140,220
Fertilisers	7,826,742	7,032,152	5,034,067	1,622,209
Food substances	10,063,032	12,950,429	19,188,298	19,645,840
Machinery &c.	5,566,517	7,977,473	166,443	123,086
Various manufactures	5,853,046	5,969,796	3,666,327	2,274,782
Packing	147,778	127,310	—	—
	69,360,943	68,126,841	35,724,072	34,066,250
Coin and bullion	616,764	964,416	618,516	417,843
Total	70,123,807 (15,777,811L.)	69,081,257 (15,345,689L.)	36,342,587 (8,175,957L.)	34,483,593 (7,723,362L.)

The exports of colonial produce through the ports of the Republic, not included in this table, amounted in 1911 to 13,823,398 milreis, the most important articles being cacao, 7,083,848 milreis, and rubber, 4,052,058 milreis.

## Values of the leading special imports and exports in 1901-11 —

Imports			Exports		
	1910	1911		1910	1911
Wheat	Milreis 4,653,306	Milreis 382,418	Wine	Milreis 12,416,928	Milreis 11,623,478
Cotton	5,658,472	6,104,997	Cork	3,696,711	3,493,207
Iron and steel, and manuf.	4,894,211	5,103,592	Manufactured	968,202	974,176
Cord	4,329,943	4,083,067	Cottons and yarn	2,046,218	1,134,587
Cashew	4,126,333	3,872,729	Fish, preserved	1,827,084	2,860,602
Cottons and Yarn	3,697,663	3,466,281	Fruits, vegetables	1,667,380	1,669,610
Industrial machinery	3,346,553	3,305,416	Timber	968,216	614,834
Sugar	2,337,396	2,873,928	Copper ore	842,214	868,867
Malta	864,918	807,437	Olive oil	210,697	548,787
Hides and skins	2,274,402	2,667,478	Fish fresh & cured	867,368	868,569
Rice	1,669,212	1,772,677	Hides and skins	801,472	228,019
Chemical products	1,455,297	1,754,324			
Wool	837,226	387,377			
Silk, tresses & yarn	1,345,017	1,286,600			
Oil seed.	1,468,287	1,908,582			

Wine is the most important product; this export in 1911 consisted of common wine, to the value of 5,896,952 milreis; Madeira, 801,618 milreis; port, 5,877,808 milreis; other liqueur wine, 247,100 milreis. More than a half is sent to Brazil and England, considerable quantities being exported also to the Portuguese colonies.

Wine is the chief article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the value amounting in 1911 to £55,000.

Total trade between Portugal and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Portugal into U Kingdom	£ 2,770	£ 2,278	£ 2,696	£ 2,874	£ 2,884
Exports to Portugal from U Kingdom	£ 2,184	£ 2,320	£ 2,776	£ 2,808	£ 3,080

### Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications

The commercial navy of Portugal on January 1, 1911, contained 86 steamers of 70,198 tons in the aggregate, and 258 sailing vessels of 43,844 tons.

In 1911, 10,370 vessels of 19,154,239 tons, entered the ports of Portugal.

The length of railways open for traffic on December 31, 1911, was 1,780 miles, of which 665 miles belonged to the State. The railways have a gauge of 5ft. 6½in., except two lines, one of which has a 3ft 3½in gauge, and the other a 2ft 11¼in. gauge.

The number of post-offices at the end of 1910 was 4,044 the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried in the same year was internal, 87,437,641, international and colonial, 24,888,458. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1910 was 336. There were at the same date 5,946 miles of line and 18,415 miles of wire. The number of telegrams in 1910 was internal, 1,258,840, international, 623,888, transit, 2,798,789, service, 160,806, total 4,836,823.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

On December 30, 1911, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows—Metallic stock, 12,700,924 milreis, note circulation, 82,421,472 milreis, deposits, 3,818,119 milreis, commercial account, 23,182,913 milreis, advances, 1,586,083 milreis, balance against Treasury 26,590,689 milreis. The capital of the bank is 18,600,000 milreis, and the reserve fund 3,378,400 milreis.

On December 31, 1911, the Monte Pio Geral had deposits amounting to 21,830,895 milreis. The monthly average of deposits in the banks of Lisbon and Oporto in 1909 was 23,658,000 milreis.

The gold coinage of Portugal issued since 1854 amounts to the nominal value of 7,967,003, and the silver coinage to 37,934,523.

The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, established a new monetary system, but the new coins are not yet in circulation. The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 centavos which is equivalent to the 1 milreis gold piece. Gold coins are 2, 5, and 10-escudo pieces, silver coins are 1-escudo, and 50, 20, and 10 centavos pieces, there are bronze and nickel coins of 4, 2, 1, and ½-centavo. The gold coins and the silver escudos are 900 fine, the other silver coins are 835 fine. The English sovereign and half sovereign shall be legal tender for 4½ and 2½ escudos respectively.

On January 1st, 1912, the legal time for Portugal was in accordance with the Greenwich meridian.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are—

The <i>Libra</i>		≈ 1.612 lb avoirdupois.
" <i>Almude</i>	of Lisbon	≈ 3.7 imperial gallons.
" <i>Alqueire</i>		≈ 8.6 " "
" <i>Alqueire</i>	" Oporto	≈ 8.76 " bushel.
" <i>Moto</i>		≈ 2.78 " quarters.

## Diplomatic Representatives

## 1 OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister* — Senhor Manoel Teixeira Gomes

*First Secretary* — Pedro de Tovar

*Commercial Attaché & Consul-General in London* — Demetrio Cinatti

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton

## 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL

*Envoy and Minister* — Sir Arthur Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., appointed, September, 1911

*Secretary* — W. Seeda.

*Council* — P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.

*Naval Attaché* — Captain William A. H. Kelly, R.N.

*Military Attaché* — Col. W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., M.V.O.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon, Belem, Faro, Setubal, Figueira, Leixões, Oporto, &c., Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde).

*Consul to Portuguese Possessions in West Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea* — F. Drummond Hay, M.V.O. residing at Loanda.

*Consul at Lourenço Marques* —

There are Consuls or Vice Consuls at Bissau (Guinea), Chinde, Inhambane, Mozambique, Tete, Quilimane, Lobito and São Thomé, Consul at Marmagao (Goa), Vice Consul at Macao (China).

## Dependencies

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows —

Colonial Possessions	Area English sq. miles	Popula- tion	Colonial Possessions	Area English sq. miles	Popula- tion
Possessions in Africa.			Possessions in Asia.		
Cape Verde Islands (1910)	1,480	142,500	In India—Goa (1900)	1,480	475,518
Guinea	12,949	230,000	Damão Diu (1900)	169	56,280
Príncipe and St. Thomas' Islands (1907)	840	42,100	Indian Archipelago (Tramor &c.)	7,830	300,000
Angola	484,800	4,119,000	China Macao, &c. (1900)	4	68,201
Mozambique	253,400	3,120,000			
Total Africa	792,960	8,265,650	Total, Asia	8,973	863,799
			Total Colonies	892,933	9,129,449

Portuguese India consists of *Goa*, containing the capital, Panjim, on the Malabar coast; *Damão*, on the coast about 100 miles north of Bombay, and *Diu*, a small island about 140 miles west of *Damão*. In *Goa* there are 501 salt works employing 1,000 men, the annual production amounting to about 12,000 tons. In *Damão* there are 11 salt works, and in *Diu* 5. In 1906 deposits of manganese were discovered near Mormugão and about 6 concussions

with about 20 mines are already at work. The military force consists of not less than 1,082 men (788 natives). The Mormugão railway (61 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India. The estimated revenue of Goa, &c., in 1910-11 was 1,165,239 milreis, expenditure 1,093,379 milreis. The trade is largely transit. In 1910 the imports by sea and land amounted to 6,704,848 rupees, the exports to 2,565,395 rupees, and the transit trade (to and from British India) to 5,336,999 and 30,587,738 rupees respectively. Chief exports, 1910: cocoa-nuts, 1,292,564 rupees, fresh fruit, 180,817 rupees, fish, fresh and salted, 170,664 rupees, spices, 168,133 rupees, cashu nuts, 144,607 rupees, salt, 113,112 rupees, copra, 105,666 rupees, manganese, 51,468 rupees. The ports were visited in 1910 by 8,524 merchant vessels of 488,298 tons (Mormugão by 1,736 vessels of 427,913 tons), besides coasting trade. There are in Portuguese India 18 telegraph offices and 167 miles of telegraph line.

**Macao**, in China, situated on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River, forms with the two small adjacent islands of Taipa and Coloane, a province, the city being divided into two wards: one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non-Chinese each having its own administrator. The population, according to the census of 31 December, 1898, is 63,991 (38,083 males and 25,908 females), of which 12,894 in Taipa and Coloane. The whites are 3,919. There are 3,780 Portuguese, 80,057 Chinese and 154 of various nationalities. Estimated revenue, 1910-11 636,450 milreis; expenditure, 636,450 milreis. The military force contains at least 488 men (164 natives). The trade mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. Imports (1909) 16,632,102 Mexican dollars of which 6,591,964 in junks. Exports (1909) 15,091,555 Mexican dollars, of which 7,624,177 in junks. The port of Macao was visited in 1909 by 1,486 merchant steamers of 897,469 tons and 6,437 junks of 6,056,710 piculs.

Portuguese **Timor** consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago with the territory of Ambeno and the neighbouring isle of Pulo Cambing. By treaty of 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and Holland, by convention of October 1, 1904, ratified in 1908, a boundary arrangement was made between the two governments, certain *enclaves* being exchanged and the possession of other territories settled. This possession, formerly administratively joined to Macao, was in 1896 made an independent district. Estimated revenue, 1910-11, 200,000 milreis, expenditure 200,000 milreis. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). Imports (1910) 441,128 milreis, exports, 404,887 milreis. Chief exports (1910): coffee 239,289 milreis, sandal wood, 55,965 milreis, sandal root, 57,533 milreis, copra, 37,093 milreis, wax, 21,091 milreis. The port of Dilly was visited in 1910 by 410 merchant vessels of 165,496 tons.

The **Cape Verde Islands**, fourteen in number, are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at Praia, the capital. The population according to the census of December 31, 1910, is 142,552 (65,495 males and 77,057 females), including 290 foreigners, and its distribution is as follows: whites, 4,718; coloured, 37,249; negroes, 50,585. Military force not less than 264 men (168 natives). The chief products are coffee, medicinal produce, and millet. The estimated revenue in 1910-11, 448,328 milreis; expenditure, 439,533 milreis, imports (January to October, 1911), 1,648,876 milreis, exports, (January to October, 1911), 270,125 milreis. The ports of the Archipelago were visited in 1910 by 1,907 merchant vessels of 5,326,512 tons, besides coasting trade.



**Portuguese Guinea**, on the coast of Senegambia, is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of May 12, 1884, with France, and is entirely enclosed on the land side by French possessions. It includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagos, with the island of Bolama, in which the capital of the same name is situated. The chief commercial products are rubber, wax, oil seeds, ivory, hides. Estimated revenue, 1910-11, 309,900 milreis, expenditure, 309,900 milreis. Military force not less than 247 (145 natives). Imports in 1908, 857,155 milreis, exports, 493,288 milreis. The chief port is Bissau. The ports were visited in 1909 by 114 vessels of 130,426 tons, besides coasting trade. There are 100 miles of telegraph lines.

The islands of **S. Thomé** and **Príncipe** constitute a province under a Governor. According to the census of November 12, 1900, the population is 42,103 (including 597 foreigners), 37,776 in S. Thomé and 4,327 in Príncipe, and its distribution is as follows: whites, 1,185 (1,095 males and 90 females), coloured 279 (145 males and 134 females), and negroes 40,639 (21,831 males and 18,758 females). The islands are hilly, the soil volcanic, and the vegetation rich and various. The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona. Estimated revenue, 1910-11, 930,429 milreis, expenditure, 703,815 milreis. Military force, at least 240 men (181 natives). Imports at S. Thomé (1911), 3,197,820 milreis, exports 9,896,000 milreis. The ports were visited in 1909 by 281 merchant vessels of 583,605 tons. On S. Thomé a railway of 9 miles is open for traffic.

**Angola**, with a coast-line of over 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned by the convention of May 12, 1886, from the Congo by those fixed by the convention of May 25, 1891, from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from German South west Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886. This possession is under a Governor-General who resides at Loanda. It is divided into six districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguela, Moçamedes, Huilla, and Lunda. The capital is S. Paulo de Loanda, other important towns being Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguela, Moçamedes, and Port Alexander. There are said to be 52 Government schools, and 7 municipal and 2 private schools, with altogether about 2,410 pupils. Various missions are at work in the country. The military force varies between 2,721 men (1,976 natives) and 4,781 (3,602 natives). Estimated revenue in 1910-11, 2,821,378 milreis, expenditure, 3,171,378 milreis. The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar (for rum distillation), vegetable oils, coco-nuts, ivory, oxen, and fish. Rubber supplies are now becoming exhausted, cotton growing, formerly remunerative, has been neglected but is now increasing, tobacco is grown and manufactured for local consumption, petroleum and asphalt are worked by a British syndicate. The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and salt. Gold has also been found. Imports, exclusive of Congo (1909), 5,474,061 milreis; exports, exclusive of Congo, 5,483,085 milreis. The imports and exports by the rivers-Ochilongo, Lualla, and Lucalla, in 1909, were respectively 104,862 milreis and 131,467 milreis. The chief imports of the province are textiles, and the chief exports are coffee and rubber. Dried fish are exported in considerable quantities. The trade is largely with Portugal. In 1910 there entered the ports of Ambriz, Loanda, Benguela, Moçamedes and Luanda 479 vessels of 841,285 tons. The Portuguese National Navigation Company has most of the carrying trade to and from Europe; the steamers of S. British lines and one German line visit ports of the Colony. The length of

railways open for traffic, is 642 miles, the concession of a line from Lobito Bay was granted in 1902, the line to be of about 1,200 miles (3 ft. 6 in. gauge), to link with the Central African system. The construction is proceeding, 284 miles being open for traffic. Other railways run inland from Loanda and Moçamedes. In 1911, there were 2,838 miles of telegraph line, 69 telegraph offices. Angola is connected by cable with East, West, and South African telegraph systems.

**Mozambique** is separated from British Central and South Africa by the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal in June, 1891. It is separated from German East Africa according to agreements of October and December, 1888, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40' S lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the Manje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. The province comprises territories directly administered by the State and others under the administration of the Mozambique and Nyasa Companies. The first are divided into 6 districts: Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quillimane, Tete and Mozambique. The districts are divided in *concelhos*, *circunscripções civis* and *exclaves*, the last comprising the territories not yet entirely pacified and occupied. The municipal institutions are the *Camara Municipal*, the *Commissão Municipal*, and the *edilidade*, according to the development of the respective centres of population. Lourenço Marques is the Capital of the Province. There is a Government Council composed of officials and elected representatives of the commercial, industrial and agricultural classes, and a Provincial Council with the attributions of an administrative and account tribunal. In each district there is a District Council. The existing organisation of the province is that which was established by decree of May 23, 1907, with some modifications. The Manje and Sofala region is administered by the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years from 1891. Under the Company's administration the country on the Zambezi has become settled there is convenient transport by river, and facilities are granted for securing titles and working mines. The Nyasa Company, with a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. The military force of the Colony varies between 2,250 men (1,379 natives) and 3,904 men (2,468 natives). For 1910-11 the estimated revenue was 5,418,682 milreis, expenditure, 5,118,833 milreis.

The chief products of the Colony are rubber, sugar, cocoa nuts, bees-wax, and mining products. In 1908 the export of rubber from the State Territories amounted to 104 tons, and from the Mozambique Territories in 1910 to 61 tons. Important gold-bearing reefs have been discovered on the Upper Zambezi, and extensive coal deposits in the Tete region.

The trade of the Province in 1910 was as follows:—

	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Transit
State territories (January to November)	Milreis 6,023,294	Milreis 8,511,962	Milreis 8,660,964	Milreis 29,943,877
Mozambique Company	2,747,576	2,842,444	1,111,160	6,618,717
Nyasa Company	687,235	209,594	95,607	164

The principal ports are Mozambique (population, 1910, 472 Europeans, 335 Asiatics, and about 361,357 natives), Ibo, Quillimane, Chimoio (population 1,396,

of whom 216 European), Beira (population, 8,420, of whom 728 white), Inhambane (population, 3,330, of whom 100 European and 250 Asiatic), and Lourenço Marques, (9,849, of whom 4,691 European)

The trade registered at the following ports in 1910 (from January to November for all ports except Ibo) is given below —

—	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Transit
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Lourenço Marques	1,665 164	1,861,904	2,817,970	22,811,853
Inhambane	494,742	850,429	817	—
Chinde	344,617	812,827	851,809	197,125
Quilimane	488,064	273,911	1 199	—
Mozambique	811,862	261 162	69 532	—
Ibo	411 17	858 470	79,462	—

In 1911 the Imports at Lourenço Marques amounted to 942,554l, and exports to 512,056l, at Beira, imports 585,789l, exports, 540 066l, at Chinde, imports, 124 960l, exports, 84,570l

The chief articles imported into the colony are cottons, iron work, spirits, beer, and wine. The exports are mainly rubber, various ores, wax, and ivory. The ports are visited regularly by the steamers of the German East Africa line, and on the Zambezi and Shire rivers there are plying 21 small steamers of, in all, 1,125 tons, and 103 barges of 3 676 tons. The Zambezi is navigable for stern wheelers as far as Tete. The port of Lourenço Marques was visited in 1911 by 688 vessels of 2,241,866 tons; the port of Beira by 502 vessels of 991,783 tons.

The Delagoa Bay railway has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. The commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions are regulated by the agreement signed April 1, 1909. A new line from Lourenço Marques to the Swaziland border is under construction, 42 miles being open for traffic, including the Umbeluzi branch. The Gaza railway from Chai-Chai to Manjacaze has 82 miles open for traffic, and the line from Muzamba to Inharrim 25 miles. The Beira railway has a length of 204 miles in the colony, and is continued from the British frontier to Bulawayo. Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. Quilimane has telegraphic communication with Chirromo. In 1911 there were 2,959 miles of telegraph line.

The Portuguese coinage is little used, the official value of the milreis is 4s. 6d., or 4 5 milreis to the £. At Mozambique the currency is chiefly British-Indian rupees, on which an import duty of 10 per cent. is levied. At Lourenço Marques English gold and silver coins are chiefly used.

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## ROME, SEE AND CHURCH OF

For many ages until Pius IX's reign, with some comparatively short breaks, the Popes or Roman Pontiffs have temporal sway over a territory stretching across Mid Italy from sea to sea and comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population finally of some 3,125,000 souls. Of this dominion the whole has been incorporated piecemeal with the Italian Kingdom (*viz.*, Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches in 1860, and the residue, including Rome itself, in 1870). Furthermore, by an Italian law dated May 18, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire or 129,000*l.*, which allowance (whose arrears would in 1813 amount to 133,675,000 lire or 5,547,000*l.*, without interest) still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

**Supreme Pontiff**—Pius X (Giuseppe Sarto), born at Riese, diocese of Treviso, June 2, 1855, Bishop of Mantua, November 10, 1884, Cardinal, June 12, 1893, Patriarch of Venice, June 16, 1893, elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Leo XIII., August 4, 1903, crowned, August 9 following.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the conclave altar, and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed *ad hoc* from the electing body: the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected.

Reckoning the validly chosen Roman Pontiffs as 256 in number<sup>1</sup> there have been altogether 106 Popes who were Roman, 99 Italian other than Roman, and 52 Transalpine, or (save from Sicily or Sardinia) Transmarine. From the accession of Innocent IX., 231st in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Pius X., 258th, the Popes (all Italian) have been as follows—

Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election	Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election
Innocent IX. ( <i>Farchinetti</i> )	1691	Innocent XIII. ( <i>Conti</i> )	1721
Clement VIII. ( <i>Aldobrandini</i> )	1692	Benedict XIII. ( <i>Orsini</i> )	1724
Leo XI. ( <i>Medici</i> )	1605	Clement XII. ( <i>Corrini</i> )	1730
Paul V. ( <i>Borghese</i> )	1606	Benedict XIV. ( <i>Lavaterani</i> )	1740
Gregory XV. ( <i>Ludovisi</i> )	1621	Clement XIII. ( <i>Rezzonico</i> )	1758
Urban VIII. ( <i>Barberini</i> )	1623	Clement XIV. ( <i>Ganganelli</i> )	1769
Innocent X. ( <i>Pamphili</i> )	1644	Pius VI. ( <i>Braschi</i> )	1775
Alexander VII. ( <i>Chigi</i> )	1655	Pius VII. ( <i>Chiaramonte</i> )	1800
Clement IX. ( <i>Boisignosi</i> )	1667	Leo XII. ( <i>della Genga</i> )	1823
Clement X. ( <i>Albani</i> )	1670	Pius VIII. ( <i>Casignoli</i> )	1829
Innocent XI. ( <i>Oddo Colonna</i> )	1676	Gregory XVI. ( <i>Cappellari</i> )	1831
Alexander VIII. ( <i>Orsini</i> )	1689	Pius IX. ( <i>Mastai-Perrotti</i> )	1846
Innocent XII. ( <i>Spinadelli</i> )	1691	Leo XIII. ( <i>Piovi</i> )	1878
Clement XI. ( <i>Albani</i> )	1700	Pius X. ( <i>Sarto</i> )	1903

<sup>1</sup> The papal possessions of Avignon and the Comtat-Venaisien were joined on to France in 1791; Decauville and Portofranco, papal enclaves in the Neapolitan kingdom, went the way of that kingdom in 1806.

<sup>2</sup> That is, counting but once the thrice elected Pope Benedict IX. and omitting the two Pius, Popes of the Great Britain. The only Englishman to be chosen Pope was Adrian IV., reigning from 1154 to 1159; the last Transmarine to be so chosen was Martin VI., Pope from 1392 to 1431.

The Roman Pontiff (in order a Bishop, but in jurisdiction held to be, by divine right, the centre of all Catholic unity, and consequently Pastor and Teacher of all Christians) has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of 70 members, namely, 6 Cardinal Bishops (holders of the suburbicary sees), 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In February, 1913, the Sacred College consisted of 6 Cardinal Bishops, 46 Cardinal Priests, and 8 Cardinal Deacons.<sup>1</sup> The following list gives the names, dates, and offices of these 60 Cardinals —

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<b>Cardinal Bishops —</b>				
Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano	Bp of Ostia & Velletri Dean Sacred College, Camerlango of Holy Roman Church, Prefect Congr. Ceremonial	Italian	1838	1874
Serafino Vannutelli	Bp. of Porto and Santa Rufina, Subdean of the Sacred College, Great Penitentiary		1834	1887
Antonio Agliardi	Bishop of Albano Chancellor of Holy Roman Church		1832	1890
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Palestrina, Archbishop of the Lateran Basilica, Prefect of the Apostolic Signature		1836	1890
Francesco di Paola Cassetta	Bishop of Frascati		1841	1899
Gastone de Lai	Sabina		1853	1901
<b>Cardinal Priests —</b>				
João Sebastião Neto	Former Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1841	1884
James Gibbons	Archbishop of Baltimore	American	1824	1890
Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro	Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica, Librarian of Holy Roman Church	Sicilian	1843	1887
Angelo di Pietre	Datary of His Holiness	Italian	1838	1888
Michael Logue	Archbp of Armagh	Irish	1840	1898
Olaudian Veaux	Former Archbishop of Easternom (Gran)	Hungarian	1833	1898
Georg Kopp	Bishop of Breslau	German	1837	1893
Andrea Ferrari	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1850	1894
Giosuè Maria Gotti	Prefect of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide	"	1834	1896
Domenico Ferraz	Prefect of the Congregation of the Sacraments	"	1847	1896
Giosuè Prisco	Archbishop of Naples	"	1836	1896
José María Martín de Herrera y de la Iglecia	Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela	Spanish	1836	1897
Giosuè Francesco Mava di Boutifé	Archbishop of Catania	Sicilian	1846	1899
Pietro Respighi	Vicar General of His Holiness, Archbishop of the Lateran Arch-Basilica	Italian	1843	1899

<sup>1</sup> The terms Cardinal Priest and Cardinal-Deacon have for centuries ceased to imply severally the particular orders of priest or deacon. Nowadays in the Sacred College a presbyterial title is freely given to one in episcopal or diaconal orders, and a deaconry to a priest or even to a simple clerk.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Primates—cont.</i>				
Agostino Richelmy	Archbishop of Turin	Italian	1850	1899
Sebastiano Martinelli	Prefect of the Congregation of Rites		1848	1901
Casimiro Gennari	Prefect Congr. of the Council		1839	1901
Leo von Sirkbonaky	Archbishop of Prag	Austrian	1838	1891
Gualdo Boschi	Ferrara	Italian	1838	1901
Bartolomeo Badlieri	Bishop of Verona		1842	1901
Johann Katschthaler	Archbishop of Salzburg	Austrian	1832	1903
Rafael Merry del Val	Pontifical Secretary of State	Spanish	1865	1908
Joaquín Arcovads de Albuquerque Cavalcanti	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1850	1905
Aristide Cavallani	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1849	1907
Gregorio Maria Aguirre y Garza	Archbishop of Toledo	Spanish	1835	1907
Aristide Rinaldini	—	Italian	1844	1907
Benedetto Lorenzelli	—		1853	1907
Pietro Maffi	Archbishop of Pisa		1858	1907
Alessandro Lunaldi	Palermo		1855	1907
Désiré Merlier	Mechlin	Belgian	1851	1907
Pietro Gasparri	—	Italian	1852	1907
Louis Henri Lucien	Archbishop of Reims	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrien	Bordeaux		1849	1907
José María Cos y Machó	Valladolid	Spanish	1838	1911
Dionede Falconio	—	Italian	1842	1911
Antonio Vico	—		1847	1911
Gennaro Granito Pl. natelli di Belmonte	—		1851	1911
John Farley	Archbishop of New York	American	1842	1911
Francis Bourne	Westminster	English	1861	1911
Frans Bauer	Olmutz	Austrian	1841	1911
Léon Adolphe Amette	Paris	French	1850	1911
William O'Connell	Boston	American	1890	1911
Henrique Almaraz y Santos	Seville	Spanish	1847	1911
François Virgile Dubillard	Chambéry	French	1845	1911
François Marie Anatole Robert de Calvrières	Bishop of Montpellier	French	1830	1911
Charles de Hornig	Veszprem	Hungarian	1840	1911
<i>Cardinal-Deacons —</i>				
Francesco Salasio della Volpe	Prefect of the Congregation of the Index	Italian	1844	1899
José Calasanz Vives y Tuto	Prefect of the Congregation for the Affairs of Religious	Spanish	1854	1899
Ottavio Cagiano de Assevedo	—	Italian	1845	1903
Gaetano Bisleti	—		1850	1911
Giovanni Battista Lugari	—		1846	1911
Basilio Pompili	—		1853	1911
Louis Billot	—	French	1846	1911
Willem van Rossum	—	Dutch	1854	1911

Of these Cardinals 1 was nominated by Pope Pius IX, 27 by Leo XIII., and 82 by Pius X, 83 are Italian (peninsular or insular), and 27 not, 3 are British subjects. Under the present Roman Pontiff there have hitherto died 89 Cardinals, of whom 4 were of his own creation.

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals



drawn from every nation of Christendom, are now regarded as Princes of the Church at large.<sup>1</sup> Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or the deacons of Roman deaneries. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sixtus V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Senate or Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Apostolic See is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor.<sup>2</sup> They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocent IV., during the first General Council of Lyons, in 1246, and the title of Eminence from Urban VIII., in 1630.

In February, 1913, besides the Pope and the College of Cardinals, the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised 8 patriarchates of the Latin and 6 of the Oriental Rite, 190 archbishoprics of the Latin and 20 of the Oriental Rite, and 789 bishoprics of the Latin and 58 of the Oriental Rite. The list (during the present pontificate increased by 10 promotions of bishoprics to archbishoprics, and 38 bishoprics) was as follows —

### I Patriarchates.

*Latin Rite* — 1 Constantinople, 2 Alexandria, 3 Antioch, 4 Jerusalem, 5 Venice, 6 Lisbon, 7 West Indies, 8 East Indies.

*Oriental Rite* — 1 Antioch, of the Maronites, 2 Antioch, of the Melchites, 3 Antioch, of the Syrians, 4 Babylon, of the Chaldeans, 5 Cilicia, of the Armenians, 6 Alexandria, of the Copts.

### II Archbishoprics

<i>Latin Rite</i> —		Under Patriarchs	
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	168	Armenian Rite.	3
Without Provinces	22	Græco-Melchite Rite	3
<i>Oriental Rite</i> —		Syriac Rite	3
With Ecclesiastical Provinces		Syro-Chaldaic Rite	2
Armenian Rite	1	Syro-Maronite Rite	6
Græco-Rumanian Rite	1		
Græco-Ruthenian Rite	1		210

### III Bishoprics

<i>Latin Rite</i> —		Under Patriarchs	
Immediately subject to the Holy See	85	Armenian Rite	15
Suffragan	684	Coptic Rite	2
<i>Oriental Rite</i> —		Græco-Melchite Rite	9
Immediately subject to the Holy See		Syriac Rite	5
Græco-Ruthenian Rite	1	Syro-Chaldaic Rite	10
Suffragan		Syro-Maronite Rite	2
Græco-Rumanian Rite	3		
Græco-Ruthenian Rite	6		823

Besides the above 1044 sees, 611 titular sees, and 24 abbeys and prelatures 'nullius diocesis,' there are now 11 apostolic delegations, 155

<sup>1</sup> The relative standing and precedence of a Roman Cardinal was a thing of gradual growth. In England, John Henry, Archbishop of York, created Cardinal in 1590, was the first Cardinal who, though at once and without being a legate, later, took precedence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

<sup>2</sup> Though any clerk, whether in or out of the College of Cardinals, is eligible to the supreme pontificate, yet from the times of Pope Urban VI., who died in 1383, only Cardinals have been so elected. With him, moreover, with but one short exception, began the mysterious series of Italian Popes.

apostolic vicariates, and 68 apostolic prefectures, most of them held by titular archbishops or bishops (until 1884 called 'in partibus infidelium').<sup>1</sup>

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now eleven Sacred Congregations, viz., Holy Office, Consistorial, Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Index, States, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies. Besides these there are several permanent Commissions, for example, one for Biblical Studies, another for Historical Studies, another for Preservation of the Faith in Rome, another for Codification of Canon Law. Furthermore, the Roman Curia contains three tribunals, to wit, the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature, and the Sacred Roman Rota, and, lastly, various offices, as the Apostolic Chancery, the Apostolic Datar, the Apostolic Chamber, the Secretariate of State, etc.

The States wherewith the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations are Austria-Hungary, Bavaria, Belgium, Luxemburg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain and Switzerland, together with nearly all the American Republics, except the United States and Mexico.

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<sup>1</sup> Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic residential sees is 149, viz., 33 archbishoprics and 109 bishoprics besides 2 apostolic delegations, all apostolic vicariates (held by Bishops of titular sees), and 12 apostolic prefectures, while the Roman Catholic population subject to King George V is estimated at 18,444,362 souls, of whom 4,900,478 are in Europe, 2,238,890 in Asia; 402,943 in Africa; 3,371,863 in British America; and 1,184,350 in Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania (Catholic Directory, London).

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## RUMANIA.

### Reigning King.

Carol I. King of Rumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, elected 'Demn', or Lord, of Rumania, April 20 (N S.), 1866, entered Bucharest May 22 (N S.), 1869. Proclaimed King of Rumania March 28 (N S.), 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von Wied, born Dec. 27, 1843.

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l*. The heir to the crown has an annual demotion of 208,000 lei (12,000*l*.)

The succession to the throne of Rumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled, by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son Prince Wilhelm, the act having been registered by the Senate in October 1880. Prince Wilhelm on November 22, 1888, renounced his rights to the throne in favour of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865, who, by a decree of the King, dated March 18, 1889, was created 'Prince of Rumania.' Prince Ferdinand was married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha, offspring of the union are Carol, born October 15, 1893, Elizabeth, born October 11, 1894, Marie, born January 6, 1900, Nicholas, born August 18, 1903, and Ileana, born January 8 1909.

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1858, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Ioan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Ioan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 48 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 18, 1878.

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution now in force in Rumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879, and again in 1884. The Senate consists of 120 members, elected for 8 years, including 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The heir to the crown is also a Senator. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 183 members, elected for 4 years. A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. For the Senate an assured income of 7,450 lei (\$767) is required. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, and are divided into three Electoral Colleges. For the Chamber of Deputies, electors who are in possession of property bringing in 50*l*. or upwards per annum vote in the first College. Those having their domicile and residence in an urban community, and paying direct taxes to the State of 20 lei or upwards annually, or being persons exercising the liberal professions, retired officers, or State pensioners, or who have been through the primary course of education, vote in the second College. The third College is composed of those who, paying any tax, however small, to the State, belong to neither of the other colleges; those of them who can read and write and have an income of 208 lei (12*l*.) from rural land, vote directly, as do also the village priests and schoolmasters, the rest vote indirectly. For each

election every fifty indirect electors choose a delegate, and the delegates vote along with the direct electors of the Colleges. For the Senate there are only two Colleges. The first consists of those electors having property yielding annually at least 80% ; the second, of those persons whose income from property is from \$21 to \$300 per annum. Both Senators and Deputies receive 20 lei for each day of actual attendance, besides free railway passes. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of eight ministers, the President of which is Prime Minister, and may or may not have a special department.

Senate (1912): Conservatives, 88; Liberals, 24

Chamber of Deputies (1912): Liberals 85, Conservatives 146, Conservative Democrats 10, 2 Independents

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance — M. Majoresco, Oct. 27, 1912

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into seventeen, Moldavia into thirteen, and the Dobruja into two districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. (The chief difference between the Dobruja and the other districts is that it does not elect senators or deputies.) In Rumania there are (1909) 872 arrondissements (plăși) and 2,554 communes, 71 urban and 2,593 rural. In the rural communes there are 3,487 villages, and 1,048 hamlets. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants but are given by law.

#### Area and Population

Departments	Area in sq miles	Population	
		Census 19 Dec. 1912	Census Dec. 1909
Bacău	1 540	253 148	195,104
Botoșani	1 220	187,118	171 457
Covurlui	1 140	171,710	143,794
Dorohoi	1 090	184 357	159 461
Falciu	860	106 344	98,681
Jassy	1 210	213 195	193 531
Neamț	1 540	180 704	149,717
Piatra	1 250	183 106	151 940
Moșon	810	128,100	111,588
București	1 220	458 971	181 506
Tecuci	980	142 993	131,170
Tulcea	930	159 658	116 377
Vaslui	840	137 704	119 184
Argeș	1 110	240,346	207,656
Brașov	1 680	181 083	145,234
Buzău	1 080	277 68	221,284
Dâmbovitza	1 340	204 597	131 669
Ialomița	2,620	242 611	187 889
Ifov	2,250	678 700	541 180
Mehedința	3,140	185,630	115 190
Olteni	1 050	171 2	148,843
Prahova	1 500	269 780	207,502
Românch-Barab	1,200	164 140	136,910
Teleorman	1,810	200 750	133,623
Vâlcea	1,780	250,489	202,759
Bacău	2,640	431 517	305 679
Giurgiu	1 810	200,660	171,500
Mănești	1,910	295 548	240,653
Stăruț	1,770	248 401	203,773
Vâlcea	1,440	231 572	190,000
Constanța	2,070	317,160	141,666
Tulcea	2,340	172,406	136,759
Total	59,720	7,243,091	5,944,990

The four historic divisions of the country were populated (1912) as follows —Moldavia, 2,145,464, Grand Wallachia (Muntenia), 3,288,594, Oltenia, 1,418,897, Dobrogea, 890,808

The population in 1899 consisted of 2,026,689 males and 2,980,951 females. The density varied from 88 inhabitants per square mile in Tulcea to 243 per square mile in Ilfov, the average for the whole country having been 117 per square mile. With respect to nationality the population of Rumania in 1899 was classified as follows —Rumanians, 5,489,296 (92·3 per cent.), subjects of foreign States, 182,875 (3·1 per cent.), foreign Jews, 5,859 (0·1 per cent.), Jews under Rumanian protection, 256,588 (4·3 per cent.), others under Rumanian protection. Of foreigners, the Austro-Hungarians numbered 104,108, Turks, 22,989, Greeks, 20,057. Among Rumanians there are racial differences of which the census returns take no account. In Central Moldavia there are thousands of Magyar descent (Changai and Szeklers) the communes along the Danube have many inhabitants of Bulgarian and Servian origin, scattered over the country are hordes of Gipsies most of whom have settled in Rumanian villages. In Dobrudja the foreign element is strong, Turkish, Tartar, Bulgar, Russian, and German Rumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Bukowina, Bessarabia, Servia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, their total number probably is between 10 and 12 millions.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows in each of the last five years —

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1906	392,488	157,303	64,868	10,234
1907	374,487	170,734	70,268	98,603
1908	373,850	185,898	71,490	87,477
1909	392,842	188,620	63,211	54,017
1910	373,106	172,848	64,246	100,268
1911	309,570	79,076	74,641	120,704

Not included in the births and deaths are the still born, 8,144 (2·7 per cent. of the total births in 1911). The illegitimate births in 1911 were about 8·4 per cent. of the total number. In 1904 there were 1,800 divorces, in 1905, 1,718, in 1906, 1,737, in 1907, 2,167, in 1908, 2,384, in 1909, 2,661, in 1910, 2,847, in 1911, 3,029.

The principal towns are (population 1912) —Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 388,109, Jassy, 75,882, Galatz, 71,719, Braila, 64,780, Ploesti, 58,594, Craiova, 51,973, Botosani, 32,818, Buzan, 28,781, Constantza, 26,628, Berlad, 25,881, Focșani, 25,155.

### Religion, Instruction, Justice, &c.

Of the total population of Rumania in 1900, 5,408,748 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 168,176 were Catholics or Protestants, 16,598 were Armenians, 269,015 were Jews, and 43,470 were Mahometans. The government of the Orthodox Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Rumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and a Roman Catholic archbishop and bishop.<sup>1</sup> Only the clergy of the National Orthodox

<sup>1</sup> In Hungary there is a United metropolitan with 5 suffragans, all of the Græco-Rumanian rite.

Church are recognised and paid by the State. In 1908 there were 6,666 Churches, 168 monasteries for either sex, and 11 mosques.

Education is free and compulsory wherever there are schools, and it is improving from year to year. In 1909, according to a special census return, 60.16 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could neither read nor write, in 1909, 43.12 per cent., and in 1910, 41 per cent. of the army recruits could neither read nor write. Following figures are statistics of public primary schools —

	Schools		Teachers		Pupils		School population (7—14 years)	
	1906-07	1909-10	1904-05	1909-10	1906-07	1909-10	1908	1909
Rural primary	4,521	4,095	6,286	6,460	48,040	504,297	813,207	827,882
Urban „	879	879	1,881	1,924	78,603	80,656	103,499	110,673
Total	4,900	5,074	7,667	7,780	55,043	584,953	916,706	938,456

The secondary schools in 1906-07 were, for boys, 20 lycées, 23 gymnasia and 4 seminaries; these 47 institutions having 873 teachers and 14,016 pupils; for girls 10 high schools with 161 teachers and 1,615 pupils; 5 normal schools for men with 80 teachers and 1,136 students, and 2 for women with 34 teachers and 283 students; 45 professional schools for boys with 209 teachers and 2,235 students, and 23 for girls with 283 teachers; 12 commercial schools with 169 teachers and 1,431 pupils; 17 agricultural schools with 26 teachers and 432 pupils; 6 schools of domestic economy for girls with 17 teachers and 118 pupils; total pupils at boys' schools 19,280; at girls' schools 6,016. There are 2 universities with faculties in law, philosophy, science and medicine, and theology, at Bucarest (120 professors and 8,422 students) and Jassy (60 professors and 534 students). In 1907-8 there were 122 high schools for boys and 46 for girls.

Justice is administered by a court of cassation, 4 appeal courts, 34 tribunals, and 266 justices of the peace. The total number of prisoners in custody during 1907 in the central prisons was 23,068, of whom 1,302 remained in prison on December 31. Assistance is given to the sick in 168 hospitals and *Aspices* (departmental, communal, rural, and private).

### Finance

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (estimates for last 3 years) for years ending March 31 (old style) —

	1906-07 <sup>1</sup>	1909-10 <sup>1</sup>	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Revenue	411,011,055	485,655,823	461,079,842	474,391,230	503,046,980
Expenditure	468,741,268	428,648,945	461,074,848	478,840,230	506,646,999

<sup>1</sup> Including railway budgets and other budgets not formerly incorporated in the State budget.



For the year 1912-13 the budget estimates (in lei or francs) were —

REVENUE.	Lei	EXPENDITURE.	Lei
Direct taxes	49,860,000	Ministries —	
Indirect taxes	65,100,000	War	74,490,096
Registration and Stamps	29,461,000	Finance	207,410,678
State monopolies	72,380,000	Worship and Public In-	
Public Services	183,460,000	struction	48,218,619
State Domains	88,875,000	Interior	47,416,212
Subventions	23,272,000	Public Works	65,879,000
Ministries —		Justice	11,029,102
Finance	69,945,650	Agriculture and Domains	9,620,671
Industry	4,200,000	Commerce and Industry	3,761,702
Justice	1,868,000	Foreign Affairs	3,141,774
Foreign Affairs	180,000	Council of Ministers	88,570
Domains	188,000	Supplementary credits	1,099,721
War	596,750		
Public Works	84,800		
Worship and Instruction	5,364,700		
Commerce and Industry	1,468,000		
Total	506,046,930	Total	506,616,930
	(20,725,878L.)		(20,725,878L.)

The public debt of Rumania amounted on March 31, 1912, to 62,632,164L. For 1911-12 the service of the debt (interest, amortization, penalties, &c.,) was estimated at 3,518,080L.

### Defence

Military service in Rumania is compulsory and universal. The young men from 19 to 21 years of age receive a certain amount of preliminary training in their homes. At 21 they enter the ranks, serving for 2 years in the infantry, and 3 years in the other arms, followed by 5, or 4, years in the reserve of the first line. The men then pass to the second line, or reserve force, for 10 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial force at the age of 38, and remain in it 4 years, thus completing 31 years service. Young men exempted from service in the ranks and those surplus to the annual contingent, are posted to a supplementary reserve, in which they will, in future, receive a certain amount of instruction.

The Rumanian field army consists of 5 army corps and 2 cavalry divisions. Army corps are composed of 2 divisions, and a reserve brigade, and to each is attached a brigade of cavalry of 2 regiments. A division consists of 2 brigades, each of 2 regiments of 3 battalions; a battalion of chasseurs (13 battalions in all), an artillery brigade of 2 regiments (12 batteries), 3 squadrons of cavalry, and a company of pioneers. A cavalry division consists of 2 brigades of 2 regiments each (24 squadrons) and 2 batteries of horse artillery. There are altogether 36 infantry regiments of 3 battalions, 9 rifle battalions, 20 cavalry regiments, 20 regiments of field artillery each of 6 batteries, 4 horse artillery batteries, 19 companies of fortress artillery, 7 engineer battalions, and a railway battalion. Batteries have 4 guns each. The strength of the field army of 5 army corps and 2 cavalry divisions would amount to about 220,000 men.

The second line, or reserve, troops at present consist of 36 battalions, and 9 batteries. The formation of reserve divisions is contemplated.

The peace strength of the Rumanian army in 1911 was 4,496 officers and officials, 23,644 non-commissioned officers and men, and 20,339 horses.

The Rumanian infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, calibre .266. The cavalry carry the Mannlicher carbine. The horse and field batteries are armed with the Krupp Q F gun of 75 mm (1903).

The war budget of Rumania for 1911-12 amounted to 2,977,000L. Considerable sums are being spent on the rearmament of the artillery, &c.

At Galatz on the Danube, at the mouth of the Sereth, are 3 lines of fortifications, and at Nemolass on the Sereth are 3 lines. Again at Focseani to the north west, near the Sereth, are extensive works in 3 lines. All these fortifications are in the nature of entrenched camps, and are armed with numerous Krupp and Gruson guns. Around Bucharest are 18 forts and many batteries.

Rumania has in the navy the *Elisabeta*, launched at Elswick in 1887 a protected cruiser of 1,820 tons displacement and 4,800 horse power, 3½ inch armour at the belt, 4 6 inch and 8 machine guns, the *Mircea*, training ship a composite brig of 350 tons, 7 gunboats, 6 coast guard vessels, a screw despatch vessel (240 tons); 6 first class and 2 second class torpedo-boats. On October 4, 1907, twelve vessels for naval police were launched at Galatz, with eight vedettes. A floating dock has been purchased in Scotland. There are four river monitors, lightly armoured, of 600 tons each. It has been proposed to order 4 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats. At Galatz there is a marine arsenal.

### Production and Industry

According to an estimate by Dr Colesco, the distribution of the soil of Rumania with respect to agriculture in 1905 was as follows —

	Acres		Acres
Ploughed lands	13,923,100	Forests (less clearings)	1,627,800
Fallow lands	1,497,401	Water	1,994,000
Vineyards and orchards	1,456,500	Other lands	1,534,700
Meadows	1,218,000		
Pastures	9,504,600	Total	32,148,800

Of the cultivable land (arable, meadow, plantation, and orchard land) the distribution with respect to ownership is as follows —

Size of Properties	Proprietors	Area	Per cent. of area
Acres	Number	Acres	
24 7 and under	1,015,302	8,199,047	41.76
Over 27 4	86,818	1,719,104	8.73
125	2,381	408,076	2.08
24"	4,471	2,354,364	4.73
Total	1,068,172	19,681,791	100.00

In the last two years the chief agricultural crops were as follows —

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	4,625,410	5,112,467	90,827,780	86,308,480
Rye	280,480	264,998	4,835,140	3,472,800
Barley	1,264,002	1,236,914	25,846,748	26,644,129
Oats	1,066,537	848,378	35,411,729	20,140,800
Maize	3,212,127	3,120,867	107,321,680	—
			Gallons	
Wine	214,600	216,846	21,865,000	—
			Cwt.	
Pineapples	132,865	183,208	2,073,345	—
Tabacco	24,980	22,940	185,121	—

The forests of Rumania have an aggregate area of 6,985,120 acres, of which 2,712,582 are State owned and 4,222,539 acres are privately owned. The principal forests are oak (712,430 acres), beech, oak, &c., (692,620 acres), beech (543,640 acres), pine and fir (311,120 acres), larch, maple, elm, willow, walnut. The export of wood in 1909 was 48,327 tons.

In December 1900 Rumania had 864,824 horses, 2,589,526 cattle, 5,655,444 sheep, 232,515 goats, and 1,709,205 swine.

Coal and petroleum are worked and the latter is now exported in considerable quantities. Petroleum springs, both government and private, are worked at Prahova, Dambovitza, Bacau, and Buzau. The total output reached in 1900, 250,000 metric tons, in 1909, 1,296,403, in 1910, 1,352,299; in 1911, 1,544,072. Of the total exported, 26.5 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 17.5 per cent. to France, and 8 per cent. to Germany.

### Commerce

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania, exclusive of gold and silver (in sterling) were —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1905	13,510,500	18,284,100	1908	16,562,600	15,157,900
1906	16,894,600	19,624,400	1909	14,722,902	18,602,225
1907	17,220,400	22,151,100	1910	16,888,628	24,680,196

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation providing for the most favoured nation treatment between Rumania and Great Britain was signed at Bucharest on October 31, 1906.

Imports and exports are estimated in accordance with values settled by a Commission appointed from time to time.

The import duties amounted in 1905 to 1,068,870*l.* in 1906 to 1,642,500*l.*, in 1907 to 1,829,180*l.*, in 1908 to 1,990,271*l.*

In 1910 the chief imports and exports were as follows (in all or France) —

Imports		Exports	
Merchandise	1910	Merchandise	1910
	Lei		Lei
Metals and manufactures	93,071,773	Cereals and products	489,821,906
Vegetable textiles & manuf.	66,185,245	Wood and timber	26,192,207
Ready-made clothing	20,719,788	Petroleum, &c.	23,667,169
Wool, hair and manuf.	88,345,679	Animal products	4,826,201
Machinery	99,219,229	Vegetables, &c.	24,780,967
Vegetables, seed, &c.	7,258,346	Hides, &c.	1,977,694
Hides, &c.	14,919,473	Living animals	6,961,725
Fruits	12,687,970	Wool, hair, &c.	2,432,482
Trees, timber and manuf.	18,447,280	Fruits	2,430,107
Sticks and manuf.	14,663,406	Mineral waters	1,325,199
Rubber goods-percha, &c.	7,547,799		
Chemicals	8,250,825		

In two years the trade was mainly distributed as follows —

Countries	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1910)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1910)
	Let	Let	Let	Let
Austria-Hungary	86,780 683	97 989,077	11,030 010	87 984,189
Germany	194 629 082	138,837,977	25 683,878	84,291,193
Great Britain	57 775,825	56,775,808	84,635 906	28,569,068
France	23,677 078	23 637 410	27 502,308	46,874,315
Belgium	11 619 680	13 983 065	121 295 787	926,941 076
Italy	17 878 649	11 744 144	53,998 007	68,671 877
Russia	10,790,168	11 771 107	4 128 992	8 361 849
Switzerland	6 894 076	8,432,096	79 914	113,666
Turkey	11,007,149	18,881,138	21 473,090	18,640,171
Greece	1,884,776	7 787,480	666 015	895 838
Bulgaria	831 715	1,883,917	4,390 710	5,891,121

Total trade between Roumania and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Roumania to U Kingdom	2 989	2 922	3 184	6 588	8 262
Exports to Roumania from U Kingdom	1 984	1 713	1 828	2 700	2 981

### Shipping and Communications

In 1912 the merchant navy of Rumania consisted of 593 vessels of 172,988 tons, including of 94 steamers 22,893 tons.

Vessels which left the Danube 1908, 1909 and 1910 —

	1908		1909		1910	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British	296	647 803	248	548 235	461	1 089,498
Austro-Hungarian	119	249 527	137	271 654	153	849 000
All Nationalities	1 010	1,607,827	929	1 474 933	1 307	2 274 498

The European Commission of the Danube, called into being in 1856 now consists of 8 delegates, one representing each of the following powers Austria-Hungary France Germany Great Britain, Italy Rumania, Russia, and Turkey. It has its seat at Galatz. Since November 24 1904, it has existed or will exist, for successive periods of 3 years unless denounced by one of the contracting powers a year before the conclusion of any such period. By the operations of the Commission the Danube below Braila and along the Sulina branch has been deepened and corrected so that at Sulina the depth has been increased from 9 ft. to 24 ft. and of the Sulina branch the minimum depth has been increased from 5 ft. to 18½ ft., while by canalisation and other works the navigation has been shortened from 64½ to 33½ nautical miles. The Commission has a revenue of about 60,000, a year derived entirely from taxes levied on shipping leaving the river.

General shipping (1911) entered, 87,958 vessels of 11,707,681 tons, cleared, 87,849 vessels of 11,733,833 tons.

In 1912 Rumania had 2,828 miles of railway, of which 2,287 miles belonged to the State. In 1911 the receipts from traffic amounted to 97,345,831 lei, and the working expenses to 60,418,007 lei. The State has the working of all the lines, and has, besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea. Within Rumania there are 1,898,580 miles of national roads.

In 1910-11 there were 2,970 post-offices, through which there passed 45,021,000 letters, 35,815,000 post-cards, and 81,894,000 newspapers, samples, &c. In 1910-11 there were 4,539 miles of telegraph lines, and 12,921 miles of wire, on which 3,681,401 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 3,127. In 1910-11 there were 7 urban telephone systems with 1,904 miles of line and 8,402 miles of wire, and 5,525 interurban systems with 18,630 miles of line and 23,426 miles of wire. On the urban systems during the year there were 12,725,226 conversations, and on the interurban 1,366,776.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The National Bank of Rumania, with capital and reserves of 39,065,000 lei, had, on December 24, 1911, a circulation of notes and cash bonds amounting to 443,337,890 lei, cash in hand amounting to 219,166,497 lei. Other public credit institutions are Savings Bank, a Deposit and Consignment Bank, an Agricultural Loan Bank, 1,849 Popular Banks, a Rural *Crédit Foncier*, 2 Urban *Crédit Foncier* (at Bucarest and Yassi), an Agricultural Bank, and a *Casa Rurala*, an institution whose purpose is to buy properties and sell them in lots to peasants. There are also three private banking institutions.

In 1911 the following coins were in circulation—gold, to the value of 10,725,000 lei, silver coins, 5 lei, to the value of 28,660,400 lei, 3 lei to the value of 16,098,710 lei, 1 lei, to the value of 17,784,465 lei, 7½ lei to the value of 7,745,490, total 65,269,074 lei. There were also nickel coins in circulation to the value of 10,500,000 lei, and copper coins to the value of 895,000 lei.

The decimal system was introduced into Rumanian in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *leu*, equivalent to the franc. The gold *leu* is the monetary unit. Silver is legal tender up to 50 lei only. Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5 lei pieces. Nickel is coined in 5, 10 and 20 centimes (*banii*) pieces.

The metric system has been introduced but Turkish weights and measures are, to some extent, in use by the people.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1 OF ROMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister*—M. Mishu (appointed December 18, 1912)

*Secretaries*—Prince Antoine Bibesco and M. Michel B. Boerescu.

*Chancellor*—N. E. Constantinesco

*Attaché*—Captain Matila Costienco Ghysa

*Commercial Attaché*—Michel G. Holban.

*Consul-General in London*—Alfred Stead.

*Vice Consul*—G. N. Gologan.

#### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROMANIA

*Envoy and Minister*—Sir G. H. Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1913).

*Secretary*—J. Vaughan, M.V.O.

*Consul*—Major J. G. Baldwin, O.B. (at Galatz).

*Deputy Commissioner*—Hamilton E. Browne.

There are Vice-Consuls at Bucharest, Braila, Constantza, and Sulina.

# Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Rumania

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 Statistique des prix payés dans les travaux agricoles Bucarest, 1906 Statistique Agricole de la Roumanie. 1<sup>re</sup> partie Explorations agricoles Bucarest, 1907  
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 Bulletin statistique de la Roumanie, publié par la direction de la statistique générale depuis 1900 Bucarest.  
 A list of official publications is given in Anuarul Statistic al României.

## 2 NON OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

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## RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS)

## Reigning Emperor

**Nicholas II.**, Emperor of All the Russias, born May 6 (18), 1868, the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander III and of Princess Dagmar (*Maria Feodorovna*), daughter of the late King Christian IX of Denmark, ascended the throne at the death of his father October 20 (November 1), 1894, married, November 14 (26), 1894, to Princess Alexandra Alix (*Alexandra Feodorovna*), daughter of Ludwig IV, Grand Duke of Hesse, born May 25 (June 6), 1872.

*Son and Daughters of the Emperor*

Grand duchess *Olga*, born November 3 (15), 1895  
 Grand-duchess *Tatiana*, born May 29 (June 10), 1897  
 Grand duchess *Maria*, born June 14 (26), 1899  
 Grand duchess *Anastasia*, born June 5 (18), 1901  
 Grand-duke *Alexis* (heir apparent) born July 30 (August 12) 1904

*Mother of the Emperor*

Empress *Maria* (*Dagmar*), widow of Emperor Alexander III born November 14 (26) 1847

*Brother and Sisters of the Emperor*

I Grand-duchess *Lexia*, born March 2, (April 6), 1875 married to Grand-duke Alexander Mikhailovich  
 II Grand-duke *Michael* born November 22 (December 4) 1876.  
 III Grand-duchess *Olga*, born June 1 (13), 1882 married July 27 (August 9), 1901 to Peter Alexandrovich Duke of Oldenburg

*Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor*

I The children of the late Grand-duke Vladimir — 1 Cyril born September 20 (October 12), 1870 married October 8 (21) 1905 to Princess Victoria Feodorovna of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (divorced Grand-Duchess of Hesse) Offspring: *Maria*, born January 20 (February 3) 1907 and *Kira*, born April 26 (May 9), 1909 2 Boris born November 12 (24), 1877 3 Andreas born May 2 (14), 1879 4 Helene born January 17 (29), 1882 married August 16 (29), 1902, to Prince Nikolaos of Greece (*see Greece*).

II Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 6 (17), 1858 married January 23, 1874 to the Duke of Edinburgh son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain who died July 30 1900

III Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860 married (1) June 6 (17), 1889 to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece who died September 12 (24), 1891 (2)morganatically, September 27 (October 10), 1902, to Olga Valerianovna Karnovitch, Countess von Hohenhausen. Offspring of the first marriage *Maria*, born April 6 (18), 1890 married, April 30 (May 3), 1908 to Prince Wilhelm Duke of Södermanland (Sweden), *Demetri*, born September 6 (18), 1901

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in

1700, when of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I intended to bring Russia into closer contact with the Western States of Europe. Peter I was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by Peter II, the grandson of Peter, with whom the male line of the Romanoffs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan VI., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanoff, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., Catherine II., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Wurttemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The Emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanoff. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

<i>House of Romanoff—Male Line</i>		Ivan VI.	1740
Michael	1613	Elizabeth	1741
Alexis	1645	<i>House of Romanoff Holstein</i>	
Fedor	1676	Peter III.	1762
Ivan and Peter I.	1682	Catherine II.	1762
Peter I.	1689	Paul	1796
Catherine I.	1725	Alexander I.	1801
Peter II.	1727	Nicholas I.	1825
		Alexander II.	1855
<i>House of Romanoff—Female Line</i>		Alexander III.	1881
Anne	1730	Nicholas II.	1894

### Constitution and Government

The Government of Russia is a constitutional hereditary monarchy but, in fact, the whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the Emperor, whose will alone is law, and the monarch continues to bear the title of Autocrat. On August 6 (19) 1905, however an elective State Council (*Gosudarstvennaya Duma*) was created, and on October 17 (30), a law was promulgated granting to the population the firm foundations of public liberty, based on the principles of the real inviolability of the person, and of freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association, and establishing as an unalterable rule that no law shall come into effect without the approval of the Duma, and that to the elected of the people shall be guaranteed the possibility of a real participation in the control of the legality of the acts of such authorities as are appointed by the Emperor.



The Duma consists of members elected for five years and representing the governments or provinces and the greatest cities: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Kiev, Lodz, Odessa, and Riga (law of June 8 (16), 1907).

The election of the Deputies is indirect, and is made by electoral bodies of the chief towns of governments or provinces and of the greatest cities, composed of delegates chosen by the district or town elective assemblies. In towns all lodgers occupying for 12 months lodgings let to them, they vote in these assemblies, also salaried clerks of State, or of municipal or railway administration, in the country, all owners of a determinate area of land, different in different districts, or of non industrial estate more than 50,000 roubles in value, are electors; the owners of peasant communities and manufactories with more than 50 workpeople are represented in the electoral assemblies by delegates, two for each voice, and one for each thousand workmen. Students, soldiers, governors of provinces (in provinces governed by them), and police-officers (in the localities for which they act) may not vote. Members of the Duma are paid 10 roubles per day during session, and once a year travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg.

Under a Manifesto and Ukase published on March 6, 1906 (N 8), the Council of the Empire consists of an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Emperor, and will be convoked and prorogued annually by Imperial Ukase. The elective members of the Council will be eligible for nine years, a third of the number being elected every three years. Each assembly of the Zemstvo of each government will elect one member. Six members will be returned by the Synod of the Orthodox Church, six by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bureaux of commerce and of industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and six by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland, assembled in congress at Warsaw. The congress of the representatives of the Academy of Sciences, the nobility, and the commercial and industrial communities for the election of their members to the Council of the Empire will meet in St. Petersburg. In those provinces of European Russia which have no Zemstvo, a congress of the representatives of the landed proprietors will assemble in the chief town of their province to elect one member for each province to the Council of the Empire. All members of the Council must have attained their 40th year and have an academical degree. The President and Vice-President will be appointed by the Tsar. The elective members of the Council will receive an honorarium of 25 roubles (2½ 13s.) a day during the session.

The Council of the Empire and the Duma have equal legislative powers and the same right of initiative in legislation and of addressing questions to Ministers. Every measure before being submitted for the Imperial sanction must be passed by both the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and all such as are rejected by one of the two legislative institutions will not be laid before the Tsar at all. Both the Duma and the Council have the right to annul the election of any of their members. The sittings of both the Duma and the Council of the Empire will be public. The closure of a debate may be voted by a simple majority. Neither the Council of the Empire nor the Duma is empowered to receive deputations or petitions. Ministers will be eligible for the Duma and, in the capacity of elected members, qualified to vote.

Laws voted by the two Houses will be submitted for the Imperial

sanction by the President of the Council of the Empire. The members of both institutions will have the privilege of personal immunity during the session. They will only be liable to arrest with the permission of the Duma or the Council of the Empire, as the case may be, except in cases of flagrant offences or offences committed in the exercise of their duties. The Ukases further provide that bills rejected by the Tsar cannot be brought forward again in the course of the same session, while Bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent. The first Duma, after sitting from April 27 (May 10) 1906, was dissolved on July 9 (22), 1906. The second Duma, after sitting from February 26 (March 8), 1907, was dissolved on June 8 (16), 1907. The third Duma, after sitting from November 1 (14), 1907, arrived at the term of the legislation in 1912. The fourth Duma has been sitting since November, 1912.

Duma Right, 63, Nationalists, 124, Octobrists, 95, Progressives, 15, Constitutional Democrats, 59, Travallistes 10, Social Democrats, 16, Poles, 16, Independents, 16.

The administration of the Empire is still entrusted to great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions.

One of the great colleges or boards of government is the Ruling Senate or 'Pravitelstvuyushchiy Senat,' established by Peter I in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the Empire. The Senate is divided into six departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being Courts of Cassation. Each department is authorized to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force in the *plenam*, or general meeting of several sections, the Minister of justice takes the chair. A special department is entrusted with disciplinary judgments against officials of the crown.

Another is the college, established by Peter I in the year 1721, the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev), the archbishop of Georgia (Caucasus) and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Vladimir. The General Procurator Actual Privy Councillor *Sahler*.

A third board of government is the *Committee of Ministers*, reorganized by a decree of October 19 (November 1), 1905.

The fourth board of government, the most important since the decree for its reorganization issued October 19 (November 1), 1905, is the *Council of Ministers*. It consists of all the ministers, and of the general directors of the most important administrations.

The president of the committee and of the Council of Ministers, Actual Privy Councillor, Minister of Finance, *Koktzeff*, appointed President, September 24, 1911.

The ministries and the most important administrations are —

1. *Ministry of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains* — Minister General W. *Fredericks*, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed 1896.

2 *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*—Minister Actual State Councillor *Sazonoff*, appointed 1910

3 *Ministry of War*—Minister General *Sukhomlinoff*, appointed 1909

4 *Ministry of the Navy*—Minister Vice-Admiral *Grigorovich*, appointed 1911

5 *Ministry of the Interior*—Minister Privy Councillor *Maklakoff*, appointed 1911

6 *Ministry of Public Instruction*.—Minister Privy Councillor *Casso*, appointed 1910

7 *Ministry of Finance*.—Minister Actual Privy Councillor *Kokovtseff*, appointed Minister, 1906

8 *Ministry of Justice*—Minister Privy Councillor *Sacheglovitoff*, appointed 1906

9 *General Direction of Land Organization and Agriculture*—General Director Actual Privy Councillor *Krievskoin*, appointed 1908

10 *Ministry of Ways of Communications*—Minister Privy Councillor *Bukhloff*, appointed 1909

11 *Ministry of Commerce and of Industry*—Minister Privy Councillor *Tsimasskoff*, appointed 1909

12 *Department of General Control*—Controller General Privy Councillor *Kharitonoff*, appointed 1907

13 *Holy Synod*.—Procurator General Actual State Councillor *Sabler*

14 *General Direction of State Studs*—General *Zdanovitch*

The Emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Head Quarters (*Glavnaya Kvartira*), and a Cabinet, which is entrusted also with the reception of petitions presented to the Emperor, formerly received by a special Court of Requests (abolished in 1884). According to a law of May 19, 1888, a special Imperial Cabinet having three sections (Economy, Mines and Manufactures and Legislation) has been created, instead of the same departments in the Ministry of Imperial Household.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Empire is divided into governments and provinces (*oblast*), the subdivisions of which are districts or circuits (*uyezd* in the governments and *okrug* in the provinces). There are 78 governments (49 in European Russia proper, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in Caucasus, 4 in Siberia), 81 provinces (1 in European Russia, 5 in Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 6 in Siberia, and 2 circuits, those of Sukhnum and Zakataly in Caucasus). Some of the governments or provinces are united into general governments. At the head of each general government is a governor general, the representative of the emperor, who as such has the supreme control and direction

of all affairs, whether civil or military. In Siberia the governors-general are each assisted by a council, which has a deliberative voice. A civil governor assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government, and a military governor in twenty-one provinces. A vice governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of control under the presidency of a special officer, depending directly on the Department of Control. Each government or province is divided into from 5 to 15 districts (816 in all Russian Empire), having each several administrative institutions. The townships (*gradonachalstvo*) of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Sebastopol, Odessa, Kerch, Nikolayev, Baku and Rostov-on-Don, are administered by special governors (*gradonachalnik*). Kronstadt is under a separate military governor.

In European Russia the government of the parish in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is entrusted to the people. For this purpose the whole country is divided into 17,075 cantons (*volosts* among the Russian population *gminas* in Poland, *starostias* in Cossack Lands, *ulus* in territories peopled by natives, &c.) which are presided over by an elder (*volostnoi starshina* in the *volosts*), elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the village communities in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. The village communities elect an elder (*starosta*) or executive officer of a commune, and also a tax collector. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies ('Mir') by the peasants and from among themselves. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village who discuss and decide all communal affairs. These communal assemblies are held as business requires. The canton assemblies decide the same class of affairs as do the communal assemblies but concerning each its respective canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges 'for peasants affairs, instituted in each government. In Poland the 'Volost' is replaced by the 'Gmina, the assemblies of which are constituted of all landholders—nobility included, the clergy and the police excluded—who have each but one voice, whatever the area of land possessed. The 'Gmina' has, however, less autonomy than the 'Volost', being subject directly to the 'Chief of the District.

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to some extent, in the hands of *zemstvos*, or the district and provincial assemblies (law of January 1, 1864), composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, and the landed proprietors. Their executive power is entrusted to provincial and district *Upravas*. The president of the nobility of the district, or of the province, presides *ex officio* over the *zemstvos* of the district, or of the province, and, in his default, the president of the local tribunal presides. Important modifications, increasing the powers of noble landowners in the affairs of the *zemstvos*, suppressing the right of peasants to elect deputies to the *zemstvo* (they present candidates out of which the governor of province name a deputy), reducing the numbers of representatives, and limiting their powers, were introduced by the law of June 12, 1890.

The towns and cities have municipal institutions of their own organized on nearly the same principles as the *zemstvos* (law of June 16, 1870). All house-owners are divided into three classes, each of which represents an equal amount of real property, and each class elects an equal number of representatives to the *Duma*, the latter elect their executive the *Uprava*. The law of June 11, 1892, reduces the powers of the Municipal Government

and places it almost entirely under the Governors nominated by the Emperor. In 1894, municipal institutions, with still more limited powers, were introduced in several towns of Siberia, and in 1895 in Caucasus. The institutions of the *zemstvo* are in force in 34 provinces (361 districts) of European Russia.

**Finland**<sup>1</sup> —The Grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Fredrikhamn September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I (renewed by his successors), the Swedish Constitution, dating from the year 1772, reformed in 1789, slightly modified in 1809 and 1862, and reformed in 1906. The decrees issued in the years 1829-1863 were all abolished by the Imperial Ukase of November 4, 1905, which gave authority for the reform of the Legislative body. The national parliament, which formerly consisted of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, now consists of one Chamber of 200 members chosen by direct and proportional election, in which all who are entitled to vote have an equal vote. The suffrage is possessed, with the usual exceptions, by every Finnish citizen (man or woman) who has reached his or her 24th year. There are 16 electoral districts with a representation proportioned to the population, a re-arrangement being required every 10 years. Each district is divided into voting circuits. The voting system, devised with a view to proportional representation, provides for the formation of voters' associations which prepare three name lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale according to the order in which the voter has placed them. There may, within limits, be compacts between associations, and joint candidates may be entered in competing lists, while any voter may either support an association list or vote for any candidate he pleases. Every citizen entitled to vote is eligible to the Diet, the members of which receive 1,400 marks (58*l.*) for each session of about 80 days. The Diet lasts for 3 years unless sooner dissolved. The Grand Duke summons and may dissolve the Diet, certain legislative measures are brought forward by the ministers as propositions from him, and the Government is responsible to him as well as to the Diet. But the Diet can decide on any motion not affecting fundamental laws or the organisation of land and sea defence.

**Poland** —Poland, which had a Constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the government of Poland was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia, and the use of Polish language in public places and for public purposes (railways, signboards, wills, &c.), was prohibited.

**Baltic Provinces** —The Baltic Provinces have had some institutions for self government of their own. They have, however, been gradually curtailed, and the privileges of the provinces in police and school matters, chiefly vested in the nobility, have been taken away by a law of June 21, 1888, the judicial and police rights of the landlords having been transferred to functionaries nominated by the State. By a law of July 21, 1889, the last vestiges of manorial justice and of tribunals under the German speaking nobility have been abolished, but the Law of Justice of 1864, which is in force in Russia, has been but partially applied to the provinces, so as to maintain the administration of justice under the central Government. The Russian language has been rendered obligatory in the official correspondence

<sup>1</sup> For further details on Finland, see end of Russia.

of all parish, municipal, and provincial administration; so also in the Dorpat University, which was deprived in December 1889 of its privileges of self government, and the gymnasia in 1890. The town of Dorpat has received the name of Yuriev, and the seat of the administration of the Baltic Educational District has been transferred to Riga. In April, 1893, new Committees for peasants' affairs were introduced, with the same powers as in Russian Governments.

## Area and Population

### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. Its area, without internal waters, is, since the treaty of Portsmouth, 8,417,118 English square miles (19,155,587 7 square verstes).

Until 1897 there have been but various enumerations of the population called *revizions*. On January 28 (February 9) 1897 a census was taken over the whole of the Empire (with the exception of the Grand Duchy of Finland). Comparing the items of the census with the figures of the 1856-59, it appears that the population of the Empire has increased by 74 per cent. The largest increases took place in the capitals (270 p.c. in St. Petersburg), South Russia comes next (207 p.c. in Kherson, 170 p.c. in Yekaterinoslav, 137 p.c. in Taurida). The increase in other parts of the Empire appears as follows:—North West Russia, from 56 to 73 p.c.; Baltic Provinces, 25 to 58 p.c.; White Russia and Lithuania, 77 (Kovno) to 130 (Minsk) p.c.; Poland 117 p.c.; Caucasus (without annexations) 95 p.c.; Siberia, 130 p.c.

The rapidity of growth of the population of the Empire (its acquisition being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1856	60,000,000
1762	19,000,000	1859	74,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1897	129,209,297
1815	45,000,000	1911	167,008,400

The population of 1911 was estimated as follows by the Central Statistical Committee on the basis of the census of 1897 and the yearly increase of the population:—

European Russia	120,588,000
Poland	12,467,300
Caucasus	12,087,200
Siberia	8,719,200
Central Asian Provinces	10,107,300
Finland	3,084,400
<b>Total Russian Empire</b>	<b>167,008,400</b>

The following table exhibits the area and population according to the last issue of the Russian Central Statistical Committee (1912)

Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population on January 1, 1911	Density per sq mile	Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population on January 1, 1911	Density per sq mile
<b>1 European Russia—</b>	(1)	(2)		<b>2 Poland—</b>	(1)	(3)	
Arkhangelsk	326 068	449,400	1 4	Kaluzh	4 877	1 183 800	270
Astrakhan	91 042	1,283,000	14	Kielce	3 897	975,200	250
Bessarabia	17 148	2,490 300	145	Lomza	4 072	688 500	169
Chernigov	29,232	3 081 100	130	Lublin	6,409	1 556 500	239
Courland	10,435	743 100	72	Piotrkow	4 780	1 581 800	419
Don, Province of	53 537	3 691,900	66	Plock	3 641	789 900	208
Esthonia	7 605	471,400	62	Radom	4 769	1 112,200	233
Grodno	14 896	1 974 400	132	Siedlce	5 528	1 008 400	182
Kaluga	11 942	1 412,900	118	Suwalski	4 756	681 800	143
Kazao	84,487	2,749 800	32 2	Warsaw	6 740	2 547 100	378
Khar'kov	21 041	3 288,500	155	Total Poland	49 018	12 467 300	254 4
Khereson	27 537	3 495,000	128	<b>3 Caucasasia—</b>			
Kiev	19 676	4,604 200	238	Ruban (province)	86 645	2 731 100	74
Konstozna	52,432	1 728 700	58	Stavropol	20,970	1 478,400	61
Kovno	15,518	1,796,700	116	Terek (province)	28,158	1,214,700	43
Kuzak	17 937	3 074,700	171	Total Caucasasia	55 758	5 219 200	60 8
Livonia	17 574	1,406,900	84	Total, Russia in Europe	1 987 810	138 274 500	69 2
Minsk	35 230	2,846 900	82	<b>4 Trans Caucasasia</b>			
Moghibev	18,514	2 261 500	122	Baku	15 061	1 038 700	69
Moscow	12,847	3,257,300	254	Batum (prov)	7 605	186 800	61
Nizhni-Novgorod	19,789	2,017 000	102	Black Sea	8 220	135 000	42
Novgorod	45,773	1 642,200	36	Daghestan (prov)	11 471	639 200	60
Odesa	49 855	448 700	9	Erzabethpol	16 991	1 071 900	60
Orel	18,042	2 629,000	146	Erivan	10 725	971 200	91
Orenburg	73,254	2 092,200	29	Kars (prov)	7 989	577 200	52
Penza	14 997	1 839 700	122	Kutais	8 145	1 068 500	124
Perm	27 502	3 793 800	30	Sukhum (district)	2,545	185,500	54
Podolia	18 234	3 812,000	205	Tiflis	15 776	1 183,900	75
Poltava	19 265	3,626 800	198	Zakataly (district)	1 589	95 100	61
Polov	16,678	1 875,800	82	Total Trans Caucasasia	56 400	6 818 000	71 4
Ryazan	16 190	9 510 200	150	Total Caucasasia	181 1 2	12,157 200	66 4
St. Petersburg	17,228	2 908 000	169	<b>5 Siberia—</b>			
Samarra	58,320	3 600 900	62	Amur (province)	104 795	280,200	1 6
Saratov	32 624	3 125 400	96	Irkutsk (govt.)	280 429	693,200	2 5
Simbirsk	19 110	1 961,500	103	Kamchatka (pr)	508 424	87 300	0 07
Smolensk	21 624	1 986,700	92	Primorskaya (pr)	266,466	588,100	2 0
Tambov	25 710	3 442,700	134	Sakhalin (pr)	14 068	14 100	0 04
Taurida	33 812	1 921 000	83	Iolobsk (govt.)	535 739	1 842,400	3 4
Tula	11 954	1 801 800	151	Tomsk (govt.)	327 173	8,228,500	9 8
Tver	24 975	2 218 800	88	Transbaikalia (pr)	228,808	858,400	3 6
Ufa	47 109	2,947,900	62	Yakutsk (prov)	1,580,303	222,500	0 2
Vilna	16,181	1 957 000	121	Yenisei (govt.)	681 607	961,400	0 9
Vitebsk	16 988	1 860 000	109	Total Siberia	4,681,863	8,719,300	1 8
Vladimir	18,821	1 918,200	102				
Volyhnia	37,699	3,290,400	142				
Vologda	155,265	1,061,200	11				
Voronezh	25,448	3 421 600	135				
Vyska	59,379	2 806 800	64				
Yaroslavl	15 732	1 325 900	90				
Yekaterinobslav	24 477	3,132,200	128				
Total, European Russia	1,561,534 190	588,000	64 6				

1 Without inner waters

2 Estimations on the basis of the census of 1897 and the yearly increase of the population.

Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population on January 1 1911	Density per sq mile	Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population on January 1 1911	Density per sq mile
6 Steppes (provinces) —				Trans Caspian Province	235 120	461 800	1.8
Akmolinsk	225 074	1 064 000	4.8	Total, Central Asian provinces	1 806 882	10,107 900	7.5
Semipalatinsk	178 520	848 900	4.8	Total Russia in Asia	6 094,119	25 664,300	4.1
Turgai	169 833	624 000	3.7	Total, Russian Empire without Finland	8 201 420	168 019 000	10.3
Uralsk	197 679	782 800	5.7	Finland	12 680	3 684,000	24.81
Total Steppes	710 900	3 319 000	4.6	Internal waters, Seas of Aral, Caspian Lake, Aral, etc	347,408	—	—
7 Turkestan (provinces) —				Grand Total	8,64,586	167 008,400	19.38
Perghana	55 439	2,069 000	37				
Samarcand	20 627	1 188 600	44				
Syr Daria	194 147	1 874 100	9.5				
Semirychensk	144,560	1,210 100	8.4				
Total, Turkestan	420,807	6 336 800	15.0				

<sup>1</sup> In proportion to the area from which the inner waters are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> In proportion to the total area.

The proportion of women in the population varies, in the Russian provinces, from 133.8 per each 100 men (Yaroslavl) to 87.4 (St Petersburg)—this disproportion being due to the male population temporarily moving to the capitals or to the shipbuilding centres during the winter. The average proportions of women to 100 men are: Russian Provinces, 102.9, Poland, 98.6, Caucasus, 88.9, Siberia, 93.7, The Steppes, 89.4, Turkestan and Transcaspians, 88.0, Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland), 99.9.

The ethnical composition of the population shown by the last census is set forth in the following table —

	European Russia	Poland	Caucasus	Siberia	Central Asia	Total
Aryans	51,513,580	8,121,607	4,901,418	4,711,679	1,083,245	100,231,516
Slavs	76,130 173	7 294 712	8 188 870	4,668,782	709,197	92,089 733
Lithuanians	2,766 605	810,631	6,687	8,606	1,680	3 094,469
Latins	1 125 786	7,072	8,655	892	395	1 148 006
Germans	1 532,663	407 780	57,699	5 835	8 947	1 813,717
Iranians	3,086	17	418,535	457	264,131	794,746
Armenians	49,239	182	1 118,094	620	4,862	1,173,006
Other Aryans	116,739	1,713	108,346	6,431	1,133	222,766
Jews	3 715 081	1,867 194	46,759	32 648	2,643	5,070,805



	European Russia	Poland	Caucasus	Siberia	Central Asia	Total
<i>Uralo-Altaians</i>	8,806,818	19,659	1,908,118	808,879	8,637,815	17,069,069
<i>Fins</i>	8,410,611	7,159	7,422	61,879	16,876	8,602,147
<i>Bamoyeds</i>	3,940	6	—	11,981	—	16,877
<i>Turko-Tatars</i>	4,680,831	5,638	1,879,908	476,189	6,018,750	18,601,251
<i>Tungus</i>	1	—	—	69,608	—	69,608
<i>Mongols</i>	172,869	161	14,819	289,467	2,819	480,138
<i>Georgians</i>	1,328	39	1,350,876	558	217	1,356,638
<i>Other Caucasians</i>	798	26	1,088,378	2,036	556	1,091,738
<i>Chinese, Japanese and Koreans</i>	53	—	15	69,688	16,367	86,113
<i>Hyperboreans</i>	—	—	—	33,608	—	33,608
<i>Yukaghirs</i>	—	—	—	948	—	948
<i>Koriaks</i>	—	—	—	6,058	—	6,058
<i>Chukchis</i>	—	—	—	11,796	—	11,796
<i>Estimo</i>	—	—	—	1,099	—	1,099
<i>Ghiliaks</i>	—	—	—	6,184	—	6,184
<i>Kamchadals</i>	—	—	—	8,978	—	8,978
<i>Ainu</i>	—	—	—	1,446	—	1,446
<i>Others</i>	—	—	—	2,084	—	2,084
<i>Others</i>	8,094	428	408	146	525	5,201
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,442,864</b>	<b>9,402,358</b>	<b>9,286,864</b>	<b>5,758,822</b>	<b>7,746,718</b>	<b>126,840,026</b>

## II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

The movement of population in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, is seen from the following statement for 1909 and 1910 —

	1909	1910
<b>Births</b>	5,545,901	5,680,480
<b>Deaths</b>	3,661,808	3,916,612
<b>Increase</b>	1,884,093	1,763,868

The births and deaths rates in European Russia for five years and per 1,000 inhabitants are seen from the following statements —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
<b>Births</b>	45.9	46.3	44.1	49.8	44.2
<b>Deaths</b>	29.1	27.8	27.7	28.5	30.6
<b>Increase</b>	16.7	18.5	16.4	14.9	13.7

The movement of population from and into the Russian Empire in five years was as follows —

	From Russia			Into Russia		
	Russians	Foreigners	Total	Russians	Foreigners	Total
1906	236 853	266 480	503 333	202,798	838 902	566,700
1907	204,019	277 838	481 857	207 886	857 991	565 787
1908	245 890	285 040	530 786	209 835	840 846	547 706
1909	272,521	399 467	571 988	213 42	870 776	684,218
1910	266 441	358 159	719,600	292,080	430,967	719 077

The Russians, especially Jews and Poles, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States. The number of immigrants from the Russian Empire into the United States during the years 1873 to 1910 was 2,527,457 (839,364 from 1873 to 1900). The emigration for the last ten years was as follows —

1901	85,257	1906	215 685
1902	107,347	1907	253 943
1903	136,093	1908	166,711
1904	145 141	1909	120,460
1905	184 887	1910	186,792

### III PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The great majority of the population of Russia being agriculturists, they dwell in villages. The number of towns and villages in the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland), grouped according to population, is given as follows —

Towns with population	Number	Villages with population	Number
Over 100,000	19	1,000—3,000	17,724
50,000—100,000	38	100—1 000	185,157
20,000— 50,000	118	Under 100	521,754
10,000— 20,000	315		
3,000— 10,000	3,032	Towns and villages	725,157

In European Russia there is an average of one town or village to every 4 7 sq miles, the average varying from 1 to every 0 43 sq miles in Courland to 1 for every 148 sq miles in the government of Archangel. In Poland there is 1 for every 1 38 sq miles, in the Caucasus 1 for every 9 sq miles. In Asiatic Russia the average varies between 1 to 14 miles in Samarcand, and 1 to every 2,760 sq miles in the province of Yakutsk. It will thus be understood that the distinction between the population of towns and of country on January 1, 1911, given in the following table, and based on the census of 1897, and the yearly increase of the population, is not to be closely pressed —

Population of	In Towns	In the Country	Males	Females
European Russia	15 787,900	104 790 100	59 697 080	68,981,000
Poland	2,907,300	9,540,100	4,274,300	5 192,600
Caucasus	1,577,500	10,489 700	6,821,800	5,715,900
Siberia	1,650,800	7,868,600	4,481,300	4,387,300
Central Asia	1 863,500	3,721 800	5 419 000	4 668,500
Total	22,718 700	141,200,300	82,168,400	81,813,600

The following are the populations of the chief towns of governments or provinces, and of the other towns having more than 40,000 inhabitants —

<b>European Russia proper</b> (chiefly in 1910) —	<b>Brest-Litovsk (10)</b> 59,300	* <b>Nicolaistad</b> 30,898
* <b>St. Petersburg (11)</b> 1,682,400	* <b>Yelena</b> 57,430	* <b>Uleåberg</b> 18,018
* <b>Moscow (11)</b> 1,538,400	* <b>Nyeshin</b> 57,343	* <b>Kuopio</b> 15,490
* <b>Odessa (11)</b> 505,600	* <b>Simbirsk (08)</b> 56,954	* <b>Tarvaskas</b> 6,004
* <b>Kiev (11)</b> 685,000	* <b>Karch</b> 55,770	* <b>St. Michel</b> 4,473
* <b>Buga (11) (Livland)</b> 231,890	* <b>Grodna</b> 54,000	
* <b>Kharkov</b> 238,042	* <b>Kaluga (11)</b> 54,894	<b>Caucasus (chiefly in 1910) —</b>
* <b>Saratov</b> 206,300	* <b>Novocherkassk (Don)</b> 53,825	* <b>Tiflis (04)</b> 196,985
* <b>Yekaterinoslav (09)</b> 195,870	* <b>Mogilev-on Dnieper</b> 53,471	* <b>Baku (04)</b> 177,777
* <b>Vilna (11)</b> 190,210	* <b>Yekaterinburg (04)</b> 52,250	* <b>Yekaterinodar</b>
* <b>Kazan (11)</b> 188,100	* <b>Perm (11) (Pod )</b> 49,637	(Kuban) 99,600
* <b>Astrakhan</b> 144,281	* <b>Kamenets-Podolsk</b> 47,810	* <b>Vladikavkaz (Terek)</b> 76,493
* <b>Tula (11)</b> 138,630	* <b>Kozroma (11)</b> 47,094	* <b>Novorossiisk (11)</b>
* <b>Kishiniev (11) (Bess.)</b> 128,100	* <b>Syzran</b> 45,754	(Black Sea) 71,118
* <b>Rostov-on Don (09)</b> 121,800	<b>Alexandrovsk-Grush</b>	* <b>Stavropol</b> 54,834
* <b>Yaroslavl</b> 111,816	<b>evsk</b> 45,530	* <b>Kutais</b> 50,604
* <b>Vladimir</b> 110,912	* <b>Kozlov (05)</b> 45,005	* <b>Yelisk</b> 48,820
* <b>Nizhni Novgorod</b>	* <b>Uralsk</b> 45,054	* <b>Piatigorsk</b> 46,768
(11) 108,920	* <b>Yarosl (9 )</b> 44,140	* <b>Elizabetopol (08)</b> 40,834
* <b>Ivanovo-Voznesensk</b> 103,033	* <b>Vyatka</b> 44,114	* <b>Mal'kov</b> 47,089
* <b>Vitebsk</b> 103,485	* <b>Yakovka (04)</b> 42,080	* <b>Brivan (11)</b> 39,550
* <b>Ufa</b> 101,166	* <b>Mitan (Courland)</b> 39,900	* <b>Batum (11) (Dagh )</b> 30,008
* <b>Minsk</b> 90,442	* <b>Syzran</b> 38,986	* <b>Temir Khan Shura</b> 12,890
* <b>Samara</b> 90,400	* <b>Arkhangelsk (11)</b> 36,414	
* <b>Nikolayev</b> 90,400	* <b>Pskov</b> 34,690	<b>Siberia (chiefly in 1910) —</b>
* <b>Orenburg</b> 83,600	* <b>Chernigov</b> 34,618	* <b>Tomsk</b> 111,417
* <b>Gomel</b> 80,149	* <b>Vologda (04)</b> 32,849	* <b>Irkutsk</b> 108,000
* <b>Orel (06)</b> 80,740	* <b>Vladimir</b> 29,700	* <b>Vladivostok</b> 91,404
* <b>Kovna</b> 87,968	* <b>Novgorod (08)</b> 27,180	* <b>Blagovyeshchensk</b>
* <b>Zhitomir (Volhynia)</b> 87,200	* <b>Petrozavodsk (08)</b>	(10) (Amur) 64,888
* <b>Kremenochug</b> 86,720	(Olonez) 15,420	* <b>Krasnoyarsk (Ienisei)</b> 62,919
* <b>Byelostok (10)</b> 85,900		* <b>Khabarovsk</b> 49,488
* <b>Kursk</b> 83,930		* <b>Chita (04) (Transb.)</b> 89,117
* <b>Penza (10)</b> 79,504		* <b>Tsholak</b> 50,992
* <b>Voronezh</b> 79,000		* <b>Yakutsk (10)</b> 8,209
* <b>Tauriysk (04)</b> 78,603		* <b>Petrozavodsk (11)</b>
* <b>Poltava</b> 77,751		(Kamchatka) 1,340
* <b>Berdichev (10)</b> 76,880		
* <b>Rovni (Esthonia)</b> 73,063		<b>Central Asia (chiefly in 1908) —</b>
* <b>Elizavetgrad</b> 72,481		* <b>Tashkent (09) (Syr</b>
* <b>Sebastopol</b> 71,109		Daria) 201,191
* <b>Smolensk</b> 70,911		* <b>Kokand</b> 112,428
* <b>Tambov (11)</b> 69,995		* <b>Omsk (09)</b> 88,000
* <b>Simpheropol (Taurida)</b> 68,570		* <b>Samskand</b> 80,706
* <b>Kherson (07)</b> 67,287		* <b>Andizhan</b> 74,816
* <b>Taganrog</b> 66,710		* <b>Namangan</b> 73,279
* <b>Cronstadt (10)</b> 66,624		* <b>Old Marghelan</b> 45,482
* <b>Lithau (04)</b> 64,502		* <b>Osh</b> 48,488
* <b>Sver (08)</b> 61,242		
* <b>Chelyabinsk</b> 61,040		* <b>Askaniya (Trans-</b>
* <b>Byelaysa Tserkov (11)</b> 60,000		casp ) 41,729
		* <b>Semipalatinsk (09)</b> 33,121
		* <b>Vyernyi (04)</b> 31,877
		* <b>Skobelev</b> 11,361
		* <b>Kustanal (Turgai)</b> 25,220

\* Chief towns

## Religion.

The established religion of the Empire is the Greek Russian, officially called the Orthodox Faith. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four Orthodox patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Russian Church, was established in 1721.

The Emperor is head of the Church, he appoints to every office therein, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates, and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of

deciding theological and dogmatic questions. Practically, the Procurator of the Holy Synod enjoys wide powers in Church matters.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The dissenters have been and are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently some liberty has been extended to those of the 'United Church'. It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory both settled at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south western provinces.

There are no trustworthy figures as to the numbers of adherents of different creeds—many dissenters being inscribed under the head of Greek Orthodox. The numbers, however, according to census returns of 1897, published in 1905 are given as follows—

Orthodox Greek and		Anglicans	4,188
United Church	87,123,604	Other Christians	8,952
Dissidents	2,204,596	Karamas	12,894
Armenian Gregorians	1,179,241	Jews	5,215,805
" Catholic	38,840	Mohammedans	13,906,972
Roman Catholic	11,467,994	Buddhists	433,863
Lutheran	8,572,653	Other non Christians	285,821
Reformed	85,400		
Baptists	38,139	Total	125,640,021
Mennonites	66,664		

The Russian Empire is divided into 66 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which were under 3 metropolitans, 14 archbishops, and 50 bishops the latter had under them 37 vicars, all of them are of the monastic clergy. There were, in 1910, 52,869 churches both public and private with 49,642 priests and 14,670 deacons. The monasteries on December 31, 1910 numbered 942, 524 for men and 418 for women, with 9,987 monks and 9,532 aspirants and 14,008 nuns and 46,811 aspirants. The management of Church affairs is in the hands of 62 'consistories'. For Roman Catholics there is an Archbishop of Warsaw and another of Mohilev each with six suffragan bishoprics. Of the suffragans of Mohilev one is of the Graeco Ruthenian rite of which rite there is another bishop immediately subject to Rome.

The expenditure of the Synod in the budget of 1912 is 40,129,979 roubles contributed by the Imperial budget. The expenditure for other churches is about 1,500,000 roubles contributed chiefly by the Ministry of Interior.

### Instruction

Most of the schools in the Empire are under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the Empire is divided into 16 educational districts (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev, Vilna, Warsaw, Riga, Caucasus, Turkestan, West Siberia, East Siberia, and Amur). However, many special schools are under separate Ministries.

There are universities at St. Petersburg (8,746 students), Moscow (10,399), Kharkov (4,062), Kiev (5,302), Kazan (2,447), Odessa (2,756), Yuriev or Dorpat (2,668), Tomsk (1,371), Warsaw (2,002) and Saratov (200). Total number of students, 39,853, (January 1, 1911). A Popular University bearing the name of General Alphonse Dumas, who has given the funds necessary for its creation, has existed at Moscow since autumn, 1903. Finland has a university at Helsinki, with 2,778 students.

on January 1, 1911 (see Finland). Nearly 4,000 students in Russia are either supported by bursaries or dispensed from paying fees.

Besides the universities there are a number of institutions for special education—theological, medical, legal, technical, and Oriental languages—distributed among the larger towns of the Empire.

The nature and number of the middle schools, and the number of pupils attending them are as follows (exclusive of Finland) —

Middle Schools in 1910-11	Number	Pupils	Middle Schools in 1910-11	Number	Pupils
Gymnasias	320	119,039	Gymnasias of Cosack Volakas	89	8,792
Progyrnasias	30	5,016	Progyrnasias	88	
Realschools	235	67,320	Girls' gymnasias	80	4,352
Normal schools (Teachers Institutes)	17	1,221	Girls' Progyrnasias	14	
Normal seminaries and practical schools (Teachers Seminaries)	94	8,922	Gymnasias of Empress Marie	32	14,780
Girls' gymnasias	674	243,636	Institutes of E. Marie	37	9,118
Girls' progyrnasias	106	16,443	Seminaries	67	80,468
Cadet corps (1908)	29	12,308			

The nature and numbers of the special schools, middle and primary and the number of pupils attending them are as follows (exclusive of Finland) —

Special Schools in 1910-11	Number	Pupils	Special Schools in 1910-11	Number	Pupils
Theological	470	77,788	Fine Arts	75	10,605
Pedagogical	328	21,742	Topographical	8	612
Medical	72	9,132	Strange Languages	66	582
Military	84	12,079	Professional	48	2,729
Nautical	80	1,180	Various	60	2,375
Forestry and Agriculture	128	6,619			
Technical	627	40,299	Total	2,107	225,206
Commercial and Industrial	178	57,627			

The expenses for the middle schools are contributed by the State Exchequer, by fees and by donations of the *zemstvos*, the municipalities and so on. The Cosack schools are maintained by the separate *voiskos*, which, moreover, maintain a number of their pupils in the governmental schools.

According to the Census of January 18 (31), 1911, concerning the elementary schools, the numbers of schools, teachers, and pupils in the Russian Empire were on that day as follows —

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Ministry of Public Instruction	59,682	180,019	4,186,078
Holy Synod	57,922	68,525	1,798,429
Other zemstries and various foundations	2,691	6,729	201,002
Total	100,295	255,273	6,185,510

According to the last issue (1912) of the "Year Book of Russia," published by the Central Statistical Committee, the numbers of all kinds of schools and of children attending them, on January 1, 1910, were as follows <sup>1</sup>

	Number of schools	Students or pupils attending the schools				
		High schools	Middle schools	Special schools <sup>2</sup>	Primary schools	Total
European Russia	87 484	57 470	886 634	184 628	5 044 135	6,222,867
Poland	6 850	2 663	18 356	16 127	284,862	321,519
Caucasasia	2 610	—	8 778	3,898	172,675	188,251
Transcaucasia	2,838	416	12 451	8 519	107 205	128 589
Siberia	5 278	2 094	16 583	9 054	250 685	282 219
Central Asia	9,882	—	11 807	6 900	64,006	111,595
Total	114 837	63 242	406 904	228 205	5 956 011	6 649,462

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the cities of St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, and Baku, the governments of Warsaw and Tiflis and the province of Kamchatka.

<sup>2</sup> Middle and primary

To the total number of 6,649 462 students or pupils must be added 165,180 pupils of private schools, lay or religious of Christian creeds, 1,106 pupils of schools for blind, and deaf and dumb, 288,274 pupils of religious schools of non Christian creeds, and 203,061 not classed in the above categories. Total number of persons attending the schools of the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) 7,307,082.

Number of pupils attending the schools per 1,000 inhabitants of both sexes —

	Males	Females	Of both sexes
European Russia	71.2	32.3	51.3
Poland	80.0	32.1	41.8
Caucasasia	61.4	29.7	45.6
Transcaucasia	48.6	16.8	37.3
Siberia	46.7	22.7	35.0
Central Asia	30.7	10.1	21.8
Russian Empire	65.7	31.0	46.9

The less illiterate provinces of European Russia are —Esthonia, 20.1 illiterates per 100 of population, Livonia, 22.3, Curland, 29.1, St. Petersburg, 44.9; other provinces, more than 50 per 100

The contributions of the Ministry of Public Instruction, of the Holy Synod, and of the different ministries for educational purposes in the budget estimates for 1912 appear as follows Ministry of Instruction, 98,800,000 roubles; Holy Synod, 20,247,000, Ministry of War and of Navy, 17 904,000, General Direction of Land Organization and Agriculture, 4,297,000, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 3 384 000, Ministry of Finances, 232,000, other ministries, 2,951,575 Total, 142,805,000 roubles.

## Justice and Crime

The administration of justice was reformed by law of November 1864, which instituted scribe courts with juries, elective justices of peace with functions similar to those of English magistrates, assemblies of justices of peace, before which appeals from judgments of individual magistrates might be brought, appeal courts for re-hearing cases not tried by jury Above all

these courts was the Court of Cassation, which formed part of the Senate. This system never became general throughout the Empire, a reaction having soon begun. The examining magistrates, who ought on principle to have been irremovable were very rarely confirmed in their office and the investigation of criminal cases was entrusted to magistrates temporarily appointed. By law of May 20, 1886, the principle of irremovability was restricted, by laws of May 9, 1878, and July 7, 1889, the assistance of a jury in certain cases was suppressed. A law of July 12, 1889, abolished elective justices of peace putting in their places, in the country districts, the country chiefs (*sennetsy nachalniki*), nominated by the administration from among candidates taken from the nobility, recommended by the nobility, and endowed with wide disciplinary powers against the peasants, and, in the towns, the urban justices (*gorodskoi sudia*), nominated in the same way, in both cases the appointments being made by the Minister of Justice. Justices of peace have been retained only in the two capitals and in six of the largest towns of the Empire.

Reformed tribunals, but without juries, were introduced in Poland in 1875, in the Baltic Provinces in 1889, in the Governments of Ufa, Orenburg, Astrakhan, and Olonets in 1894, and in Siberia in 1897. The reformed system of justice was extended over Turkestan, the Provinces of the Steppes, the north-eastern districts of Vologda, and the Transcaspiian Province in 1898 and 1899. The tribunals of the days anterior to 1864 have thus everywhere disappeared.

In conjunction with the assemblies of the Volost and Gmina (see Local Government), are cantonal tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at cantonal assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving more than a hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals. Affairs of more importance, up to 300 roubles, are judged by the County Chiefs.

The appeal courts are fourteen. 11 in European Russia and Caucasus (at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkov, Odessa, Kazan, Saratov, Kiev, Novocherkassk, Vilna, Warsaw, and Tiflis), and 3 in Asiatic Russia (at Tashkent, Irkutsk, and Omsk). There are 104 assize courts. 88 in European Russia and 16 in Asiatic Russia.

Since 1906 nearly two thirds of the Empire having been placed in a state of siege, the great number of crimes have been judged by the tribunals of exception: courts martial and from August, 1906, to April, 1907, held courts martial. Before 1905 the executions were unusual. 281 in 34 years, from 1856 to 1890, 126 from 1891 to 1900. The numbers of death sentences and of executions, from November, 1905 to November, 1908, were 4,812 and 2,298, the number of executions without trial was 1,331. Total of executions in 3 years, 8,629. In 1908 131,914 persons were judged by normal tribunals, 56,514 of them were acquitted, and 81,127 condemned to various punishments.

The prison population on January 1 of each of the last six years was as follows:—

Years	Number of prisoners	Years	Number of prisoners
1906	95,452	1909	180,906
1907	123,298	1910	174,498
1908	160,623	1911	174,789

The expenditure for prisons is estimated in the budget for 1912 at the sum of 32,746,259 as against 31,597,277 roubles for 1911.

## Finance.

## I STATE FINANCE

The following table gives the total actual *ordinary* and *extraordinary* revenue and expenditure for each of the five years —

Year	Ordinary		Balance	Extraordinary	
	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1907	2 842,474 585	2 105 865 445	+ 146,506 140	149 043,173	288 640 082
1908	2 417 807 828	2 387 790 695	+ 30 067 238	200 960,077	268,982,206
1909	2 626 340 888	2 401 423 768	+ 74 917 120	182,744 206	156,127 871
1910	2 740 986 891	2 473 167 193	+ 307 809 798	21 090 628	123,505 048
1911	2 951 782 684	2 535 805 778	415 976 906	2,567 906	309 604 696

The actual *ordinary* and *extraordinary* revenue and expenditure for 1911, given in the last Report of the State's Control, the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1912, according to the budget estimates voted by the Duma and the Council of the Empire and sanctioned by the Emperor June 5 (18) 1912 and the project of the Budget for 1913 presented to the Parliament by the Minister of Finance, are as follows —

Revenue	Actual 1911	Estimated 1912	Proposed 1913
<b>A. ORDINARY</b>	<b>Roubles</b>	<b>Roubles</b>	<b>Roubles</b>
I <i>Direct Taxes</i>	254,970 464	230 644,886	449 585 738
1 Land and forests	69 626 291	19 225,096	85 848,288
2 Trade licences	120 681 264	123 292,800	133,582,500
3 5 per cent. on capital	24,712 914	28,127 000	81 435 000
II <i>Indirect Taxes</i>	630 023 181	634,896 100	657 124,800
4 Spirits	47 654 168	46,881,000	51 562,000
5 Tobacco	96 241 053	66 070 000	72 086 000
6 Paper for cigarettes	4 650 701	4 466 000	4,268,000
7 Sugar	123 714 299	128 430 000	128,681 000
8 Naphtha	42 487 761	45 085 500	46 780 500
9 Matches	18 689 388	19 014 600	19 616 700
10 Custom Duties	327 618,656	321 000 600	334 660,000
III <i>Duties</i>	140 042,378	191 347,376	218,257 160
11 Stamp duties	92,426 671	95 082 510	107,451 680
12 Transfer duties	44 918,142	47 330 900	44 740 000
13 Port taxes	4 192,260	3 966 666	10 500 000
14 Railway taxes	27 987 898	26,700 000	28,300 000
15 Fire insurance taxes	6 031 527	6 000 000	6,500 000
16 Various	13,690 488	18 168,200	17,786 600
IV <i>State Monopolies</i>	590 044 779	376 923,700	930,303,075
17 Mining	103 802	374,000	153,000
18 Mint	3 979,839	8,128,700	7 686 075
19 Posts	68 206 059	71 581 000	76 690 000
20. Telegraphs and Telephones	84 520 810	84 900,000	40 290 000
21. Sale of spirits	788 182,179	768,690,000	800,180,000
V <i>State Domains</i>	888 663 336	829 210,317	985,519 769
22. Rent for domains	26,176,658	32 963,229	25,344,268
23 Crown forests	80,161 448	81,401 000	59 008,400
24 State railways	96,001 130	646,154,685	782,280,600
25 Crown mines, &c.	18 968,844	20,821,668	20,876 911
26 Crown capitals and banking operations	25 686,274	27 961 600	22,744,800
27 Crown a part in private railways	19,479,904	20,877,200	22,590,800



Revenue—continued.	Actual 1911	Estimated 1912	Proposed 1912
<b>A. ORDINARY</b>	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
VI. 23. Sales of Domains	1 645,599	1,800,390	1 685,690
VII. Redemption of Land			
29. Redemption taxes not abolished by the manifesto of November 3 1905	576 52.	806,300	909,700
VIII. Miscellaneous	109 040 576	119 533 660	115,115 779
30. Railway debts	18,097 431	18,113,472	17 428,637
31. Crown debts	47,650,419	51 612,861	51,960 891
32. Aid from municipalities	35 225,004	84,781 000	55,284,000
33. Military contribution	7 847,732	8,070 818	8 140 818
IX. 24. Various	17 981,448	16 856 602	15 791,734
Total ordinary revenue	2 261,782 654	2,296 19,261	2,162 113 328
<b>B. EXTRAORDINARY</b>			
35. Perpetual deposits at the Bank of Russia	2,144 109	2,400 000	2,000 000
36. Various	428 797	8,000 000	8,000 000
Total extraordinary revenue	2,567 906	5,400 000	10 000 000
37. From treasury	85,664 071	100 000 000	20,264 133
Grand Total	2 389 204 641	2 901 319 261	2 208 406 301
<b>Expenditure</b>			
<b>A. ORDINARY —</b>			
Imperial House	16 788 998	16 859 595	16,349 595
Higher institutions of State	8 167 061	8,147 511	9,413,314
Holy Synod	20 858,163	40,139 879	41,219,759
Ministries —			
Interior	167 917 189	172,898 900	182,806 877
Finances	403 243 382	426 800,974	458 689 561
Justice	78 765 915	82,616 429	89 400 491
Foreign Affairs	162 628	6 569 190	7,279 225
Public Instruction	97 858 137	117,587,380	136,784 478
Ways of Communication	843 110 087	558 015 641	649 609 650
Commerce and Industry	41 696 844	49 735 728	69 582 778
Land Organization and Agriculture	103 009 942	116,685 847	125 813 118
State studs	2 171 200	2 203 879	2,593,450
War	407 774 768	492 339 426	545,681 753
Navy	130 968 817	159 145 870	230 874 400
Audit	10 708,097	11 084 248	15,094,904
State debt	809 818 175	404 521 246	402,907,083
Unforeseen expenditure	—	10 000 000	10 000,000
Total ordinary	2,535 025 753	2,669 841,906	2 687 784,206
<b>B. EXTRAORDINARY —</b>			
Ministry of Finances	—	2,908 742	1,683 160
Ways and Communications	—	109,520 168	119 000,000
Commerce and Industry	—	—	18,000 000
War	—	70,123,920	90,123,229
Navy	—	112,464	1 953
Audit	—	861 194	855 407
State debt	—	149 146 087	—
Total extraordinary expenditure	209,694 696	231 977,355	230,993,752
Grand total	2,745 690,451	2,901 919,261	2,908,406,951

The fluctuations of the Russian national debt are seen from the following —

January 1	Roubles	January 1	Roubles
1889	1 870 480,117	1909	8,800,761 679
1892	4 356,638,149	1910	9,038,758,488
1902	6,430 851 061	1911	9 014 141 796
1907	8 635 600 215	1912	8,841,640 620
1908	8 725 628,210	1913	8 845 717 768

The payments of interest and capital for the State and railway debts in the budget estimates for 1911 and 1912 and in the project of the budget for 1913 appear as follows —

	1911	1912	1913
	Roubles.	Roubles	Roubles
1. Interest	378,996 825	375,661 670	371 060 020
2. Capital	27 059 519	27 898 826	30 784 616
3. Banking and miscellaneous expenses	1 110 860	966 550	1 112 449
Total payment of loans	407 166,704	404 521 546	402,957 085

## Defence

### I FRONTIER

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west, Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgievsk on the right bank of the Vistula, Warsaw and Ivangorod each on both banks of the Vistula, Brest Litovsk on the Bug. There are numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug.

The more important fortresses and forts are divided into three classes as follows —In the first class are Warsaw, Novogeorgievsk, and Brest Litovsk in the Warsaw district, and Kovna in the Vilna district. The second class consists of Kronstadt and Sveaborg in the St Petersburg and Finland district, Ivangorod in the Warsaw district, Kereh in the Odessa district, Libau in the Vilna district, and Vladivostok in the Amur district. In the third class are Viborg in the Finland district; Ossovets and Ust Dvinsk (previously Dünabund) in the Vilna district, Sevastopol and Ochakov in the Odessa district and Kara and Batum in the Caucasus district. There are also forty six places unclassified, many of them being mere fortified posts.

### II ARMY

Military service in Russia is universal and compulsory. Service begins at the age of 21 and extends to completion of the 43rd year. Owing to the extent of the Empire, there are 3 armies in Russia, known as the army of European Russia, the army of the Caucasus, and the Asiatic army. These armies are practically distinct from each other, and the terms of service in each are slightly different.

Speaking generally, service in the first line, or active army, is for 3 years

in the infantry, field, and foot, artillery, and for 4 years in the other arms. The soldier is then transferred to the reserve (*Zapas*), in which he serves for 15 or 14 years, undergoing during this period 2 trainings of 6 weeks each. Having completed 16 years in the first line and its reserve, the soldier passes to the 'Opolchénié'. Service in the Opolchénié is for 5 years, that is to the completion of the 43rd year of the soldier's age.

The Cossacks, occupying the S W portion of European Russia, hold their lands by military tenure, and are liable to service for life. The Cossack troops are almost entirely mounted, they provide their own horses and equipment. The young Cossacks from the age of 19 are trained for two years at their homes. They then enter the 'first category' regiment of their district, in which they remain for four years. These regiments are permanently embodied and may be employed in any part of the Empire. The men then pass to the 'second category' regiment for another four years, and to the 'third category' regiment for a similar period. The men of the second category regiments live at their homes, but retain their equipment and horses, in the third category, the men have their equipment, but no horses, they are called out for three weeks training every year. Finally there is a period of five years in the reserve, which fills casualties in time of war. Besides this, every Cossack up to any age can be called out in time of emergency to assist in the national defence.

The Opolchénié, or territorial army, is divided into 2 classes, or 'bans'. The first ban includes not only the trained men who have passed through the first line and reserve, but the young men surplus to the annual contingent, and all are liable to embodiment in the active army in time of war. This part of the Opolchénié therefore serves the purpose of a supplementary reserve. But provision is also said to have been made for the formation of a large number of units, which are to be organised in 40 divisions, each consisting of 16 battalions, 2 batteries, and a cavalry regiment of 4 squadrons, these are for home defence. The second ban of the Opolchénié is the *levy en masse* containing all those exempted from actual service, whether as students, only sons, &c., or as not quite up to the physical standards of the army, and also the older classes of the surplus men who have all had a certain amount of training.

There is a modified system of one year volunteers in Russia, which furnishes the majority of the officers required for the reserve troops on mobilisation.

A Russian division consists of 2 brigades of 2 regiments of 4 battalions. To each division is attached an artillery brigade of 6 or 8 batteries, with its ammunition columns, an engineer battalion and 2 or 3 *sotnias* (squadrons) of Cossacks. The normal army corps consists of 2 divisions, a howitzer division, a sapper battalion, and, in the case of several army corps, a cavalry division. A cavalry division ordinarily consists of 2 brigades of 2 regiments (one brigade of uhlans and hussars, the other of dragoons and Cossacks), and 2 batteries of horse artillery. Field batteries have 8 guns each, horse artillery batteries have 6 guns each. The fighting strength of an army corps may be taken as 86,000 men, without a cavalry division, and 40,000, if a cavalry division is included. In European Russia, including Finland, rifles are organised in regiments of 3 battalions, and form permanent brigades of 4 regiments (8 battalions). These rifle brigades have their own artillery (8 batteries), and they are not included in army corps, they are considered special troops, and are supplied with a better stamp of recruits than the line.

The field army of European Russia consists of 27 army corps, viz. — the Guard and Grenadier Corps, and 25 line army corps. The cavalry

comprises 2 guard divisions and a guard brigade, 15 line divisions, 2 'mixed' divisions (half dragoons and half Cossacks), a Don Cossack division, and 3 independent cavalry brigades. Of the 20 cavalry divisions, 15 are permanently attached to army corps, and 4 are formed into two cavalry corps. The second mixed division and the separate brigades are independent. All told, the army in Europe comprises 1,636 battalions, 642 squadrons, and 497 batteries.

The field army in the Caucasus consists of 3 army corps each of 2 divisions (one division is of Caucasian grenadiers), and 4 cavalry divisions, 1 of line cavalry (dragoons) and 3 divisions of Caucasian Cossacks (Kuban and Terek), a brigade of Cossack (Kuban) infantry of 6 battalions, and 2 brigades of Caucasian rifles, each of 4 battalions. The second rifle brigade is recruited from Christian natives of the Caucasus.

In the Asiatic army the men are Russians, with the exception of a few Turkoman irregular horse (jugtis). In Siberia the troops are mainly, if not entirely, recruited from military colonists. In Western and Central Asia there are 5 rifle brigades, each of 4 battalions in peace, and 8 in war. There is also a Turkestan Cossack Division, and a Transcasian Cossack brigade. The 5 brigades mobilise as the first and second Turkestan Army Corps. Each army corps has a Turkestan artillery brigade, one of 6 and one of 9 batteries.

But the largest part of the Asiatic army is in East Siberia, which now possesses a strong and complete army of its own. Since the Russo-Japanese war the East Siberian forces have been increased and reorganised. There are 11 divisions of Siberian rifles, each with a corresponding artillery brigade of 4 batteries of 8 guns. Mounted troops are supplied by the Trans-Baikal, Amur, and Ussuri Cossacks, and the Primorsk Dragoons, who collectively furnish 36 sotnias and squadrons in peace, and over 90 in war, also 2 Cossack H.A. batteries, expanding to 4 in war. The whole would mobilise as 5 Siberian army corps (instead of 3, as formerly), and from 2 to 4 Cossack cavalry divisions.

The troops of the Russian Empire are so far territorialised that each corps draws its recruits from a particular district, and is as a rule permanently quartered in the same garrisons. But in European Russia the bulk of the army is stationed west of a line drawn north and south through Moscow, consequently recruits and reservists have in the majority of cases to travel long distances to join their corps. Moreover, a number of recruits from 'Great Russia' are sent to corps outside. All this makes mobilisation a slower and more difficult process than in Germany or France. The peace strength of the armies of Russia is upwards of 1,200,000 of all ranks. The field armies of European Russia and the Caucasus, with the first category reserve divisions, and the second category regiments of the Don and Caucasian Cossacks may amount to 1,500,000 or 1,600,000 men. The Asiatic army might at present mobilise for field operations about 300,000 men altogether. The grand total of the Russian armies may, therefore, be taken at 1,850,000 of which, under favourable circumstances, 1,200,000 might perhaps be assembled in a single theatre.

The Russian infantry is armed with the '3 line' rifle, model 1891. It is a magazine arm, calibre .299in., muzzle velocity 2,025 f.s., sighted to 3,000 paces. The magazine holds 5 cartridges. The cavalry and Cossacks have a similar rifle, 2½ inches shorter in barrel, but taking the same cartridge. The Russian artillery is armed with a Q.F. shielded gun, model 1902, firing a shell of 13½lb with a muzzle velocity of 1,950 f.s.

The military budget of Russia for 1911 amounted to about 51,350,000£ ordinary expenditure, and 5,000,000£ extraordinary. Total 56,350,000£ sterling.

## III. NAVY

## Estimates —

1910	£10,212,000	1908	£8,345,000	1906	£10,648,169	1904	£11,949,906
1909	£ 9,581,195	1907	£8,457,662	1905	£12,292,684	1903	£12,840,567

The Russian Navy is subject to special conditions such as do not affect the navies of other Powers. Owing to the geographical situation of the Empire, and the widely separated seas which wash its coasts, Russia is obliged to maintain four distinct fleets or flotillas, each with its own organization. Of these the most important in regard to Western relations is the Baltic Fleet. The chief base of the Baltic Fleet is Kronstadt, which is heavily fortified, as are Danabünde (Ust-Dvinsk), Viborg, Sveaborg, and other Baltic ports. The Gulf of Finland is usually blocked by ice from November to April, whereby the operations of the fleet are impeded, but a new ice-free port at Libau, in Courland, has now been made ready for the fleet. It is further in contemplation to establish a naval port on the Arctic coast of Russian Lapland, which is free from ice throughout the year, and thus to open up the possibility of creating a naval force with free access to the Atlantic Ocean, but the advantages of this would be very slight, since such a force would be too distant from any scene of operations to effect much. Considerable progress has lately been made in the construction of ice-breaking vessels, and Kronstadt can no longer be considered ice bound.

In the Black Sea, Sevastopol, headquarters of the Euxine fleet, has been strongly fortified, Nikolaiev, Kinburn, and Ochakov have received important defensive works, Kertch and Yenikale have been made very strong, and Azov, Poti, and Batum have been strengthened. There is a flotilla also in the Caspian Sea, which ensures the communications of the Trans-Caspian railway between Baku and Krasnovodak, and would have its purpose in operations against Persia.

State dockyards are at Nevsky, New Admiralty and Galerny; Ostrov, St Petersburg, Kronstadt, Libau, Revel, Sevastopol, Nikolaiev, and Vladivostok. Semi-private yards exist at the Baltic works, St. Petersburg; Ishra Abo, and Nikolaiev.

In the war with Japan disaster befell the Russian fleet. Damaged in the torpedo attack of February 8-9, it issued out later only to lose the *Petropavlovsk* with Admiral Makaroff on board. In August it again issued from Port Arthur, and after a naval battle retreated again to its base, less its best battleship, the *Tsesarevitch*, interned at Kiao Chiao, and three cruisers. Captain Wirén, of the *Bayan*, who alone had earned distinction on the Russian side in the war, was then made Admiral, but with a battered fleet and crews used by General Stoessel to man forts, he could accomplish nothing. In December the Japanese guns reached the warships, which were all sunk by this fire, or by the Russians when the surrender took place.

Subsequently the Baltic Fleet was sent out under Admiral Rojdestvensky. It consisted of five first-class battleships, six old battleships, some ancient armoured cruisers, some protected cruisers, and about ten destroyers, together with a multitude of store ships. This heterogeneous armada encountered the Japanese fleet in the Straits of Tsushima, and was there completely annihilated by gun and torpedo without loss to Japan. One first-class and three old battleships were captured. A few protected cruisers escaped—all the rest were sunk.

The chief of the Russian Navy is the General Admiral, Commander-in-Chief. There are 10 admirals, 25 vice and 37 rear-admirals, 102 captains,

252 commanders, 1,542 (including staff-commanders and subalterns of marine artillery) junior officers, 503 engineers, 702 medical and civil officers, and 162 naval yard officers. There are 20 'equipages in the Baltic, a half equipage at Revel, and a company at Sveaborg, an equipage of the Imperial Guard at St Petersburg, 10 equipages in the Black Sea, one at Baku, one at Vladivostok, each including the complements of one battleship and of a number of smaller vessels. There is also a training school for gunners and a torpedo school, a naval cadets' training squadron of full rigged cruisers and sloops, and a divers' school hulk. The total number of officers and men is about 60 000, but many of the men are raw recruits.

The following is a statement of the strength of the Russian Fleet, including ships building and provided for, but excluding training ships, transports, and non effective vessels

## BALTIC FLEET

	At the end of		
	1912	1913	1914
Dreadnoughts	—	4	4
'Pre-Dreadnought' battleships	4	4	4
armoured cruisers	6	6	6
Protected cruisers	6	6	6
Torpedo gunboats &c.	3	?	?
Armoured gunboats	2	2	2
Destroyers	22	?	?
Torpedo boats	38	?	?
Submarines	29	?	?

There is also a special Black Sea fleet, reorganised in 1911

## BLACK SEA FLEET

	At the end of		
	1912	1913	1914
Dreadnoughts	—	—	2
"Pre-Dreadnought" battleships	6	6	6?
Armoured cruisers	—	—	—
Protected cruisers	2	2	11
Destroyers	22	25	?
Torpedo boats	16	16	?
Submarines	8	14	?

In both fleets there are also a number of gunboats, &c.

There are also two armoured gunboats, and various very old torpedo boats.

The Caspian flotilla, which is not included in the above statement, consist of a few small gunboats and steamships.

The tables which follow of the Russian armour-clad fleet and principal cruisers are arranged in chronological order. Ships in italics are not yet completed

## BALTIC FLEET BATTLESHIPS

Date of Design	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Speed
			Belt	Guns				

*Dreadnoughts*

1908	<i>Gangoot</i> <i>Polina</i> <i>Petrovskioek</i> <i>Sevastopol</i>	25,300	11	12	12 12in 16 4 7in.	4	42,000	27
pro	4 battle cruisers	28,000	—	—	9 13 in	—	—	—

*Pre Dreadnoughts*

1899	Tsesarevitch	18,400	10	11	4 12in 12 6in	4	16,500	18
	Slava	18,200	8½	10	4 12in , 12 6in	4	16,500	18
1904	(Imperator Pavel Andreas Perovskiy)	17,200	11	12	4 12in 14 8in.	4	17,500	18

Eight protected cruisers, 36 destroyers and submarines are in the new programme.

Date of design	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Maximum speed
			Belt	Guns				

*Cruisers.*

1892	Rosnia	12,530	10	—	4 8in 2½ 6in.	—	12,000	18½
1895	(Diana Aurora)	6,800	deck	—	8 6in	6	11,000	20
1897	Askold	6,500	deck	—	12 6in	6	19,500	23
1897	(Bogatyir Oleg)	6,500	deck	4	12 6in	6	20,000	23
1897	Gromoboi	12,000	8	6	4 8in , 22 6in.	4	18,000	19½
1899	Zhemchug	8,300	deck	—	8 4 7in	—	17,000	23
1905	(Makarov Pallada Mayan)	7,587	8	—	3 8in , 8 6in.	4	16,500	21
1906	Brink	15,000	6	—	4 10in , 8 5in 20 4 7in	2	19,700	21

BLACK SEA FLEET

Date of Design	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Maximum speed
			Belt	Guns				
Dreadnoughts								
1911	<i>Rzheritska II</i> <i>Imperitsa Maria</i> <i>Alexander III</i>	32 500	?	?	10-13 "	4	25 000	21
Pre Dreadnoughts								
	G Pobledonosetz	10 000	16	10	6 12in (old) 7 6in	7	12,000	16
	Tri Sviatitsia	12 480	16	16	4 12in 8 6in 4 4 in	6	10,600	17
	Rostislav	8 800	15	10	4 10in 3 6in	4	8 500	16
	Panteleimon	10 480	9	12	4 12in 16 6in	4	10 000	17½
	(Ivan Zlatoust Efstaf)	12,480	9	12	4 12in 4 8in 12 6in	4	10 600	17½
	(CRUISERS).							
	(Kagul Palmat Merkuri 2 "	6 500 deck			12 6in	6	20 000	23

Production and Industry

Cultivated area in thousands of acres, in 1911 —

	Cereal Crops	Potatoes	Flax and Hemp	Total	Meadows
European Russia	196 907	8 059	4 738	209 789	61 480
Poland	11 877	2 088	110	14 073	2,280
Caucasia	22,073	247	292	23,612	5 676
Siberia (8 Govts. or Provs.)	14 825	299	147	15 964	17 132
Central Asia (9 Provs.)	11,458	67	236	11 761	9 838
Total for 89 Govts. & Provs.	256 880	11 251	5 18	273 599	95 766

*Crops* — The cereal crops, potatoes and hay gathered, of Russia (exclusive of Finland) for the last two years, are seen from the following, in thousands of pounds —

Crops	European Russia		Poland		Caucasia	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Wheat (Winter)	329 478 8	189 292 9	87 412 1	39 811 4	171 876 0	108 750 7
(Summer)	657 757 8	886 881 1	887 7	273 8	70 125 0	52,784 1
Rye (Winter)	1 156 280 7	990 188 8	128 937 4	147,429 5	14,744 4	7 731 7
(Summer)	7 232 6	5 623 6	608 6	589 6	1 389 7	241 7
Oats	778 684 6	612,064 7	53,049 6	69 599 0	37 830 6	21 236 0
Barley	490 250 6	496 608 5	29 186 8	37 180 6	104 555 5	93,088 6
Various	372,296 0	328,571 2	16 318 4	15 815 0	79 446 2	54 996 5
Total	2,712,962 9	2,908,642 2	370 960 6	210 084 1	462 407 4	333,660 8
Potatoes	1 492,444 3	1 414 102 1	664 973 4	442 400 2	81 835 5	37,974 2
Hay	1 857 064 2	1,806 644 5	122,794 9	120 265 5	190 059 2	133,564 8



Crops	Siberia		Steppes		Total of 96 Governments or Provinces	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Wheat (Winter)	237 1	243 1	26 233 5	18,941 3	464,787 5	555,248 4
" (Summer)	99 638 9	83,074 0	66 676 4	56,891 7	924 645 8	579 229 7
Rye (Winter)	24 302 9	29 037 1	1 243 0	1 006 3	1 825 567 8	1,766 479 8
" (Summer)	20,918 5	17,857 3	1 256 1	1,145 7	31 610 6	25 461 8
Oats	73 776 7	61 424 6	12,389 1	11 909 4	943 350 8	776 223 7
Barley	8,530 2	7 023 4	16 004 7	15 671 4	643 577 2	530 276 7
Various	6,521 9	6,675 0	19 634 6	17 389 3	487,210 0	492,896 0
Total	223,971 3	196 335 4	144 066 8	123 064 1	4 825 469 0	3,877 547 1
Potatoes	33 074 7	40 961 9	5 130 9	8 330 3	2 231,737 8	1 968 968 7
Hay	43, 021 4	43,998 4	170 986 2	167 663 5	2 821 876 0	2,719 045 7

## Tobacco production for five years

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Number of plantations	290 977	237 499	241 966	223,548	307,244
Acres under tobacco	144,592	104 897	170 145	162,577	180 482
Annual yield in 1,000 pounds	4 486	6,285	5 758	5 744	5,490

## Number of horses, cattle, &amp;c., in 1911 in thousands —

	Horses	Horned Cattle	Sheep and goats	Pigs
European Russia proper	32 055	52,241	39 143	10 913
Poland	1 216	2,205	951	587
Caucasus	1 943	5 915	11 806	1,181
Siberia	4 643	6 010	5 530	1 272
Central Asia	4 699	5 251	21,101	123
Total	34,555	51 612	78,881	14,098

## II FORESTS

Of the total area of the Empire under forest, only that of European Russia proper, the Kingdom of Poland and the Caucasus can be estimated with some degree of certitude. In European Russia forests cover a territory of 474 millions of acres, in Finland, 50.5 millions, in Poland, 6.7 millions, in the Caucasus, 18.7 millions, reaching a total for the regions named of 550 millions of acres, 39 per cent. of total area. In the two Ural mountain provinces, forests cover 70 per cent. of total area, in the two northern provinces, 68 per cent., in Finland, 63 per cent., in the four lake provinces, 57 per cent.

The State forests of the Empire are distributed as follows (January 1, 1911) —

	Total area acres	Area in exploitation acres
European Russia	226,329,596	48,063,337
Poland	2,101,299	1,282,397
Caucasus	13,311,084	1,226,097
Siberia	586,850 409	5,341,541
Central Asia	50,308,746	1,177 963
Total	941,913,527	56,211,235

The revenues and expenses of the State forests during six years are given in the following table (in 1,000 roubles) —

Years	Revenue	Expenses	Net profit	Years	Revenue	Expenses	Net profit
1906	58 191	10 326	42,965	1908	61 712	19,064	42,648
1908	58 208	10 751	47 452	1909	66,687	20 761	45 926
1907	59,845	12,856	47,489	1910	74,778	22,852	51 926

### III MINING AND METALS

The soil of Russia is rich in ores of all kinds, and mining industry is steadily increasing. The statistics during five years are given in the following table —

Year	Gold <sup>1</sup>	Platinum <sup>2</sup>	Silver <sup>3</sup>	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Pig Iron	Iron and Steel <sup>4</sup>	Coal	Naphtha	Salt
	Kilogrammes			Tons			Thousands of tons				
1906	28 411	5 685	1 564	997	9 925	9 162	2,648	2,931	21,459	7 229	1 703
1907	31,118	5,901	2 141	512	9 953	13 037	2 778	2 864	24,587	7 675	1 686
1908	49,890	4 885	9 596	5 3	9 960	17 1 5	2 820	2,407	25,886	8 737	1,890
1909	56,796	5 118	15 413	794	9 606	18 482	2 885	2,398	26,786	9,304	2 276
1910	63 646	5 479	14 547	1 235	10 667	20 579	2,935	2,969	25 094	9 474	2,085

<sup>1</sup> Unrefined (schlich gold) on the average it produces about 88 per cent. fine gold.  
<sup>2</sup> Unrefined silver extracted from argentiferous lead ores on the average it produces about 92 per cent. fine silver.  
<sup>3</sup> Unrefined silver extracted from argentiferous lead ores on the average it produces about 92 per cent. fine silver.  
<sup>4</sup> Rolled of all kinds.

The following table gives the production of pig iron in the different regions of Russia for five years, in thousands of pounds<sup>1</sup> —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
South Russia	111 075	117,415	132,879	136 835	147 747
Ural and Siberia	58,511	35 830	54 914	39 071	44,867
Central Russia	4 808	4 908	4 226	4,694	5 238
N & N W Russia	214	120	110	145	77
Poland	17 387	12 798	13 166	15 800	21 161
Total	171 995	171,673	175 285	185,505	219 978

<sup>1</sup> 1 000 pounds = 16 121 tons.

The quantities of iron and steel worked in the above-mentioned regions of Russia for five years, in thousands of pounds, were :

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
South Russia	73 161	75,511	88 979	98,885	112,748
Ural	30,807	31 041	33 588	30,962	37 172
Central Russia	7 761	6,407	7 364	8 998	9,425
Volga Region	7,417	7 289	6,901	8 418	7 500
N & Baltic Region	8,214	7 20	6 633	10,484	13,168
Poland	12,781	17 32	17 191	20 490	23,679
Total	146 841	146 875	160 684	164,167	202,702

The annual consumption of pig iron and of all sorts of iron and steel (refined to pig-iron), is seen from the following table for five years in thousands of pounds :—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Russian production of pig iron	164,290	171,986	171,072	175,293	186,586
Imported					
(a) Pig-iron	472	298	396	534	887
(b) Iron and steel	4,567	8,612	8,561	8,176	8,588
(c) Suppl. to reduce to pig-iron	1,134	903	829	794	827
Total	170,869	178,808	175,957	178,599	190,467
Exported					
(a) Pig iron	1,274	4,549	849	72	125
(b) Iron and steel	1,977	10,477	6,862	10,076	5,697
(c) Suppl. to reduce to pig iron	464	2,619	1,715	2,510	1,399
Total	8,745	17,645	9,296	12,667	7,121
Annual consumption	166,624	159,168	166,731	166,932	183,340

The output of coal in all the coalfields of Russia was —298 500 tons in 1860, 3,280,000 in 1880, 15,378,203 in 1900

The following table gives the output of coal in the different coalfields of Russia, for five years, in thousands of pounds

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
South Russia	1,044,370	1,114,880	1,126,212	1,065,490	1,209,710
Poland	235,250	244,280	277,575	240,790	260,400
Ural	41,864	47,825	47,620	43,040	41,800
Central Russia	21,248	19,540	15,800	17,900	10,800
Caucasus	2,862	3,220	2,507	2,400	3,350
Russia in Asia	78,449	53,025	94,010	100,630	99,298
Total	1,622,136	1,582,751	1,675,414	1,558,650	1,725,448

Imports of coal and coke, in thousands of pounds —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Coal	286,691	221,171	218,371	240,963	259,848
Coke	30,983	28,792	25,804	24,690	27,753
Add $\frac{1}{2}$	16,683	16,288	18,657	18,285	14,233
Total	294,657	266,251	262,830	283,938	301,834

<sup>1</sup> To obtain the weight of coal from which the coke was extracted—1 000 pounds of Russian coal giving 666 pounds of coke

Production of the oil fields for five years, in millions of pounds (1000 pounds = 16 tons) —

	1901	1909	1910	1911	1912
Baku district	671	601	501	451	406
Grozny	35	57	74	76	65
Obelakem	—	8	10	12	12
Malkop	—	—	1	3	9
Fergana	—	1	2	3	4
Uralsk (Kumba)	—	—	—	—	1
Total	706	667	588	559	507

Salt production in Russian Empire for five years, in thousands of pounds —

—	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Rock salt	81 047	99 068	81 948	82 745	82,156
From salt marshes	47,462	89 448	57 041	75 882	64 787
From brine by evaporation	37 109	26 372	26 474	80 861	29 862
Total	105 618	115 871	114,758	188 988	126 256

The number of persons engaged in the making and working of metals was 580,165 in 1910

## IV MANUFACTURES

According to the last statistics published by the Department of Industry of the Ministry of Finance, the number of all kinds of industrial establishments under the inspectors of manufactories in European Russia proper, Poland and four governments of the Caucasus (Baku, Kutais, Tiflis, and Black Sea), was, on January 1, 1911, 15 721, employing 1,951,955 work people 1 227,300 men 521,236 women, and 203,359 children (118,007 males, and 85,352 females)

Alcohol production of the last five years (ending June 30) —

—	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Number of distilleries	2,610	2 625	2,804	2 881	2,916
Production of alcohol in 1 000 gallons	115 106	128 211	114 278	133,454	131 088

Sugar production of the last five years (ending June 30) —

—	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Number of sugar works	278	274	277	275	282
Area under beetroot in acres	1 017 083	1 389,643	1 166 108	1 025 830	1 922,018
Sugar production in 1 000 pounds	76 046	68 836	85 566	92,596	121,340

The share capital of various financial, manufacturing, industrial, steam ship and other enterprises in operation in Russia, numbering 1411, was estimated, in 1905, at 2,156 986 021 roubles (Nearly 20 per cent. represented the capital of foreign companies)

## V FISHERIES

Russia ranks third among the fish and deep sea food producing countries of the world. The total yield of fish amounts to about 1,206,000,000 pounds per annum. This is, however, by no means sufficient for the population of the vast Empire. The shortage is made up by imports of all kinds of low priced fish, especially cod fish and herrings, Russia's purchases of the former aggregate 90,000,000 pounds and of the latter 396,000,000 pounds.

A steady falling off in the catch of all the various species of fish is noticed in European Russia. According to official data, the yield of fish in European

Russian dropped from 1,587,600,000 pounds in 1898 to 1,044,000,000 pounds in 1907

### Commerce

The trade of the Russian Empire is carried on chiefly through its European frontier, through the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, and with Finland. The custom duties levied at these three frontiers form 90 per cent. of all custom duties.

The following table gives the average yearly exports and imports of Russia for 1900-1904, and 1905-1909 and the exports and imports for the years 1909 and 1910 in the trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included, nor the external trade of Finland) —

Years	Exports	Imports	Customs duties
	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles
1900-1904	860.2	630.4	228.6
1905-1909	1,160.2	820.4	282.6
1909	1,427.7	908.3	281.3
1910	1,449.1	1,084.4	318.6

The exports and imports from and to the different frontiers for the last five years are given in the following table —

	1904	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles
<b>Exports —</b>					
Through European frontier and Black Sea frontier of Caucasus	954.6	941.9	890.0	1,815.4	1,841.1
Trade with Finland	47.3	69.7	48.3	51.8	42.8
Through Asiatic frontier	93.0	61.4	59.5	00.5	66.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,094.9</b>	<b>1,073.0</b>	<b>997.8</b>	<b>1,867.7</b>	<b>1,949.1</b>
<b>Imports —</b>					
From European frontier and Black Sea frontier of Caucasus	589.9	671.2	781.1	762.4	915.8
Trade with Finland	36.4	31.6	80.6	34.5	58.7
From Asiatic frontier	175.4	144.8	151.0	119.6	180.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>801.7</b>	<b>847.6</b>	<b>1,012.7</b>	<b>916.5</b>	<b>1,154.9</b>
<b>Gold and silver in money and ingots</b>					
<b>Exports</b>					
Gold	11.1	12.4	15.0	—	—
Silver	6.8	0.7	3.9	—	—
<b>Imports</b>					
Gold	21.6	2.3	15.9	—	—
Silver	16.2	8.7	12.2	—	—

The following tables give the value of exports and imports to and from Europe through the European and the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, and the trade with Finland. The exports and imports of 4 chief categories of goods for three years were:—

	1909	1910	1911
	1,000 roubles	1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles
Exports --			
Articles of food	96,650	907,203	988,547
Raw and half manufactured articles	417,162	480,857	478,486
Animals	19,874	22,806	35,681
Manufactured goods	24,675	23,507	26,678
Total	1,867,161	1,838,876	1,518,787
Imports --			
Articles of food	116,810	131,489	154,134
Raw and half manufactured articles	411,187	515,918	517,046
Animals	1,553	8,068	8,457
Manufactured goods	256,418	812,144	948,002
Total	785,913	952,640	1,022,699

The grain exports from European Russia, Caucasus, and to Finland in three years were --

	1909		1910		1911	
	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles
Wheat	314.2	884.1	374.0	405.2	240.6	258.7
Rye	86.5	34.1	40.0	29.0	53.0	42.6
Barley	219.2	16.0	244.6	1.8.4	202.1	214.4
Oats	74.7	61.8	88.9	63.7	65.1	72.2
Maize	41.1	31.1	27.4	19.2	81.3	57.5
Other grain products	76.0	71.8	76.1	69.7	97.6	88.8
Total	780.7	748.3	847.1	746.1	921.1	786.3

The exports of the chief products were --

Exports	1909	1910	1911
	1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles
Corn, flour, buckwheat, &c	748,317	746,070	735,171
Eggs	62,212	63,690	82,747
Dairy produce	48,401	60,833	73,063
Sugar	15,333	8,463	48,269
Fish and caviare	5,868	6,264	7,891
Tobacco and cigarettes	8,609	4,452	6,783
Meat	3,089	5,283	5,907
Alcohol, gin and wines	4,968	5,238	7,059
Various	13,758	16,910	25,167
Articles of food	905,560	907,203	988,547
Timber and wooden goods	126,340	187,852	141,660
Naphtha and naphtha oils	82,646	28,891	29,089
Flax	67,922	73,907	70,410
Oil cakes	33,649	31,466	34,404
Cereals and other grains	26,044	35,969	45,978
Furs and leather	35,230	32,223	44,870
Hemp	12,432	11,638	17,573
Bristle,	4,758	6,047	6,754
Wool	8,851	5,448	7,966
Silk	7,811	5,962	5,723

Exports	1909	1910	1911
	1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles
Manganese ore	7 553	7 691	6,650
Raw metals (chiefly platinum)	91 987	19,145	21,293
Various	84 101	24,788	58 252
Raw and half-manufactured goods	417 062	480,837	473 486
Fowls and game	7 497	8 434	7 645
Horses	8,121	10 043	11,239
Cattle, pigs, and other animals	4 258	4 371	6 947
Animals	19 874	22 808	25 831
Gutta-percha	4 821	5,559	7 056
Cottons	1 684	1 743	2 006
Metallic goods	8,328	3,221	4 048
Woolens	2,698	2,215	2,576
Various	12 244	10 699	19 001
Manufactured goods	24 67	23 607	25 873

Sugar was, in addition exported across the Amatic frontier (in 1 000 roubles) in 1909 12,828 in 1910, 17 472 and in 1911, 17,935 and cottons (in 1,000 roubles) in 1909, 21,519, in 1910 22 398, and in 1911, 29,983

The principal imports across the three above mentioned frontiers, grouped according to a new customs tariff of March 1 (14), 1906 —

Imports	1909	1910	1911
	1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles
1. Articles of food and animals			
Cereal crops	7, 95	6 075	9 172
Rice	2 656	2,440	3 549
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	12 877	14 776	15 537
Coffee	6 545	6 727	8 012
Tea	29 024	30 123	29 388
Tobacco	1 427	1 411	1 404
Spirits and wines	15 596	16 448	18,106
Fish	29 621	26 435	30 055
Animals	1 558	8 066	8 457
Various	18,623	17 057	19 462
Total	118,327	134 498	137 569
2. Animal products			
Leather, hides and skins	58 632	46 602	45 296
Various	28 374	35 851	35 547
Total	67 006	81 063	80 842
3. Timber and wooden goods	31 049	25 120	41 186
4. Ceramics	15 347	19 803	25 167
5. Fuel, asphalt, gum, and resin			
Coal and coke	81 889	22,792	39 065
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	24 126	29,636	27 837
Various	9 778	11 346	12,636
Total	65 743	63 619	60 468
6. Chemicals and colours			
Chemicals	27,472	21,584	22,672
Colours	12,149	12 825	12 253
Various	15,323	15,806	16,774
Total	42 844	50,214	52 706

Imports		1909	1910	1911
		1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles	1,000 roubles
7	Ores, metals, and metal goods			
	Raw metals	22,570	27 966	84,644
	Metal goods	10 517	11,880	12 458
	Machinery	95 274	111 940	142,863
	Various	54,692	74 113	85,997
	Total	182 992	224,919	276,940
8	Paper and paper goods	20 908	30 381	31,875
9	Textile			
	Raw cotton	87 598	119 288	106 868
	Raw silk	20 197	28 140	24 825
	Raw Wool	89 980	48 914	42 692
	Cotton yarn	9 355	10 17	13,175
	Wool yarn	18 709	22 681	25 287
	Cotton and other textile goods	39 876	40 114	55 497
	Various	8 331	9 083	14 072
	Total	223 313	285 987	281 346
10	Clothes	12 294	14 146	16 077
	Grand Total	780 213	952 240	1 022 699

Besides rice was imported from Persia (in 1,000 roubles) in 1909, 7,025, in 1910, 5,885 and in 1911, 6 244. Raw cotton was imported across the Asiatic frontier (in 1,000 roubles) in 1909, 9 534, in 1910, 10,857, and in 1911, 10 921.

The imports from and the exports to the different countries across the above mentioned three frontiers for the last three years are seen from the following tables —

Imports from		1909	1910	1911
		1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles
Germany		354 822	440 951	475,829
United Kingdom		128 017	158 547	153 875
United States		57 917	78 894	100,813
France		49 092	59 338	56 170
Austria-Hungary		26 917	34,136	37 784
Finland		82,974	35 990	40 062
China		13 900	12,416	12 386
Italy		12,006	16,862	17 506
Netherlands		18, 09	19 312	17 453
Egypt		10 008	10 144	7 844
East Indies		13,060	17 816	24 414
Norway		8 642	6,591	8 830
Belgium		4,887	6,940	6 581
Turkey		8 848	10 108	9,452
Denmark		8,309	7 709	7 687
Switzerland		4,584	7,710	7 191
Sweden		7 915	7 653	9 798
Other countries		23,975	31 408	22 185
Total		785,918	952,240	1 022,699

The chief imports are from Germany, machinery and woollens, from United Kingdom machinery and coal, from United States and Egypt, raw cotton.



Exports to	1909	1910	1911
	1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles	1 000 roubles
Germany	887 018	890,687	490 189
United Kingdom	268,745	314 978	336 740
Netherlands	189 198	193 962	188,849
France	89 061	93 646	96 807
Italy	67 785	75 196	82 708
Finland	51 801	42,821	62,665
Belgium	64,892	66 516	55 845
Austria-Hungary	60 875	49 785	67 973
Denmark	24,728	26 531	36 607
Turkey	26 204	26,611	32,275
Romania	15 783	15 049	28 651
Norway	8 092	7 154	10 028
Spain	4 456	7 007	4,559
Sweden	11 083	8 907	6,941
East Indies	82	20	17
United States	11 496	9 489	18 464
Egypt	3 129	3,809	3 197
Other countries	51 850	51 888	39,779
Total	1 867 161	1 883,976	1 513 787

The chief exports are to Germany, cereals, eggs, timber and flax, to United Kingdom, cereals, timber, eggs and flax, to Netherlands, cereals and timber, to France and Belgium, cereals and flax.

The quantities of cereals (in 1,000 pounds) exported from Russia to different countries of Europe in 1910 and 1911 appear as follows —

	United Kingdom		Germany		Netherlands		France	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Wheat	53 482	48 146	38 121	91,479	82 212	52 882	58 130	29 576
Rye	3 421	2,839	9 420	17 921	18 056	18 077	—	—
Barley	23 759	19 517	141 486	165 033	44 644	45 648	1 764	8,6
Oats	34 091	33 206	12,714	18,169	25 065	21,006	10 872	11 068
Maize	4,304	30 573	2,814	10,243	—	—	2 640	6,578
Other cereals	1,378	1 463	47,054	59,823	9,662	22,286	1,816	8,568
Total	140,588	115 688	246,608	290 775	179 639	163 049	55,061	50 571

The chief articles of import from Russia into the United Kingdom and of export (domestic produce and manufactures) from the United Kingdom to Russia in two years were, according to the Board of Trade returns —

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	12,921,407	7 987,978	Iron	782,025	889,489
Oats	2,896,617	2,185,444	Coal	1 909 286	1,964,132
Barley	2,896,932	2,474,331	Machinery	2 787 800	9 080,157
Eggs	2,392,194	2 796,408	Copper	12,641	16,569
Flax and tow	2,221,531	2,445,051	Lead	154,870	110,863
Wood	1,371 684	10,494,271	Woolen yarn	519,285	567 816
Butter	3,046,723	5,312,469	New ships	171,564	178,974
Refined sugar	20,557	1,079,820			

Total trade between Russia and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Russia into U Kingdom	29 719	37 970	45 644	43 154	40,464
Exports to Russia from U Kingdom	12 648	10,954	12,253	18,512	18,767

### Shipping and Navigation

The registered mercantile marine of Russia on January 1, 1912 was as follows —

	Steamers		Automobile boats		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
White Sea	62	12 212	9	207	405	22 496	476	34 215
Baltic	227	110 744	4	228	796	75 116	967	186 067
Black and Asov	410	222 830	12	404	827	45 447	1,249	396,471
Pacific	88	22,712	1	2	4	185	88	23,949
Caspian	244	106 134	18	11 13	5-4	110,087	311	229 080
Total	976	476 424	39	12,000	2 516	2-4 380	2,691	742,892

Navigation in the ports of Russia and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus for three years —

	1908		1909		1910	
	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons
Entered —						
White Sea	949	670	1 117	850	1 130	630
Baltic	6,884	4 681	7 062	5,368	7 446	6,547
Black and Asov	8 738	5 409	4 933	7,097	5 835	7,555
Total	11,011	10,760	13,143	13,915	13,911	15,933
Cleared —						
White Sea	918	669	1 075	860	1 079	630
Baltic	6,455	4 611	7,133	5 358	7,525	6,629
Black and Asov	3 568	5,165	4,789	6 843	5 220	7 424
Total	10,920	10 845	12,997	13,051	13,824	15,883

Coasting vessels visiting the ports of the White Sea, Baltic, Black and Asov Seas, Caspian Sea, Danube, and the Pacific Coast for three years —

	1908		1909		1910	
	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons
White Sea	1 160	276	1 060	281	1,116	289
Baltic	10 161	1 192	10 889	1 291	10,747	1,895
Black and Azov	40 913	19 313	49 563	19,053	44 045	20 946
Total	52,239	20 786	62,457	20,625	55 908	21 910
Caspian Sea	15 849	9 019	17 923	10 493	18 500	11 810
Danube	1 869	645	1 376	530	1 817	524
Pacific Coast	596	232	561	189	900	636

The merchant vessels entered and cleared at the ports of European Russia appeared as follows for three years —

	1908		1909		1910	
	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons
Entered —						
Russian	1 777	1 241	1 777	1 234	1,873	1 322
Foreign	9 234	9 519	11 397	11 991	12,086	12,610
Total	11 011	10 760	13 174	13 225	13 911	13 932
Cleared —						
Russian	1 683	1 098	1 705	1 180	1,775	1 248
Foreign	9 743	9 545	11 834	11 912	12 049	12 634
Total	10 926	10 646	13 649	13 092	13 824	13,882

## Internal Communications

### I RIVERS AND CANALS

In European Russia (exclusive of Finland) there are 153,782 miles of rivers, canals and lakes, 20,670 miles being navigable for steamers, 7,482 for small sailing vessels, 88 739 for rafts. In Asiatic Russia there are 86,422 miles of rivers, canals, and lakes, 21,421 miles being navigable for steamers, 8,678 for small sailing vessels, 88,224 for rafts.

The following tables give the results of the census of river fleet of European Russia in 1900, compared with those of 1890 and 1895, and the provisional data of the census of 1906, as regard the number of vessels

Number of vessels and their crew —

	1890		1895		1900		1906
	Number	Crew	Number	Crew	Number	Crew	Number
Steamers	1,824	25,814	2,539	32,689	3,295	40,603	3,696
Other vessels	20,125	90 356	20,530	95,608	22,859	98,269	22,930
Total	21,949	116,170	23,119	128,297	26,154	138,872	26,626

The horse power of the river steam fleet in 1890 was 103,206, in 1895, 129,769, in 1900, 185,004. The tonnage of vessels not provided with steam power—in 1890, was 6,453,836 tons, in 1895, 8,496,218, in 1900, 10,869,588, in 1906, 13,000,600.

The naphtha flotilla of the Caspian Sea numbers 57 steamers and 263 sailing vessels, which have transported above 30,000,000 cwt of naphtha.

## II RAILWAYS.

The railway net open for traffic on January 1, 1912, had a length of 46 025 miles, of which 35,447 miles were in European Russia, 10,578 miles in Asiatic Russia. The length of the lines belonging to and worked by the Government is 33,828 miles, that of the lines belonging to public companies is 10,787 miles, short local lines, 1,410.

The progress of the railways of Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) for ten years (in English miles) is seen from the following table —

Years	European Russia	Asiatic Russia	Total	Years	European Russia	Asiatic Russia	Total
1902	30,451	5,147	35 598	1907	33,048	8,128	41,176
1903	31,299	5,153	36,452	1908	34,108	10,472	44,580
1904	31,785	6,373	38,157	1909	34,465	10 485	44,950
1905	32,168	7,478	39,646	1910	34,531	10,497	45,028
1906	32,748	8,005	40,753	1911	35,447	10,578	46,025

Gross receipts, number of passengers, and weight of goods carried for two years —

	Passengers		Goods		Gross receipts	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	million pounds	million pounds	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
State railways	184 025	144 982	7 912	8,860	534,991	609,457
Public companies	45,119	51 897	3,368	3,663	291,323	300 919
Short local lines	12,862	14,363	150	163	7,438	8,694
Total	194,966	211 032	11,420	12,786	833 806	919,070

The number of men employed on the Russian railways was 515,884 in 1901, 525,216 in 1903, 536,034 in 1907, and 544,218 in 1908.

The cost of construction of the railways of Russia, without Finland, was estimated in 1909 at 6,723,780,998 roubles.

## III. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONE.

The following are the postal and telegraphic statistics for five years —

## INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

	Letters and postcards	Book post, periodicals and parcels	Letters with money and postal orders
1906	886 035 900	518 767 768	21 911,644
1907	907,990,000	558 065 000	37 582,000
1908	1 061 918 000	571 291,000	38 628,000
1909	1 209 656,000	610 926,000	41 828,000
1910	1 251,966 000	677,653 000	46 055 000

	Telegraphs		
	Lines	Wire	Telegrams Carried
	Miles	Miles	Number
1906	106,146	399,743	156 766,533
1907	106 238	415,897	161,667,733
1908	119,117	415,004	163,363,094
1909	120,865	425 969	181 748 546
1910	126,483	453,580	—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Revenue	74,321 198	77 092,269	80 807 884	83 840,475	93,887,928
Expenditure	46,079 264	48 520 111	50 861 680	56 246,914	62 285 645

## Money and Credit.

By an Imperial decree, dated January 3 (15), 1897, it was ordered that the State Bank should accept paper money and exchange it for gold money.

A regular value of the paper currency having thus been introduced, a law was passed on August 29, 1897, to the effect that paper currency may be issued by the State Bank, when necessity occurs, but on the following conditions. If the amount of paper currency does not exceed 600,000,000 roubles, it must be guaranteed by half that sum, while every issue above 600,000,000 roubles must be guaranteed to the full amount in gold deposited at the bank. The growth of the paper currency and the fluctuations of the guarantee fund on January 1 (14), of the last five years are represented as follows in millions of roubles —

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
Paper currency	1 280-0	1,200-0	1,500-0	1,594	1,450
Guarantee fund (in gold) at the Bank and Treasury.	1,166-2	1,229-0	—	—	—
Cash and gold at the Bank	1,328-9	1,402 5	1,411-2	1,637-2	1,696 7

*The Bank of Russia* acts in a double capacity—of State Bank and of commercial bank. It has 134 branches. The situation of the bank in 1911, was as follows (in 1,000 of roubles) —

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash and credit notes	1,809,900	Capital and reserve	55,000
Portfolio	671,700	Note circulation	1,858,600
Advances, loans	112,300	Deposits, &c	237,300
Various	30,700	Treas. acc current	724,200
		Various	54,500
Total	2,424,600	Total	2,424,600

*The Savings Banks* —The number of banks and of depositors and the amount of deposits on January 1 (14) of three years were as follows —

	1910	1911	1912
Number of savings banks	7 681	7 835	7 692
depositors	6 939 700	7 449,000	7 979 842
Sums deposited	1 28 900 000	1 898 100 000	1 502,427 000

*Mortgage Banks* —On January 1 1912, there were in European Russia, Poland, and Caucasus, 53 mortgage banks. State Mortgage Bank for the nobility a section of this bank, State Mortgage Bank for the peasantry and 50 private banks, out of which 10 are shareholders banks and 40 town and land banks.

The number of properties mortgaged, their area and value, and the sums advanced, on January 1 of the last five years by the State Mortgage Bank for the nobility and its section, State Mortgage Bank for the peasantry, Land Bank of the Government of Kherson and 10 shareholders banks are seen from the following —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of properties	144,078	150,478	174 931	—	908,188
Acres mortgaged	149 116 744	149 608 692	147 269 656	—	151 890,454
Value (in roubles)	3,435,990,867	3,705 744,100	3 917 701,778	—	4,361,199,962
Sums advanced (in roubles)	2,047,870 925	2 000 090 542	2,21, 258,782	—	3,617 200 086

The most important of the mortgage banks are —

a. *State Bank for mortgage loans to the nobility* —Number of properties mortgaged on January 1, 1911 26 560 acres mortgaged, 82,455,028, value (in roubles), 1 197,747,871 sums advanced, 689,350,800 roubles—Loans granted in 1906 82,578,000 roubles, in 1907, 26,164,000 roubles, in 1908, 81,657,900 roubles, in 1909, 49,701,600 roubles, in 1910, 87,125,400 roubles.

b. *Land Bank for the purchase of land by the peasants.* —

	1907	1908	1909	1910
Acres bought with the aid of the bank	2,818,480	2,751 032	2,812,664	4,188,810
Value in roubles	120 504 964	134,067,878	172,455,504	204,834,402
Sums lent by the bank	107 831,578	116,228 114	144 497 534	162,633,326
Acres bought by the bank	6,802,861	1,544 480	456,090	464,620
Value in roubles	169,142,584	34,804,441	12,554,798	18,723,263



Russia has consuls at Belfast, Hull, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Plymouth, vice consuls at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff and Newport, Chatham and Sheerness, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Exeter, Falmouth, Glasgow, Gloucester, Goole, Grimsby, Guernsey and Jersey, Harwich, King's Lynn, Leeds, Leith, Lerwick, Londonderry, Lowestoft, Manchester, Milford, Peterhead, Portland, Portsmouth, Queenstown and Cork, Ramsgate, Rochester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea and Llanelli, and Yarmouth.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA

*Ambassador*—Right Hon Sir George Buchanan, G C V O, K C M G C B, appointed 1910

*Counsellor*—H J O Beirne, C V O, C B

*Secretaries*—E. Phipps Neville Henderson, and Hon T Spring Rice

*Military Attaché*—Lt-Col A. W. Fortescue Knox.

*Naval Attaché*—Commr A C H Smith, R. N., M V O

*Council*—A. W. W. Woodhouse

There are also British Consuls-General (O G), Consuls (C), or Vice Consuls at Abo, Archangel, Baku, Batûm (C) Berdiansk, Fredricksharan, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Kiev (O), Kerch, Libau, Mariupol, Moscow (C), Narva Nicolaiev, Novorossisk, Odessa (O G), Pernaù, Poti, Revel, Riga, Rostov, Sebastopol, Taganrog, Theodosia, Warsaw (C), Windau

## FINLAND.

The Government of Finland and her relations to the Empire have been described under the heading of Local Government, and its area and population are given with the area and population of the Russian provinces. Of the total area 10.88 per cent is under lakes. In 1890 the postal administration of Finland was subjected to the Russian Ministry of Interior

## Population.

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	Men	Women
1906	410,807	2,523,049	2,933,856	1,456,478	1,477,378
1907	425,087	2,549,717	2,974,804	1,477,231	1,497,573
1908	438,564	2,574,285	3,012,849	1,498,938	1,513,916
1909	445,998	2,626,254	3,071,242	1,524,236	1,547,007
1910	456,873	2,658,324	3,115,197	1,546,694	1,568,503

In 1910 the present population consisted of 2,565,742 Finns, 344,364 Swedes, 7,389 Russians, 1,764 Germans, 1,860 Laps, etc

Of the total population there were at end of 1910 —Lutherans, 3,057,627, Greek Orthodox and raskolniki, 52,004, Roman Catholics, 423, Baptists, etc., 2,143

The chief towns, with population, of Finland are (1910) —Helsingfors (with Sveaborg), 147,212; Abo, 42,691; Tammerfors, 45,442, Viborg, 37,563; Oskoborg, 19,929; Björnsborg, 18,321, Nicolaistad (Wasa), 21,813, Espoo, 15,845.



The movement of the population in five years was as follows —

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1906	19,937	91,401	50,857	40,544
1907	20,266	92,457	53,028	39,429
1908	16,551	92,145	55,305	36,841
1909	19,418	95,005	50,577	44,428
1910	18,781	92,984	51,007	41,977

The births and deaths are exclusive of still births, numbering, in 1910 2,379 or 2.49 per cent. of total births

Emigration, 1904, 10,952, 1905, 17,427, 1906, 17,517, 1907 16,296, 1908, 5,812, 1909, 19,144, 1910, 18,007, 1911, 9,372

### Instruction

In 1912 Finland had 1 university, with 3,080 students (780 ladies) in 1912, 1 technical high school, 438 students (15 ladies), 1 commercial high school with 44 students, 1911, 69 lyceums (26 State), 15,765 pupils (5,143 girls) 15 continuation classes for boys and girls, 642 pupils, 29 elementary schools for boys and girls, 2,999 pupils, 25 girls schools, 5,048 pupils, 43 preliminary schools, 2,427 pupils, in the country 47 popular high schools with 1,686 pupils, in the country 2,903 primary schools (of higher grade) with 135,168 pupils, and primary schools (of lower grade) with 64,014 pupils, in 36 towns, primary schools with 1,828 teachers and 87,981 pupils, 8 training colleges for primary (popular) school teachers, with 1,089 pupils, 6 for preliminary schools with 209 pupils. There are besides 6 navigation schools, with 132 pupils (1912), 21 commercial schools with 1,730 pupils, 36 primary trade schools, with 1,872 (1910) pupils, 19 higher trade schools, with 1,774 (1910) pupils, 10 technical schools, with 1,032 (1911) pupils, 108 schools for arts and crafts ("elöyd") with 1,891 pupils (1910), 37 agricultural, 8 dairy schools, 39 cattle managers schools, and 21 horticultural schools with together 2,257 pupils, 6 forester schools with 133 pupils. The school age in the primary schools is from 7 to 15 years.

In 1911 were published 258 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 100 in Swedish, 6 in Swedish and Finnish, 3 in German 2 in Russian and 2 in English.

### Pauperism and Crime.

The number of paupers in 1910 supported by the towns and the village communities was 86,350 (2.77 per cent. of the population), and the total cost was 6,276,421 marks

The prison population, at the end of 1910, was 8,236 men and 516 women, while the number of sentences pronounced, in the first instance, for crimes was 32,144, and for subjects of contention 44,803

### Finance.

The receipts for 1911 were 6,374,868*l*. (25,133*l* being extraordinary revenue, 23,520*l* taken from the funds, and 8,466*l* being accidental revenue), and expenditure 6,341,864*l*. (718,265*l* extraordinary expenditure, and 5,623,600*l* disposed for the funds and 29,801*l* being accidental extra expenditures) Of the revenue, 358,030*l*. came from direct taxes, 2,506,406*l* indirect taxes, 2,786,571*l*. from the railways, forests, domains, and other

fortunes of the State, and 783,987½ other revenues. The chief items of expenditure are government, 117,878½, justices and prisons, 205,667½ military affairs, 487,157½, civil administration 541,044½, religion and education, 687,203½, communications, 1,886,724½ public debt, 838,947½, construction of railways, 528,428½, commerce and industries, 266,652½, agriculture, 281,699½, pensions and grants, 212,485½ &c

On January 1, 1911, the public liabilities of the Grand Duchy contracted entirely for railways, amounted to 7,053 589½.

### Industry

The land was divided in 1901 into 271,154 farms and the landed property was distributed as follows — Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 106,462, ½ hectares farms 78 778 ½ hectares, farms 56,790, ¾ hectares, farms 27,289 over 100 hectares, farms 1 856

The crop of 1910 was in hectolitres — Wheat, 43,738 (1910), rye, 4,350,000 (1911, 3 577,800), barley, 2,380 000 (1911, 2,336,700), oats, 9,830,000 (1911, 7,979,100), potatoes, 8,270,000 (1911, 7,996,100), flax and hemp, 22,910 (1910).

Of domestic animals Finland had in the country at the end of 1910 — Horses, 3 years of age 289,553, horned cattle 2 years of age, 1 188,800

The crown forests cover January, 1912, 12,576 000 hectares. Their maintenance cost (1911) 5,066 906 marks, and the income derived from them was 15 694,479 marks. In 1909 there were 162 saw mills with water motors and 508 steam and 59 motor mills. They give occupation to 23,595 workers, and their aggregate production was 3 615,000 cubic metres of timber, as against 2,809,000 cubic metres in 1900

The annual produce of pig iron and iron, in metric tons, for five years was —

Years	Ore	Pig iron	Bar Iron
1906	35,820	15,865	22,531
1907	33,108	15,100	23 136
1908	9,393	11,712	19,760
1909	5,008	8,579	21,756
1910	5,193	8,288	33,409

Finland had in 1910, 4,040 large manufactures, employing an aggregate of 92,928 workers, and yielding an aggregate product (exclusive of flour mills) of 628,655,800 marks (250,662,120½) The chief were —

	No of Establishments	No of Workers	Production Marks
Iron and mechanical works	143	16 806	49 075 000
Textiles	94	13 376	68,498,100
Wood industries	635	28,354	141,234,700
Distilleries and breweries	92	1,201	10 923,800
Paper	120	11,871	91 652,700
Leather	58	2,241	25 142,700
Chemicals	87	1 007	3 687,900
Graphic arts	144	3,371	12,096,300
Tobacco	26	3,777	35 023,100
Electricity, gas and water	47	1 082	6,077,800

The total number of steam engines was in 1910, 1,485, horse-power 100,153; 1,324 electric engines; and 880 other engines.

### Commerce

The exterior trade of Finland appears as follows, in thousands of marks (francs):—

	1900		1910		1911	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Russia	117,229	71,808	106,676	70,496	137,616	69,043
Sweden and Norway	16,229	9,057	25,099	12,065	21,590	14,839
Denmark	19,326	8,610	20,838	9,963	26,071	11,668
Germany	144,577	81,509	158,680	84,729	173,373	46,474
Gr. Britain	41,807	78,330	45,708	85,482	61,784	68,182
Spain	1,851	7,822	2,315	9,791	2,917	8,787
France	5,792	24,700	5,754	24,094	6,466	27,100
Various	18,896	28,747	19,890	33,442	18,587	24,082
Total	257,137 (14,825,1084.)	247,054 (10,382,3004.)	334,089 (18,803,5004.)	290,142 (11,605,8804.)	444,504 (17,780,0004.)	319,569 (12,783,0004.)

The chief articles of export are timber (167,037,000 marks in 1911, as against 91,303,000 in 1898), butter (34,028,000), paper, paper mass, and cardboard (32,163,000), iron and iron goods (23,114,000), textiles, leather, hides, tar, pitch and fish.

The chief imports were cereals (101,010,000 marks), coffee and chicory (23,374,000), sugar (19,859,000), iron and ironware (23,113,000), cotton (14,001,000), cottons (7,795,000) machinery (23,687,000), chemicals, leather ware, tobacco, colours, oils, leather and hides.

### Shipping and Navigation

Number of vessels entered and cleared in 1911 —

	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Finnish	5,016	1,065,090	5,970	1,083,417
Russian	1,031	182,418	608	181,166
Foreign	2,552	1,428,063	2,640	1,428,792
Total	8,599	2,675,571	9,218	2,693,375

The Finnish commercial navy numbered on January 1, 1912, 2,959 sailing vessels of 327,625 tons, and 487 steamers, 72,013 tons, total, 3,446 vessels of 399,638 tons.

### Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The

number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1911 was 18,588, the receipts from vessels, 1,045,822 marks; and expenditure, 887,946 marks.

In 1910, there were 2,363 miles (1911, 2,332 miles) of railways, all but 182 miles (1911, 211 miles) belonging to the State. The traffic upon the State railways in 1910 was 14,462,769 passengers and 3,840,000 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1910 was 402,701,000 marks. The total revenue of the same in 1910 was 44,261,432 marks (1911, 50,052,543), and the total expenditure 36,496,150 marks (1911, 36,747,043).

Finland had 2,188 post-offices in 1911, and revenue and expenses were respectively 7,423,820 and 6,426,295 marks, united letters and post-cards, 45,183,652, samples, and printed packets, 9,359,248, newspapers, 60,576,109.

The 382 savings-banks had on December 31, 1911, 808,939 depositors, with aggregate deposits of 10,087,5912.

### Money, Weights, &c

The *markka* of 100 *pennä* is of the value of a franc, 94d. The standard is gold, and the *markka*, though not coined in gold, is the unit.

Gold coins are 20 and 10 *markka* pieces. They contain 2003225 grammes of fine gold to the *markka*.

Silver coins are 2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$  *markka* pieces.

Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1 *pennä* pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold.

The metric system of weights and measures is universally employed in Finland.

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### RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

The following two States in Central Asia are under the suzerainty of Russia —

#### BOKHARA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N latitude 41° 30' and 36° 40', and between E longitude 61° 40' and 73°, bounded on the north by the Russian provinces of Syr-Daria and Samarkand, on the east by the province of Ferghana, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the south west by the Russian Trans Caspian province and the Khanat of Khiva.

The reigning sovereign is Sayid Mir-Alim Khan, son of the late Amir Sayid Abdul Ahad; born January 8, 1880, succeeded his father on January 6th, 1911. The heir is his son, Sayid Mir Ibrahim, born December 27, 1903.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbeks in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Hords had been crushed by Tamerlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the 18th century. Mir Muzaffer-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syz Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

*Amirs of Bokhara.*—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799-1826, Mir Hussein, 1826, Mir Omir, 1826-27, Mir Nasrulla, 1827-60, Muzaffer ed din, 1860-85, Amir Sayid Abdul Ahad, 1885-1911.

Area 83,000 square miles, population about 250,000. Chief towns —Bokhara, about 75,000, Karshi, 25,000, Khuzar, Shahr-i Zabz, Hissar, 10,000, Charjui, Karakul, Kermina.

The religion is Mahomedan. The Amir is stated to have given 20,000 roubles for the foundation of a school.

The Amir has 11,000 troops, of which 4,000 are quartered in the city. A proportion of the troops are armed with Russian rifles and have been taught the Russian drill.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, cotton, and hemp, and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. Gold, salt alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons. By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem*. No other tax or import duty can be levied on Russian goods, which are also exempt from all transit duty. The Ameer has forbidden the import of spirituous liquors except for the use of the Russian Embassy.

The Russian Trans Caspian Railway now runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Tashkent, the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katty Kurghan being about 186 miles. There is steam navigation on the Oxus.

There is a telegraph line from Tashkent to Bokhara, the capital.

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver tenga is valued at 5d.

There is a Russian Political Agent at Bokhara.

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## KHIVA

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N latitude 43° 40' and 40°, and E longitude 57° and 62° 20'. Bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans Caspian province.

Seyid Asfendiar Khan succeeded his father in 1910 as reigning sovereign, born about 1871. The heir-apparent, accepted by Russia, is Nasyr Tyouara, son of Asfendiar.

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamerlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Tsar's supremacy. In 1872, on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which puts the Khanate under Russian control. A war indemnity of about 274,000*r* was also exacted. This heavy obligation still being liquidated by yearly instalments, has frequently involved the Khan in disputes with his subjects, and Russian troops have more than once crossed the frontier to afford him aid and support.

The Khans of Khiva have been Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1806-25, Alla Kuli Khan, 1825-42, Rahim Kuli Khan, 1842-45, Mohamed Arzun Khan, 1845-55, Abdulla Khan, 1855-56, Kutlugh Murad Khan, 1856, Seyid Mohamed Khan, 1856-65, Seyid Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1865.

Area, 24,000 square miles, population estimated at 800,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns—Khiva, 4 000-5,000, New Urgenj 3 000, Hazar Asp, and Kungrad.

The religion is Mahomedan. Army, about 2,000 men.

The chief commercial products are cotton and silk.

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## SALVADOR

(REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR.)

**Constitution and Government**—In 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. The Constitution, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and modified in 1859, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 42 Deputies, 3 for each department. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

*President of the Republic*—Dr Manuel E. Araya. Inaugurated March 1, 1911, for four years.

*Vice President*—Señor Onofre Duran.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of—The Exterior, Justice, Worship, and Instruction, War and Marine, Interior and Government, Finance, Public Work, and Beneficence.

The army may be divided into three parts: (1) available force, 78 officers, 512 petty officers, and 15,554 men; (2) forces that can be made available at short notice, 49 officers, 356 petty officers and 11,176 men; (3) reserve force, 251 officers, 1,743 petty officers, and 15,554 men. Total, 878 officers, 2,611 petty officers, and 82,881 men. In case of war, military service is compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age. There is one custom-house cruiser.

**Area and Population**.—The area of the Republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. Population (1 Jan 1912) 1,161,426. The number of foreigners in the Republic is estimated at 200,000. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, Ladinos or Mestizos being returned as numbering 772,200 and Indians 234,648. The capital is San Salvador, with 59,640 inhabitants. Other towns are Santa Ana, population 48,120; San Miguel, 24,768; Nueva San Salvador, 18,770; San Vicente, 17,832; Sonsonate, 17,016.

The number of births in 1911 was 49,179 (46,866 in 1910), the number of deaths 26,472 (27,358 in 1910). Of the births in 1911, 25,028 were males, and 24,151 were females.

**Instruction and Justice**—Education is free and obligatory. There are in Salvador 486 primary schools, with 868 teachers and 21,569 enrolled pupils (11,633 boys and 9,936 girls). There are also 20 higher schools (including 3 normal and 8 technical schools) and special schools for jurisprudence, and for medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, one court of third instance (in the capital) and several courts of first and second instance, besides a number of minor courts. All judges of second and third instances are elected by the National Assembly for a term of 2 years, while the judges of first instance are appointed by the Supreme Court for a similar period.

**Finance**.—Revenue and expenditure (in silver dollars) for five years:—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues	13,063,739	12,361,628	13,477,078	12,129,756	12,746,415
Expenditure	11,372,664	11,806,343	12,041,191	12,296,769	12,693,181

The outstanding foreign debt of the Republic in 1911 amounted to 1,461,552.

The total outstanding debt on December 31, 1911, was 1,407,815 dollars.

**Production and Commerce.**—The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief produce is coffee, under which there are about 166,039 acres, with some 95 000,000 trees. The estimated crop for 1911-12 was 70,000,000 pounds. Of this 65,000,000 pounds were exported. Other agricultural products are cheese, cacao, rubber tobacco, sugar. The Government is encouraging cotton growing by bounties on exports. Efforts are made towards wheat cultivation. Tree planting is also encouraged. In 1908 there were 284,013 head of cattle, 74,396 horses, 21,457 sheep and 422,980 pigs. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. Mining operations are growing in importance. Operations are carried on by Salvadorian, United States, and British companies.

The imports subject to duty and the exports have been as follows (imports in gold dollars, exports in silver dollars) in five years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports (Gold)	2,449,721	4,340,560	4,176 931	3 745 849	6 118,118
Exports (Silver)	15,166 460	15 423,810	3,487 787	9,132,546	8,688,861

The trade is chiefly with the United States, Germany and France. The chief imports are cottons (1,757,950 dollars), hardware (335,817 dollars), flour (263,702 dollars), silk goods and yarn. The chief exports in 1911 were coffee (\$77,422 quintals, valued at 1,432,850 dollars), indigo, balsam, 28,840, gold, 910,372, silver, 482 694, lead, sugar 4,725

The treaty of commerce of 1882 between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Salvador provides for "the most favoured nation" treatment in respect of trade navigation, manufactures, mining and the holding of property.

Total trade between Salvador and the U. K. in thousands of pounds for 5 years. —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Salvador into U. K.	38	62	79	67	68
Exports to Salvador from U. K.	287	350	270	264	288

**Shipping and Communications.**—In 1909, 463 steamers entered at the ports of the Republic, and as many cleared.

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Anna and La Ceiba, with this system San Salvador, the capital, is connected—a distance of 65 miles. Another railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla. Total length of railway open (1911), 180 miles, all of narrow gauge. A steam or electric tramway line is to connect La Libertad and Nueva San Salvador. There are over 2,000 miles of good road in the Republic. In 1911 there were 62 post offices which handled 2,140,683 pieces of mail matter. In 1911 there were 143 telegraph offices and 2,455 miles of telegraph wire, over which passed 1,540,440 telegrams. There are 160 telephone stations

and 2,106 miles of telephone line. A wireless station is in operation at Las Lomas de Candelaria.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

### MONEY

There are 4 banks of issue, the principal of which are the Banco Salvadoreño (paid-up capital, 2,126,000 pesos silver), Banco Occidental (paid-up capital 1,000,000 pesos silver) and Banco Agrícola Commercial (paid-up capital, 922,500 pesos silver). On December 31, 1910, they had notes in circulation to the value of 1,858,636 pesos.

The *Dollar*, of 100 centavos, nominal value 4s, real value about 19d.

In August, 1897, a law was passed adopting the gold standard. The import of debased silver coin is prohibited. In October, 1899, the Salvador mint formerly the property of a company, was transferred to the Government.

In 1911, the Government of Salvador contracted with the four banks of San Salvador for the coinage abroad and the introduction of silver pieces of 5, 10, and 25 centavos, aggregating 300,000 pesos. These coins will be 0.885 fine. Those of 5 centavos will weigh 125 centigrams each, those of 10 centavos, 250 centigrams, and those of 25 centavos, 625 centigrams.

The fractional currency in circulation in Salvador now consists of silver reales (12½ centavos) ½ real pieces (6¼ centavos), and quartillos (½ real or 3½ centavos). The decimal coins now in existence are not accepted in the native stores or in the markets, but the Government offices and the banks take them.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

<i>Libra</i>	= 1.048 lb av	<i>Arroba</i>	= 25.35 lb av
<i>Quintal</i>	= 104.3 lbs av	<i>Fanega</i>	= 1.5745 bushel

In 1885 the metrical system of weights and measures was introduced.

## Diplomatic Representatives

### 1 OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Consul-General*.—Dr. Arturo R. Avila.

There are consular agents at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton and Birmingham.

### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

*Minister and Consul-General*.—Sir Lionel E. G. Carrion, K.C.M.G.

*Consul*.—W. E. Coldwell.

*Vice-Consul at San Salvador and La Unión*

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## SANTO DOMINGO

(REPUBLICA DOMINICANA)

**Constitution and Government**—The Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844 re proclaimed with changes at various dates in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1887, 1896, and 1908. By the Constitution of 1908 the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate of 12 senators and a Chamber of Deputies of 24 members. These representatives are remunerated at the rate of \$300 per annum each. There is one senator for each province, and the deputies are elected by the provinces in proportion to the number of their inhabitants. The members are chosen by indirect vote in the ratio of two for each province for the term of four years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

The President is chosen by an electoral college for the term of six years, and receives a salary of \$2,600 dollars per annum. There is no Vice President. In case of death or disability of the President Congress designates a person to take charge of the executive office.

*President ad interim of the Republic*—Dr. Adolfo A. Nouel (elected by Congress in November, 1912 on the resignation of President Victoria). Term of office 1912-14.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a Cabinet composed of the President and seven Ministers who are the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Agriculture and Immigration, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works and Communications.

The Republic is divided into twelve provinces. Each province is administered by a governor appointed by the President of the Republic and they have all the same political, administrative and judicial rights and powers. The various communes, cantons, and sections are provided over by prefects or magistrates appointed by the governors. The communes have municipal corporations elected by the inhabitants.

**Area and Population**—The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Quisqueya or Sto Domingo—the western division forming the Republic of Haiti—is estimated at 19,325 English square miles, with a population estimated (in 1911) at 768,000 inhabitants.

The population is mainly composed of creoles of pure Spanish descent, and a mixed race of European, African and Indian blood, there are however, many Turks and Syrians especially in Santo Domingo city, where the dry goods trade is almost exclusively in their hands. The language used by the populace is Spanish, but on the Samana Peninsula there are a few hundred farmers, some of whom (descended from American negro immigrants of 1828) speak corrupt English, and others Haitian patois. The capital, Santo Domingo, founded 1496 by Bartolomeo Colombo, brother of the discoverer, on the left bank of the river Ozama, was destroyed in 1547 by a hurricane and subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river. It has in 1912, 22,000 inhabitants. Santiago, 20,000, Puerto Plata the chief port and Macoris have between 15,000 and 16,000 each; Samana, Sanchez, Azua, and Monte Cristi have from 4,000 to 5,000 each.

In 1911 there were 27,407 births, 2,442 marriages, and 6,803 deaths.

**Religion and Instruction**—The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted. There is a Catholic arch

bishopric with one suffragan see, viz., Porto Rico, now belonging to the United States

**Primary instruction** is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. The public or state schools are primary superior, technical schools, normal schools, and a professional school with the character of a university. In 1911 there were 590 schools in the Republic with 20 453 children (10 422 boys and 10 031 girls)

**Justice**—The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice which consists of a president and 6 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (ministro fiscal) appointed by the executive. All these appointments are only for 4 years, but may be prolonged indefinitely. The territory of the Republic is divided into 12 judicial districts each having its own civil and criminal tribunal and court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil). There are two appeal courts: one at Santiago de los Caballeros, and the other at Santo Domingo City.

**Finance**—The revenue is derived chiefly from customs. There are besides, sugar and liquor taxes and stamp taxes, and considerable receipts from posts, telegraphs, and telephones, and also from civil registration. The receipts and disbursements for 4 years were (estimates for 1912) in United States dollars:—

Fiscal years	Receipts		Disbursements Total
	Customs	Total	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1910	\$ 110 000	4 700 788	4 645 287
1911	3 001 400	3 991 500	3 941 500
1912	3 873 400	4 834 000	4 805 877
1913	3 500 000	4 208 400	4 208 400

Under the Convention signed on the part of the United States and Dominican Governments an American citizen is General Receiver of Customs with authority to deposit 100,000 dollars each month towards interest (5 per cent) and Sinking Fund, in trust for all the national creditors. In addition half the Customs Receipts in excess of 3 000 000 dollars is applied to the same end.

**Defence**—The regular army provided for by law consists of 6 companies of artillery (648 officers and men), the greater part of the force being usually kept at Santo Domingo, but Puerto Plata and Santiago are also military posts. The Government has about 1 300 men under pay. The Rural Guard is provided for in the budget to the extent of 906 officers and men, but only about half that number have been embodied and equipped. There is also a force on the Haitian frontier under the direction of American officers and dependent on the Receivership of Customs, but paid from the Dominican budget.

The navy consists of six vessels. For the customs service 4 large, light draught motor cutters have been built in the United States and are now in commission.

**Production and Industry**—Of the total area, about 15,500 square miles is cultivable. Sugar growing is a flourishing industry, shipments in 1911, 193,487,946 lbs. to the value of 4 767,533 dollars, being an increase of 15,780,772 lbs and 1,095,600 dollars over those of 1910. Cocoa was exported to the extent of 42,344,741 lbs, valued at 3,506,377 dollars. The exports

of tobacco leaf in 1911 amounted to 80 441,476 lbs. value 1,822,800 dollars. Cotton exported in 1911 was 319 374 lbs. valued at 45,800 dollars. Coffee shows marked improvements in quality and a decrease in the quantity shipped in 1911 (4,575,440 lbs., valued at 310,888 dollars).

**Commerce.**—The total imports into and exports from the Dominican Republic in 4 years were valued as follows in U S dollars —

	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports	5 205 27	4 563 003	6 462 233	7 120 877
Exports	9 713 136	8 625 017	10 945 045	11 032,368

The foreign trade in 1911 was as follows —

Countries	Imports	Exports
United States	4 228 708	6 654 246
Germany	1 263 977	129 678
France	284 868	1 040 114
United Kingdom	601,222	230 451
Other countries	14 02	942 566
	120 877	11 075 058

In 1911 the chief imports were cotton goods 1,601,803 dollars iron and steel manufactures 601,233 dollars, provisions 2,179,735 dollars manufactured vegetable fibres (bags sacks, &c) 210 085 dollars, chemical products (including soap, perfumes and drugs) 444 570 dollars machinery, 598 322 dollars, leather and manufactures 267,240 dollars agriculture implements, 334 600 dollars. The bulk of the sugar and cacao are shipped for order to the U S A and included in the trade with the United States. The greater part (more than 75% of the sugar) is re-shipped to Canada and Europe. In 1911 the United Kingdom actually received nearly 50% of the entire sugar export, and Canada nearly 25%.

**Shipping and Communications.**—In 1911 313 vessels of 969,226 tons entered the ports of the Republic, and 916 of 986,591 tons cleared in the foreign trade. The port is served by regular liners under the German, French, American, and Cuban flags, but by no British vessels. Of the value of total foreign trade U S A vessels carried 46%, German vessels 22% Norwegian (chartered for U S A) 22%, French 6%, British (exports only) 3%. In 1910 a jetty and sea wall was constructed at the entrance of Santo Domingo harbour. A concrete wharf 1,400 feet long with 20 feet depth will probably be completed at San Domingo by the beginning of 1913.

The interior is not well supplied with roads though good roads are in course of construction between the principal northern cities and in the south from the ports to the neighbouring agricultural districts.

There are two railway lines in the Republic. (1) Samaná Santiago line, belonging to an English company, runs from Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná to La Vega (73 miles), it has two branch lines (under the same management, but different ownership) from La Jina to San Francisco de Macoris (8½ miles), and from Las Carballas to Salcedo (8 miles). A Government line, the Central Dominican railway, runs from Puerto Plata to Santiago and Moca (60 miles). A railway route from Santo Domingo City to La Vega has been surveyed by Government engineers, and negotiations for its construction and management by some foreign company have been in progress for some time. Its length will be approximately 70 miles. A short line will also be con-

structed uniting the two existing lines. Total length of line (1911) 150 miles. There are, besides, 225 miles of private lines on the large estates.

Number of post offices (1911-12) 105. Number of telegraph offices, 16, and of telephone offices 45. Total pieces of mail handled, 5,530,506.

The telegraph, in the hands of a French Telegraphic Company, is in operation between Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, and Santiago, from Santiago to Monte Cristi, and along the railway from Sanchez to La Vega, total length, 852 miles. Several other inland lines are in project. The foreign telegraphic system in operation is that of the French Submarine Telegraphic Company, total length of telephone lines 719 miles. Negotiations are proceeding with the Marconi Company to link Santo Domingo with the Marconi system. It is hoped to erect (in 1913) a powerful station at the Capital with various sub stations throughout the Republic.

**Money, Weights, and Measures** — On July 1st, 1897, the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard of value. A small amount of debased silver coin circulates as small change at the ratio of 5 to 1.

In 1912 the National Bank of Santo Domingo was established with a capital of 2,500,000 dollars. The Royal Bank of Canada has opened branches at Santo Domingo City, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santiago.

Quintal = 4 arrobes = 100 lbs. (of 16 oz.) = 46 kilograms.

For liquids the arroba = 82 cuartillas = 25.498 litros = 4.110 gallons.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

### 1 OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Consul General* — Arturo L. Fiallo

*Consul* — Octavio Ventura.

*Vice Consul* — Albert M. Ventura.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Southampton, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham.

### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO

*H.M. Consul General* — Arthur Nightingale (resident at Port Prince).

*H.M. Vice Consul at San Domingo* — Godfrey A. Fisher.

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## SERVIA

(КРАЛЈЕВИНА СРБИЈА)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family

**Peter I**, born June 29 (O S), 1844 son of Alexander Kara Georgevitch married, July 30 (O S) 1883 to Princess Zorka daughter of Prince Nikola of Montenegro widower March 4 (O S), 1890 ascended the throne June 3 (O S), 1903 The children of the King are Princess Helene born October 23 (O S) 1884 Prince George born August 27 (O S) 1887 on March 27 (N S) 1909 Prince George renounced his right of succession to the throne to which Prince Alexander will succeed Prince Alexander now heir apparent, born December 4 (O S), 1888

The King has one brother, Prince Arsène born April 4, 1859 married, April 15, 1892 to Aurora Demidoff (divorced in 1896), offspring Prince Paul born April 15, 1893

The founder of the dynasty was Kara George (i.e. Black George) Petrovitch, who in 1804 was proclaimed Commander in Chief in Serbia, but was murdered in 1817 leaving two sons—Alexis born 1801 and Alexander born 1806 In 1842 Alexander was chosen reigning Prince by the Skupshchina, and the title was confirmed by the Porte but the dignity was not hereditary In 1858 Alexander had to abdicate and was banished, and in 1885 he died in exile King Peter is thus the third of his house who have ruled in Serbia He succeeded to the throne on the murder of King Alexander of the Obrenovitch dynasty, was elected King by the Skupshchina June 2 (O S), and assumed royal rights and duties June 12 (O S), 1903

The independence of Serbia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22 1878 The King's civil list amounts to 1 200 000 dinars

### Constitution and Government

The Constitution voted by the Great National Assembly, January 2, 1889 (December 22, 1888, old style) continued in force till May, 1894, when it was repealed, and the constitution of July 1869, revived On the 6/19 April, 1901 a new Constitution was granted by King Alexander entailing the succession to the throne of Serbia upon his direct descendants of either sex On June 15 1903 after the murder of King Alexander the Constitution of 1901 was abolished, and that of 1889 was revived The executive power is vested in the King, assisted by a council of eight Ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the King and the National Assembly The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or 'Narodna Skupshchina' The State Council consists of members appointed partly by the King and partly by the Assembly It decides complaints of injury to private rights resulting from Royal and Ministerial decrees questions of administrative competence and obligations matters relative to departmental and communal surtaxes and loans, and the transfer of their real property, the expropriation of private property for public purposes, the final settlement of debts due to the State, and which cannot be collected, the outpayment of extraordinary sums sanctioned by the Budget and exceptional admissions to the privilege of Serbian citizenship This body is always sitting The National Assembly is composed of 166 deputies elected by the people Every male Serbian (with the exception of officers and soldiers under the colours) 21 years of age paying 15 dinars in

direct taxes, is entitled to vote, Servians 30 years of age, paying 30 dinars in direct taxes, are eligible to the Assembly provided they reside permanently in Servia. Government employees, except ministers, state councillors, judges, professors (of middle schools and universities), and Communal Mayors are not eligible. The Assembly meets each year on October 14, and elections take place every fourth year on September 21. The deputies receive travelling expenses and a salary of 15 dinars (12s.) a day.

*Prime Minister* — M. Pašitch (September 1912)

Other ministries are for Foreign Affairs, Instruction and Worship, the Interior, War, Finance, Public Works, Commerce, Agriculture and Industry and Justice.

Counties, districts and municipalities have their own administrative assemblies. For administrative purposes Servia is divided into 17 provinces or counties, 1,407 communes which include 4,267 villages and 85 towns or cities (1905).

### Area and Population<sup>1</sup>

Departments	Area sq. m.	Population 1910		Total 1910	Total 1911	Pop per sq. m.
		Male	Female			
Belgrade	78	71,431	76,900	148,331	130,062	130
Valjevo	449	81,745	77,800	159,545	143,110	152
Vranje	114	18,000	17,000	35,000	35,000	126
Kragujevatz	286	17,000	91,741	108,741	174,760	138
Kraljina	1,173	54,850	60,000	114,850	144,450	99
Kruzevatz	1,046	8,987	91,304	100,291	150,287	144
Morava	1,120	100,107	96,000	196,107	188,000	167
Nish	968	10,808	99,400	110,208	183,954	186
Pirot	934	67,650	40,600	108,250	104,000	111
Podrinje	1,371	121,742	116,583	238,325	219,765	161
Pozarevatz	1,000	139,270	129,631	268,901	348,700	150
Rudnik	600	4,783	41,667	46,450	7,111	129
Mederevo	493	7,400	70,416	77,816	184,874	273
Timok	1,234	77,067	71,711	148,778	140,807	114
Toplitza	1,000	67,494	62,770	130,264	102,593	44
Ujitz	1,100	74,900	71,813	146,713	138,760	109
Chachal	1,400	71,189	67,722	138,911	130,989	89
Belgrad City		1,119	38,784	39,903	50,747	15,662
Total	16,050	1,503,111	1,406,100	2,909,211	2,668,747	144

In 1910, 382,882 lived in towns, and 2,526,819 lived in the country, 2,890,602 were Servian subjects and 21,086 were foreigners of whom 6,518 were Hungarian, 6,060 Turkish and 6,605 Austrian subjects, 2,778,706 speak Servian, 32,556 Servian and Rumanian, 7,494 German, 2,151 Albanian, and 1,966 Hungarian, other languages in use being Greek, Bulgarian, Turkish, Bohemian &c. Of the Jews, 2,636 spoke Servian or other Slav languages, 462 German, 40 Hungarian and 1,544 Spanish, other languages 1,047 (5,729). Of the Gipsies 27,816 could speak Servian, 4,709 Rumanian, 181 Turkish, and 13,412 Gipsy. Of the whole population in 1910, 2,098,947 were dependent on agriculture, 6,440 on other primary production, 166,599 on the industries, 109,998 on commerce and 116,568 on public offices or liberal professions.

The principal towns (1911) are Belgrade (Beograd) (the capital) with 90,890 inhabitants, Nish, 24,949, Kragujevatz, 18,462, Leskovatz, 14,266, Pozarevatz, 13,411, Vranje, 11,439, Pirot, 10,737.

<sup>1</sup> See note Population and Area under Turkey.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus
1900	27,978	115,378	55,851	47,195
1907	29,485	109,490	42,481	47,009
1908	25,809	101,903	56,924	38,979
1909	26,641	110,286	53,850	36,370
1910	22,093	112,325	54,450	47,785
1911	20,433	107,329	54,475	42,814

There are no trustworthy statistics of emigration and immigration

## Religion.

The State religion of Serbia is Greek-Orthodox. According to the census of 1910 there were of the total population —Greek Orthodox, 2,881,220, Roman Catholics, 8,435, Protestants, 799, Jews, 5,997, Mohammedan Turks and Gipsies, 14,435, other religions, 915

The Church is governed by the Synod of five Bishops, the Archbishop of Belgrade as Metropolitan of Serbia being president, but all the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Education and Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience. In 1910 there were 771 churches and chapels, and 51 monasteries, the clergy numbered 1,043, and the monks, 77. The property of the churches was valued (1910) at 18,701,114 dinars, and of the monasteries at 8,435,089 dinars; the revenue of the churches was 728,216 dinars, and of the monasteries, 300,302 dinars, the expenditure of the churches, 611,082 dinars, and of the monasteries, 250,156 dinars.

## Instruction.

Elementary education in Serbia is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free. Of the total population in 1900, 423,438 (18.99 per cent) could read and write. In 1909 there were 1,296 elementary schools with 2,584 teachers and 138,434 pupils (109,433 boys and 29,001 girls). There were, of a higher grade, 20 secondary schools with 393 teachers and 7,317 pupils, 1 theological school with 24 teachers and 3.5 students, 5 normal schools with 56 teachers and 454 students, 4 special schools with 34 teachers and 321 pupils, 3 superior schools for girls with 68 teachers and 1,001 pupils. Belgrade University, founded in 1838, had 78 professors and 1,023 (Winter). For 1912 the expenditure on the elementary schools was 4,228,032 dinars, on the secondary schools, 2,455,454, on the theological school, 267,049 dinars, on the University, 710,671 dinars.

The Government has a Military Academy. There are several private schools, elementary and other, and an orphanage supported by voluntary contributions.

For elementary schools the State pays the teachers' salaries, and the municipalities provide for all other expenditure. The cost of the other public schools is borne entirely by the State.

## Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The judges are appointed by the king. There are 27 courts of first instance in Serbia, a court of appeal, a court of cassation, and a tribunal of commerce.

In all the courts of first instance there were in 1904, 3,973 convictions. At the end of 1907 the 8 penal establishments contained 3,471 prisoners (3,344 males and 127 females).

There is no pauperism in Serbia in the sense in which it is understood in the West, the poorest have some sort of freehold property. There are a few poor people in Belgrade, but neither their poverty nor their number has necessitated an institution like a workhouse. There is a free town hospital.

### Finance

State receipts and expenditure (estimated for 1911) as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1906	3,600,870	3,495,430	1909	4,305,232	4,153,254
1907	3,844,500	3,472,888	1910	4,688,245	4,474,461
1908	3,832,950	3,830,490	1911	4,805,458	4,805,262

For 1912 the estimates were in 1,000 dinars —

Sources of Revenue	1,000 dinars	Branches of Expenditure	1,000 dinars
Direct taxes	30,615	Civil list	1,449
Duties	14,500	Debt charge	32,394
Excise	9,007	National Assembly	668
Taxes	8,492	Prisoners and citations	4,807
Monopolies	31,655	Ministries	
Domains	2,729	Justice	3,043
Posts and Telegraphs	4,100	Foreign Affairs	3,929
Railways (State)	18,000	Finance	4,586
Various	2,708	War	30,116
Extraordinary revenue	3,941	Instruction workshop	9,630
		Interior	6,802
		Public Works	18,125
		Commerce and Agriculture	6,489
		Miscellaneous	1,406
Grand Total	137,900 (£5,118,000)	Total	117,700 (£4,708,340)

On January 1, 1913, the public debt of Serbia amounted to 26,362,240*l.*, debt charge in 1912, 1,295,782*l.*

### Defence

In Serbia military service is compulsory and universal. Liability is from 18 to 50 years of age, but recruits join at 21, and complete their military service at 45. The National Army has three 'bans'. The first is the active army and its reserve, constituting the first line. The second 'ban' is supposed to provide reserve troops. The third is the territorial army. There is also the *levée en masse*, which contains all those who have passed through the National Army, and all other males between 18 and 50.

Continuous service for the infantry is for 1½ year only, for artillery and cavalry 3 years. Service in the reserve is for 2½ or 3 years (to complete 10 years in the first 'Ban'). After this the Serbian soldier passes successively to the Second 'Ban,' in which he remains 6 years, and to the Third 'Ban' for 3 years.

The Kingdom of Serbia is divided into 5 divisional areas, each supplying a division of 3 infantry brigades of 2 regiments of 4 battalions, a field artillery regiment of 3 batteries of 4 guns, and a regiment of divisional cavalry. The

latter resemble our yeomanry, and are not embodied in time of peace. In war, the field army, consisting of 5 divisions, a cavalry division of 4 regiments and 2 horse batteries, one regiment of mountain artillery, and one of howitzers, would amount to about 110,000 combatants. If the reserve troops of the Second Ban are fit to take the field, they would raise the total strength to about 175,000. The reservists of the First and Second Bans not required to form first line and reserve troops, and therefore available to make good losses in the field, would amount to some 95,000 men.

The units of the Second Ban exist in peace as cadres only. In war it will provide 15 regiments, each of 3 battalions, 5 regiments of divisional cavalry, and some engineers. The Third Ban has at present no organization, but it is hoped that if necessary, 15 regiments, and a few squadrons, may be formed for home defence.

The Servian infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 98, calibre 7 mm. The field gun is a quick firer on the Schneider Canet system.

The peace strength of the Servian army, according to the Budget of 1911, amounts to 381,747 all ranks.

The military budget for 1912 amounted to 30,116,312 dinars (about 1,204,652*l.*), of which 1,541,960 dinars (about 61,678*l.*) is for the Gendarmerie and Frontier Guards.

At Nish a series of forts is being built, some are ready to receive their armament. At Zajechar, near the Bulgarian frontier, are 5 forts, and Pirot is also provided with works.

### Production and Industry

Servia is an agricultural country, where almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The holdings vary in size from 10 to 80 acres mostly of the total area (11,630,740 acres), 4,607,520 acres were cultivated in 1904, and 3,818,620 acres were under woods and forests. The area and produce of the principal crops for 5 years was as follows —

Crops	Area in acres			Produce in cwts.		
	1900	1910	1911	1900	1910	1911
Wheat	938,799	932,235	964,671	6,686,679	6,846,761	8,200,442
Barley	281,860	285,918	264,598	2,706,231	1,776,250	1,974,050
Oats	267,778	267,049	258,708	1,659,492	1,237,979	1,442,585
Rye	121,533	124,765	122,318	876,859	689,798	865,199
Malts	1,446,306	1,439,578	1,442,538	17,223,015	14,546,359	18,261,896
Beetroot sugar	7,077	7,420	11,263	1,471,600	1,549,180	1,804,646

Plum marmalade and also fresh plums are exported in large quantities, spirits are distilled in large quantities from plums, and various fruits are grown. Silk culture employs a large number of persons (\$1,523 in 1910) and the export of cocoons was (in 1910) valued at 85,224*l.*

There is a school of agriculture at Kraljevo and one of wine-culture at Negotin.

On December 31, 1910, there were in Servia 152,617 horses; 957,918 head of cattle; 3,606,615 sheep, 863,544 pigs, and 627,427 goats.

The State forests have an area, 1910, of 1,875,000 acres, parish forests, 1,625,000, church and monastery, 42,500, private, 750,000. The forests consist largely of beech, oak and fir, but are less profitable than, with proper management, they might be. Oak staves are exported to Austria and France in great quantities.

Servia has considerable mineral resources, including coal and lignite, worked by Government, by Belgian companies, and by private enterprise. In 1911 the output of the various sorts was valued at 15,415,945 dinars. The production of copper ore amounted to 7,023 metric tons, value 8,165,781 dinars, and of coal to 235,058 metric tons, value 8,775,776 dinars. In addition to this 422 kilogrammes of gold were mined, estimated value 1,433,608 dinars, and 1,693 waggon loads of cement produced, value 759,841 dinars.

Of Servian industries, flour milling is one of the most important, in 1911 there were 17 large flour mills in the country, brewing and distilling are extensively carried on, sugar works and a celluloid factory are in German hands, weaving, tanning bootmaking pottery, and iron working are also carried on. Carpet weaving is one of the oldest industries in Servia. The product is manufactured principally at Pirot, in south eastern Servia, and the carpets are named after that place. The chief characteristics of these carpets are that they are made of pure wool, dyed with natural colours by local dyers, who pride themselves that the process of dyeing and colour mixing is a secret transmitted by father to son and is known only to the inhabitants of Pirot. Meat packing is also becoming important. The total value of the products of all Servian industries in 1911 was 4,872,620.

### Commerce

The following table shows the value (25 dinars = £1) of the imports and exports of Servia for five years —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1906	1 772,160	2 864,160	1909	2,941 000	3,719 000
1907	2,323 900	3 269 650	1910	3,337 896	3,935,921
1908	3,045 400	3 019 980	1911	4 455,421	4,515,971

The following table shows the chief imports and exports in two years —

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Cotton tissues	252 765	330,094	Prunes	430 452	636,668
Cotton yarn	252,163	243 484	Molts	576,214	557,940
Hides	221 215	241,038	Wheat	499 251	612,304
Woollen tissues	164 668	73 779	Poultry	3,231	143,968
Paper	114,458	98,968	Barley	161 935	115,142
Common salt	77,354	177,668	Meat	104 498	637,103
Milk	64,578	61,025	Raw hides	141 654	127,382
Machinery	107,811	128,331	Animals	327 843	265 782
Iron bars	104,839	108,960	Cordage	34,836	22,313
Wines	14,741	31,330	Fruits, fresh	102,09	179,662

The following table shows the value of the trade with different countries for two years —

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Austria Hungary	645,990	1,831,492	712,675	1,874,947
Belgium	25,894	80,314	645,489	237,069
France	144,144	221,784	47,644	144,370
Germany	1,398,835	1,309,893	875,504	1,716,811
Italy	145,795	187,627	42,786	100,419
Bulgaria	19,812	26,919	165,282	166,140
Romania	47,310	59,421	272,820	237,627
Turkey	237,382	147,206	938,837	462,380
United Kingdom	456,997	867,437	68,893	2,140

The treaty of June, 1898, provides for "the most favoured nation" treatment in commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Servia. A new treaty, signed February 17, 1907 (for 10 years) provides for tariff reductions and for "most favoured nation" treatment as regards commercial travellers, the acquisition and possession of property, and other matters.

Total trade between Servia and the United Kingdom for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Servia into United Kingdom	22,086	4,420	4,594	154,113	89,309
Exports to Servia from United Kingdom	159,584	242,362	204,818	341,074	318,694

### Communications

Servia has two principal railway lines, Belgrade Nish Vranje, and Nish Caribrod, also several secondary branches, Smederevo-Vehka Plans, Lapovo-Kraguyevatz, total (June 1912) 606 miles.

Of highways there are 3,495 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition. Of rivers only those bordering on Servia are navigable, viz Danube, 198 miles, Save, 90 miles, and Drina 106 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is in the hands of the Servian Steamboat Company, and several foreign companies, Austrian, Hungarian, Rumanian, and Russian.

There were 2,184 miles of telegraph line and 6,421 miles of wire, with 217 State telegraph offices, at the end of 1911. In 1911, 1,078,303 messages were transmitted.

In 1911 there were 26 urban telephone systems with 412 miles of line and 4,460 miles of wire, and 38 inter urban systems with 987 miles of line and 2,000 miles of wire. Total number of conversations in 1911 urban, 4,406,171; inter-urban, 195,489.

There were 1,539 post-offices in 1911. In 1911 the letters transmitted were: internal, 54,223,000, international, 10,634,600. The post and telegraph receipts for 1911 amounted to 2,566,334 dinars (francs), and expenditure to 2,177,037 dinars.

### Money and Credit.

The principal bank is the National Bank of Servia in Belgrade, with the nominal capital of 20,000,000 dinars, of which 7,500,000 has been paid up. Its note circulation, December 31, 1910, amounted to 35,823,120 dinars, and cash on hand to 24,516,424 dinars in gold and 6,331,879 dinars in silver. The Export Bank, with agencies abroad, assists in the exportation of Servian

produce. The Uprava Fondova or Mortgage Bank, the only large State institution of the kind in Serbia, makes advances to a large amount for agricultural operations.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

Serbia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Serbian dinar is equal to one franc. In circulation are gold coins of 10 and 20 dinars (milles d'or), silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0.5 dinar, bronze of 2, and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) have been in practical use since the commencement of 1883.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1. OF SERBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Chargé d'Affaires*—Slavko Y. Gromitch.

*First Secretary*—Alex V. Georkevitch.

*Consul-General for London*—Alexander Tucker.

There are Consular representatives in Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, and Sheffield.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERBIA

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*—Sir Ralph Paget, K C M G, C V O, appointed 1910.

*Secretary*—D. Crackanthorpe.

*Vice-Consul*—C. L. Blakeney.

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## SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI)

## Reigning King.

**Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh**, born January 1, 1880, eldest son of the late King Chulalongkorn I, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 23, 1910, and was crowned on December 2, 1911. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. On November 24, 1910, it was officially announced that until the new King has male issue, the succession will pass presumptively through the line of the Queen Mother's sons. Therefore Prince Chowfa Chakrapongee Poowanarth, born March 3, 1881, is the Heir Presumptive.

*Brothers of the King*

- I Prince Chowfa Chakrapongee Poowanarth, March 3, 1881
- II Prince Chowfa Asadang Dajarvoot, May 1889, and others

## Government.

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Local Government, &c. Many of the portfolios are held by the King's half brothers and uncles. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting a Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Ministers of State (Senabodi) and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 40. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least once a week, and it may appoint committees of 3 or 4 members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has shown considerable legislative activity.

The Siamese Malay States are administered by the Rajahs under the control of Commissioners sent from Bangkok.

The trans-Mekong portion of the State of Luang Prabang is now under French protection. The remainder is still Siamese.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 18 provincial circles (Monthon), of which 17 have each a High Commissioner, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his district. Until 1895 the administration of the country was divided between the Ministers of the North, South, and Foreign Affairs. With the exception of the Metropolitan Monthon of Bangkok, it was then brought under the single authority of Prince Damrong, as Minister of the Interior, under whose administration great improvements have been already made. Official buildings, such as court-houses and jails, are being erected all over the country, and the system of provincial gendarmerie is being extended. There is, however, an insufficient supply of suitable officials to carry out reforms. Several of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs, but of late years centralisation has greatly increased. Commissioners, chosen by the King, are now regularly sent from Bangkok to all of these tributary provinces, both to those in the north, as Chiangmai,

and those in the south, as Singora, and others, with very full powers. The *Monthon of Bangkok* is under the control of the Minister of Local Government.

### Area and Population

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N W Siam was delimited in 1891. By the Anglo-French Convention of April, 1904, the agreement of 1896 was confirmed, and its provisions more clearly defined, the territories to the west of the Menam and the Gulf of Siam being recognised as in the British sphere, and those to the east in the French. Various changes have recently been made in the Franco-Siamese frontier line. In 1904, the Luang Prabang territory to the west of the Mekong was acknowledged by Siam to belong to France, and the provinces of Malaprey and Barsak (west of the Mekong) were also transferred to French rule, so that an area of about 7,800 square miles passed from Siamese possession. On March 23, 1907, a new boundary in this region was accepted by Siam whereby the provinces of Battambang, Siam Reap, and Sisophon are ceded to France while the strip of coast to the south with the port of Krat returns to Siam. At the same time a rectification of the boundary was made in the Luang Prabang region, whereby a tract of the Laos country was restored to Siam. It was agreed also that four ports on the Mekong are to be held by France on perpetual lease. By these arrangements the territory of Cambodia is increased by about 7,000 square miles. The treaty also provides for the future jurisdiction of the Siamese courts over all French Asiatic subjects and protégés in Siam, under certain conditions.

A treaty for a modification of British extra territorial rights in Siam and for the cession of the Siamese tributary States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Kota to Great Britain was signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909. The three states have an area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population estimated at over 800,000, of whom about 300,000 are in Kelantan.

The area of Siam is now about 195,000 square miles, about 45,000 being in the Malay Peninsula. The numbers of the population have hitherto been even more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The work of taking the first detailed census in Siam was, however, completed in 1904. Unfortunately, this census included only 12 of the provincial circles, or Monthons. In November, 1910, full statistics were issued for the whole kingdom. According to these figures the total population of the country is given as 8,117,953. The number of Siamese in the Bangkok Monthon is 639,920, and in the remaining Monthons, with the exception of Payap and Isaru (now Abou and Rouet) where no details are given, there are 3,779,536 of the Siamese or Thai race. The population of Monthon Phuket is put at 222,802. The town of Bangkok includes 428,675 inhabitants. The population of Phuket is put at 179,400. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to a considerable extent been introduced. Much excellent work has been done by a General Adviser of American nationality, and with the assistance of a British Judicial Adviser, a French Legislative Adviser and Legal Advisers of various nationalities important progress has been made in the administration of

justice in the native courts and in the International Court which tries suits of foreigners against Siamese. The Penal Code has been completed, and came into force on September 21, 1908, work on other codes is being proceeded with. The Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction over their nationals, subject, in the case of Great Britain and France, to the Treaty modifications. A great improvement has taken place in the metropolitan police force under the superintendence of several English police officers lent by the Government of India. The police administration of the Provinces is entrusted to the Provincial Gendarmerie, a force which includes a Danish inspector general and a body of Danish instructors.

### Religion and Instruction

The prevailing religion is Buddhism, and throughout the country education is chiefly in the hands of the priests of whose services the Government intend to make more effective use. In the whole country there are some 13,000 temples, containing over 98,000 priests, with a total of over 157,000 pupils. The Siamese language is now firmly established as the official language over the whole country. The Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs has also under his charge several Government hospitals, which have been established by the King, besides a public museum, and all the royal monasteries in the capital.

The capital possesses the following Government schools: 138 lower and middle primary schools, with 10,088 pupils, 4 upper primary schools with 420 pupils, 2 secondary schools, with 184 pupils, 6 English schools, with 549 pupils, 1 medical college, with 108 pupils, 1 training college for teachers, with 68 pupils, 1 Civil Service college, with 70 pupils, and 1 midwifery school, with 32 pupils. Schools not under the Education Department are military, naval, and survey residential colleges, and Law, Gendarmerie, and Police non residential schools. Sericulture and railway schools have been formed, and the establishment of a University at Bangkok (with 8 faculties—medicine, law, engineering, agriculture, commerce, pedagogy, and political science) is in progress.

### Finance

Revenues and Expenditure for the years 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12 --

	1910-11.	1911-12 (Estimate)	1912-13 (Estimate)
	£	£	£
Revenue	4,025,851	4,783,361	4,738,462
Expenditure against Revenue	4,825,911	4,766,905	4,787,680
Extraordinary Expenditure against Capital Account	710,823	802,352	1,321,580

\* Including Expenditure from Loans.

The principal sources of revenue for 1911-12 were: customs duties, 461,555; other taxes, 1,763,671; state lands and forests, 284,171; railways, 230,412; post, telegraphs, and telephones, 66,300; other sources (including revenue from lottery and gambling, farms &c., 607,354).

In March, 1905, a loan of 1,000,000*l.* was contracted, and in February 1907, a loan of 2,000,000*l.* The proceeds are being devoted mainly to railway construction. In 1909 a further loan of 4,000,000*l.*, bearing interest at 4 per cent. was negotiated, the money to be gradually advanced to the Siamese Government by the Government of the Federated Malay States. It

is stipulated that the sums thus received shall be devoted to the construction and operation of railways in the Siamese dominions of the Malay Peninsula.

A British officer occupies the position of Financial Adviser, and there are numerous other British officers holding high positions under the Government, more especially in the Finance and Audit, Revenue, Forests, Survey, Police, Justice Customs, Mining, Mint, and Education departments. There are also several Europeans of other nationalities in various Departments. The financial position of the kingdom is extremely favourable, the revenue is steadily increasing, and the expenditure is less than the revenue, and well under control. Some revenue is derived from gambling, for the abolition of which measures are being taken throughout the country. There remain now to be abolished only the gambling houses in the Capital. The suppression of these awaits the consent of the Treaty Powers to a revision of the existing Customs Tariff, whereby it is hoped to make up the loss in revenue occasioned by the extinction of the gambling farm.

### Defence

Universal liability to military service on the European model is now in force in all the provinces including Bangkok. The legal exemptions are, however, rather numerous, and personal service is not enforced in the case of the uncivilised tribes. Chinese settlers pay a tax in lieu. The period of continuous service in the ranks is 2 or 3 years. The army is organised in 10 mixed brigades, each comprising 2 battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry of 2 squadrons, a battalion of artillery, a company of engineers, &c. The total peace strength is about 25,000 of all non-commissioned ranks, with 1,200 officers. The troops are armed with modern weapons. Considerable reliance is now placed upon the newly constituted force of marine infantry mentioned below.

The navy consists nominally of 21 vessels, all of small size and no fighting value. The largest is the royal yacht *Maha Chakrtra*, of 3,000 tons. The rest are very small gun boats. There are 5,000 men available for service afloat, besides a reserve of 20,000. A destroyer and three torpedo boats, obtained from Japan, were added to the Siamese navy in August, 1908, and a second destroyer also built in Japan, was added in June, 1912.

The marine infantry, recruited from the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, between 18 and 40 years of age numbers 15,000 in six shifts, besides a 1st and 2nd reserve of 3,000 and 2,000 respectively.

At the mouth of the Menam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok. The naval arsenal dock has recently been reconstructed.

### Production and Industry

The economic development of the country has been retarded by the institutions of forced labour and slavery, but these hindrances are now being removed by the substitution of a poll tax for the *corvée* and by the gradual abolition of slavery, hastened by royal decree of 1900 which liberated all slaves born after December 16, 1897, and reduced the redemption fee of all others. The cost of labour is probably higher than in any other Oriental country. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining, while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Burmese, Karens, and Khams. To the north of Bangkok, large tracts of land, formerly lying waste, have been opened up by an Irrigation Company, which has connected by a canal the Menam and Bangpakong rivers, and has constructed numbers of smaller canals. The chief produce of the country is rice, which forms the

national food and the staple article of export. For the Siamese Year, 130 (April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912), the rice export amounted to 627,467 tons valued at 4,989,458. In Siam there are 67 large rice mills, of which 2 are British, 2 German, and 63 Chinese, 6 of these Chinese firms being nominally British, i.e. from Hong Kong or the Straits Settlements. Other produce is pepper, salt, dried fish, cattle, and sesame, while, for local consumption only, hemp, tobacco, cotton and coffee are grown. Fruits are abundant, including the durian, mangosteen and mango. Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands. In 1910-11 (Siamese year 129) 89,154 tons were exported, in 1911-12, the exports amounted to 75,080 tons, valued at 483,180. The forests are under the control of an English conservator, aided by several English officers. The export of rubber is now negligible, but planting of rubber trees is proceeding in the Malay Peninsula. Gold is found in many of the provinces, and concessions have been granted to mining companies. The small mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied including tin, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, probably quicksilver. Tin mining on a considerable scale is pursued on the island of Tongkah (or Junk Ceylon) and the ore is found in other parts of the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula where also wolfram is now being extracted in considerable quantity. From Phuket (the port of Junk Ceylon) in 1911-12, 2,022 tons of tin and 4,369 tons of ore were exported.

### Commerce

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital.

For the year 1911-12 the value of the articles imported and exported were

Imports	—	Exports	—
	£		£
Cotton goods	1,040,958	Rice	4,489,458
Provisions	504,816	Teak	468,182
Treasure	573,699	Marine products	168,750
Iron, steel and machinery	226,388	Hides	114,780
Silk goods	287,944	Silk piece goods	77,765
Opium	237,662	Pepper	69,808
Sugar	209,458	Treasure	65,120
Jewellery	180,706	Bullocks	43,810
Petroleum	184,435	Wood other than Teak	28,676
Cotton yarn	115,079	Raw silk	28,569
Beer, wine and spirits	109,218	1 inapples	21,498
Oils, other than petroleum	95,301	Horns	18,080
Gunny bags	91,044	Swine	14,725
Tobacco	90,765	Other articles	108,770
Chemical products	88,667		
Hardware and cutlery	88,963	Total	6,206,810
Carriages, cars, cycles and parts thereof	83,120	Articles re-exported	
Coal and coke	17,240	Jewellery	147,447
Other articles	1,456,692	Other articles	61,721
Total	5,542,648	Total	6,415,941

The imports in 1911-12 (in order of value) were chiefly from the United Kingdom (24.5 per cent.), Singapore (15.5 per cent.), China (14 per cent.), Hong Kong (12 per cent.). The exports (in order of value) were chiefly to Singapore, Hong Kong, Germany, United Kingdom, India, and Holland.

Into Northern Siam from Burma in 1912 the imports (chiefly treasure, cottons, silk, apparel, hardware, and jewellery) amounted to 193,593/ in value, and the exports from Northern Siam to Burma (chiefly treasure, teak, cattle, elephants, and silks) to 227,332/. There is a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan states and Yunnan, carried on by hawkers.

Total trade between Siam and United Kingdom for 5 years —

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. Kingdom	631,433	677,831	581,930	599,930	431,638
Exports to Siam from U. Kingdom	551,291	877,20	1,41,055	1,067,841	1,088,238

### Shipping and Communications

In 1911, 758 vessels of 647,390 tons (69 of 65,107 tons British) entered and 767 vessels of 682,884 tons (70 of 68,157 tons British) cleared from the port of Bangkok. About half the tonnage visiting Bangkok is German (266 vessels of 271,915 tons in 1911), Norwegian vessels have the second place (257 of 207,873 tons in 1911), and British the third. In 1909, a Siamese Company instituted a regular service between Bangkok, Hong Kong and the Southern China Ports, in competition with the North German Lloyd Orient Line. The Company at present charts 2 vessels, 7 Norwegian and 2 German.

The railway from Bangkok to Paknam (14 miles) was opened in April 1893, a railway from Bangkok to Korat (165 miles) was opened for regular traffic on November 1, 1900. A further line to Lopburi was opened in January, 1901, and has been extended northwards beyond Paknampho and Utaradit to Me Puak, which is the terminus for the present. A branch line from Sawankalok to Ban Dara on the main Northern railway was opened in August, 1909. The total length of the Northern line amounts to some 327 miles. A line from Bangkok to Petriou on the East (39 miles) was opened early in 1908, whilst a line to Petchaburi, 95 miles from Bangkok, was inaugurated in June, 1903. This latter railway is being continued southwards, and is now open as far as Hua Hin, about 36 miles south of Petchaburi, and thus forms the initial portion of the projected trunk line down the Malay Peninsula, which will in course of time connect Bangkok with Singapore. A railway across the peninsula, starting from Trang on the west coast, and joining the Bangkok-Singapore line at Singapore, is under construction (38 miles completed). A line to Tachin, 20 miles from Bangkok, was opened by a private company in January, 1905, and has been extended to Meklong, about 20 miles farther. The total length of railway open, State and private, is about 680 miles. All the lines except the Korat and Northern lines have a gauge of a metre.

Telegraph lines have been completed to the total length of 2,900 miles, and Bangkok is now in communication with Korat, Nong Khai, Sisophon, Chantabun, Bangtaphan, and Chiangmai, with Moulmein, and Tavoy in

Lower Burma, and with Saigon in Anam, the overland telegraph line to Penang has now been completed.

Estimates for three wireless stations and installations on three vessels of the fleet have been placed in the budget for Siam for the fiscal year 1912-1913. An experimental station of the Telefunken system was erected on the island of Kohsichang some years ago, and this system will be used for the new installations. The sites for the land stations will be at Pratoomawan, at Kohsichang, and on the top of the hill at Singora.

There is a postal service in Bangkok and in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union. The mail service down the Malay Peninsula, and also towards the north of Siam, has been largely developed. In 1890 a parcel post service was established having connection with Singapore and the international system.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, all of these issue notes, bank note issue is in nowise regulated by the Siamese Government. A native bank, with a German manager for its Foreign Department, has recently been established under Royal Charter and with the name of the Commercial Bank of Siam, Limited. The Government in 1903 began to issue currency notes which have driven the bank notes out of circulation. At the end of July, 1912, there was 1,903,343/ worth of currency notes in circulation against which the Treasury held 1,289,392/ in bullion, Indian stock, 108,609/., British consols 1,244,041/., German Imperial bonds, 57,295/., Siam stock, 193,164/., Japanese bonds 93,314/., and Egyptian United stock, 97,162/.

The unit of the monetary system is the silver tical weighing 15 grams 900 fine. Its value (formerly varying with the price of silver) has, by the Gold Standard Act of 1908, been fixed at 1s. 6½d. or 13 ticals = 17, the gold value of the tical being equal to that of 55.8 centigrams of pure gold. There will be a 10 tical gold piece or *Dos* weighing 6.2 grams 900 fine and thus containing 5.58 grams of pure gold. In addition to the tical, the following coins are now actually in use—the *Salung*, = ½ tical, the 10 *Salung* piece, = ½ of a tical, the 5 *Salung* piece, = ¼ of a tical, and the *Salung*, = ⅓ of a tical. The *Salung* is of silver 800 fine. The 10-*Salung* and 5-*Salung* pieces are of nickel, whilst the *Salung* is of bronze.

The measures of weight are—1 *Tical* = 15 grams or approximately 53 grs., 4 *Ticals* = 1 *Tamlung*, (60 grams or 2.1 oz.), 20 *Tamlungs* = 1 *Chang* (1.2 kilograms or 2 lbs. 10.3 oz.), and 50 *Chang* = 1 *Hap* (60 kilograms or slightly over 132½ lbs.)

The measures of length are, 1 *Arm* = 83 inches, 12 *Arm* = 1 *Keng* (10 inches), 3 *Kengs*, = 1 *Sok*, (20 inches), 4 *Sok*, = 1 *Wa* (80 inches) 20 *Wa* = 1 *Sen* (133 feet); 400 *Sen* = 1 *Yot* (10 miles, roughly)

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1 OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister*—Phya Sudham Maitri.  
*Councillor of Legation*—W. J. Archer, O.M.G.  
*First Secretary*—Luang Sanpakitch.  
*Secretary Interpreter*—Lewis C. Beteman.  
*Attache*.—Nai Tiem.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General —*  
A. R. Peel

BANGKOK — *First Secretary of Legation and Consul —* W. R. D. Beckett,  
C. M. G.

There are consular representatives at Chiangmai, Senggora, and Nakawn  
Lampang and Phuket

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## SPAIN

(ESPAÑA)

## Reigning Sovereign

**Alphonso XIII.**, son of the late King Alphonso XII and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, born after his father's death May 17, 1886 succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister, married May 31, 1906, to Princess Victoria Eugénie daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenburg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria) of Great Britain and Ireland offspring Prince *Alphonso*, born May 10, 1907, Prince *Jaime*, born June 23, 1908, Princess *Beatrice*, born June 22, 1909, Princess *Maria Cristina*, born December 12, 1911

*Sisters of the King* — I *Maria-de las-Mercedes* Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880 married February 14, 1901 to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta, died October 17, 1904 offspring, Alfonso born November 30, 1901, Isabel born October 16, 1904 II *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882, married January 12, 1906 to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, died September 23, 1912, offspring Luis Alfonso, born December 12, 1906 José Eugenio, born March 26th, 1909, Pilar born September 5, 1912.

*Aunts of the King* — I Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851, married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan Count de Gergenti, widow, November 26, 1871 II Infanta *Maria-de-la Paz*, born June 23, 1862, married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, offspring, Fernando Maria, born May 10, 1884, married January 12, 1906, the Infanta Maria Teresa (*see above*); Alberto Alfonso, born June 3, 1886 Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891 III Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864, married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886, the marriage was dissolved July 1900, offspring, Alfonso Marie, born November 12, 1886, married July 16, 1909 Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Luis Fernando Maria born November 5, 1888 (All sisters of the late King)

*Cousins of the late King* — Infante Don *Jaime*, son of the late Don Carlos and Margaret of Parma, Princess of Bourbon, born June 27, 1870 He has four sisters.

The King, Alfonso XIII has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen is fixed at 450,000 pesetas (15,000*l.*), and, should the King predecease her, 250,000 pesetas (10,000*l.*) during widowhood. The annual grant to the mother of the King was fixed at 250,000 pesetas. To the Prince of Asturias, heir to the throne, 500,000 pesetas have been assigned, and 250,000 to the second sister of the King. The Infantas, his aunts, receive 550,000 pesetas.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile —

<i>House of Aragon</i>		<i>House of Bonaparte</i>	
Fernando V, 'The Catholic	1479	Joseph Bonaparte	1809
<i>House of Habsburg</i>		<i>House of Bourbon</i>	
Carlos I	1516	Fernando VII, restored	1814
Felipe II	1566	Isabel II	1833
Felipe III	1598	Provisional Government	1868
Felipe IV	1621	Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
Carlos II	1685	<i>House of Savoy</i>	
<i>House of Bourbon</i>		Amadeo	1870
Felipe V	1700	<i>Republic 1873-75</i>	
Fernando VI	1746	<i>House of Bourbon</i>	
Carlos III	1759	Alfonso XII	1875
Carlos IV	1788	María ( <i>pro tem</i> )	1886
Fernando VII	1808	Alfonso XIII	1886

## Government and Constitution

### 1 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyente, elected for its ratification March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King and the power to make laws in the Cortes with the King. The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first senators by their own right or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly 100 life senators nominated by the Crown—three in two categories not to exceed 180, and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority, Graceros who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60 000 pesetas, or 2,400 £, captains generals of the army, admirals of the navy, the patriarch of the Indies and the archbishops, the presidents of the Council of State of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines, in the proportion of one to every 50 000 souls of the population. According to a law of August 8, 1907, voting is compulsory for all males over the age of 25 with a few unimportant exceptions. This law further enacts that all such voters must be registered on the voting list, possess full civil rights, and must have been members of a Municipality for at least 2 years. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age, they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. Deputies to the number of 98 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 28 large districts in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 406 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Neither senators nor deputies are paid for their services. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending

them, or dissolving them, but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only, the Congress elects its own officials. The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters, next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants, and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII, 'unless they have been excluded. If all the lines become extinct, 'the nation will elect its Monarch.

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers, constituted (December 31, 1912) as follows —

*President of the Council* —Count Romanones  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*.—Señor Navarro Reverter  
*Minister of Public Instruction*.—Señor Lopez Muñoz  
*Minister of War* —General Laguna  
*Minister of Marine* —Señor Amalia Gimeno  
*Minister of Finance* —Señor Suarez Inclan  
*Minister of the Interior* —Señor Alba  
*Minister of Public Works* —Señor Villanueva  
*Minister of Justice* —Señor Barroso

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from five to fifty Regidores, or Concejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Tenientes Alcaldes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the Ayuntamientos. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the Alcalde, the executive functionary, from their own body. In the larger towns he may be appointed by the King. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Parliament, the Diputación Provincial, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The Diputaciones Provinciales meet in annual session and are permanently represented by the Comisión Provincial, a committee elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones Provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones Provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

## Area and Population.

Continental Spain has an area of 180,050 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands and the Spanish possessions on the north and west coast of Africa, the total area is 194,783 square miles. The growth of the population has been as follows —

Census year	Population	Increase	Rate of annual increase
1857	15,464,840	—	—
1860	15,673,481	209,141	0.39
1877	16,634,845	960,864	0.86
1887	17,565,682	931,287	0.56
1897	18,132,475	566,843	0.32
1900	18,618,086	485,611	0.89
1910	19,588,688	970,602	0.88

## Area and population of the forty nine provinces —

Provinces	Area in square miles	Population Census 1910	Pop per sq mile	Province	Area in square miles	Population Census 1910	Pop per sq mile
Alava	1,175	98,611	82.0	Logroño	1,046	188,285	180.7
Albacete	5,737	258,074	41.8	Lugo	3,814	445,031	116.7
Alicante	2,135	483,986	215.1	Madrid	3,084	871,896	282.3
Almería	3,866	354,844	106.8	Málaga	2,812	504,683	179.4
Avila	8,043	208,02	26.9	Murcia	4,463	600,744	112.4
Badajoz	5,451	551,607	66.4	Navarra	4,658	312,930	75.8
Baleares	7,975	325,708	161.2	Orense	2,664	456,648	150.1
Barcelona	2,968	1,188,828	831.3	Oviedo	4,265	686,132	162.8
Burgos	5,480	595,710	71.2	Palencia	3,258	195,476	59.1
Cáceres	7,667	395,082	47.2	Pontevedra	1,607	465,642	274.7
Cádiz & Ceuta	2,884	467,636	165.0	Salamanca	4,829	327,100	66.4
Cantabria	2,807	419,800	137.5	Santander	2,108	300,005	142.8
Castellón	2,495	320,338	124.5	Segovia	2,637	167,159	60.4
Ciudad Real	7,630	368,492	42.2	Sevilla	5,428	587,196	100.4
Córdoba	5,249	490,847	85.8	Soria	3,923	156,551	39.9
Coruña	8,051	658,201	215.7	Tarragona	2,505	359,042	145.5
Cuenca	6,356	268,458	37.6	Ternil	5,720	325,406	43.0
Gerona	2,264	313,822	140.7	Toledo	5,919	392,907	66.8
Granada	4,828	363,898	99.0	Valencia	4,150	100,266	194.3
Guadalajara	4,676	206,447	42.8	Valladolid	2,922	283,294	96.0
Gulpircoa	728	232,371	249.0	Viscaya (Biscay)	886	840,706	418.8
Huelva	3,913	809,744	79.1	Zamora	4,087	272,142	67.2
Huesca	5,848	347,027	41.8	Zaragoza	6,726	448,298	66.6
Jaén	5,265	514,366	98.8				
León	5,936	393,888	66.8				
Lérida	4,690	285,495	60.4	Total	194,783	19,588,688	106.5

The population of Ceuta (18,000) is included in that of Cádiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Alhucema isles (pop 363), the Chaferinas (652), Melilla (8,256), Peñon de la Gomera (321), and Rio de Oro (186). The North African possessions are no longer used as convict stations, the centuries old "Presidios" having been suppressed by a recent Decree and the prisoners brought back to the Peninsula. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain, there are 80,000 Moroccans in the South, 50,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews.

The following were the populations of the principal towns (Census 1910), viz. :—

Town	Pop	Town	Pop	Town	Pop
Madrid	571 559	Palma	68 369	Linares	86,410
Barcelona	559 090	Jerez	62 638	San Sebastian	47 894
Valencia	284,348	Córdoba	65 169	Alcoy	53 729
Sevilla	165 856	Santander	65 209	Badajoz	68,160
Málaga	183 045	Alicante	51 185	Vitoria	39 877
Murcia	124,963	Oviedo	52,874	Burgos	21 489
Cartagena	96 963	Gijón	52 325	Castellón	20,588
Zaragoza	105 788	Almería	45 198	Navarra	28 759
Bilbao	92 514	Las Palmas	59 894	Huelva	27 699
Granada	77 425	Coruña	45 650	Jaén	26 894
Ádiz	67 174	S. Cruz (Canaries)	63 408	Salamanca	26 295
Valladolid	67 743				

The movement of population in 5 years was as follows —

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1907	185 355	645 986	472 964	173 03
1908	141 046	657 091	460 942	196 759
1909	129 528	650 415	460 675	189 740
1910	135 170	648 787	456 177	192 660
1911	142 119	625 177	468 178	157 494

Emigration in 1906, 126,771, in 1907 130 640 in 1908, 157,556 in 1909, 111,058, in 1910, 160,136 in 1911, 189,683 (99,709 men and 89 974 women), Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Argentina (99 090) Cuba (28,860) and Brazil (6,831)

### Religion

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith, except about 30 000, Protestants (about 7,000), Jews (about 4,000), Rationalists, etc. Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees and 47 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo, whose archbishop bears likewise the title of Patriarch of the West Indies. The Constitution requires the nation to support the clergy and the buildings, &c., of the Church, and for this purpose the State expends annually about 41,000,000 pesetas. Efforts are being made for a reduction of the Church estimates. The relations between Church and State, are in accordance with the Concordat of May 6, 1851, and although it is laid down in this that only the orders of San Vicente de Paul, and Felipe Neri with one other to be subsequently named, should be permitted in Spain, many other orders have been allowed to establish themselves. The third order referred to above, has never been named, and the conditions of this Concordat have never been rigidly adhered to. The present Government is working to enforce the law above referred to, and no fundamental changes are contemplated at present. A law known as the "Padlock Bill" was passed in December 1910, prohibiting the establishment of any more religious houses, without the consent of the Government. This is only a temporary measure, a more comprehensive Act is being drafted, which will be discussed shortly. Liberty of worship is now allowed to Protestants. The communities of the religious orders are numerous and influential in Spain. Many of them have schools, and about 5,200 of their members are engaged in teaching

boys of the upper and middle classes while, within many of their establishments, industries of all kinds are carried on. The number of religious houses in Spain is about 3,801, of which 794 are for men and 3,007 for women. Of those for men 447 are devoted to education, 34 to charity, and 313 to the training of priests. The total number of monks is about 12,801 (including 1,294 foreigners). The orders for women comprise 1,308 for education, 887 for charity, and 802 for a contemplative life. The number of nuns is about 43,237 (including 2,418 foreign women).

### Instruction

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate. In 1860 20·0 per cent. of the population could read and write, 4·6 per cent. could read only, and 75·3 per cent. could neither read nor write. In 1910 33·4 per cent. could read and write, 2·6 per cent. could read only, and 63·7 per cent. could neither read nor write.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained. Education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. This system has not been rigidly enforced, but various improvements have been effected, especially by a law of June 9 1909 which made education obligatory. There is now a Minister of Education, with a council, there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 43 primary inspectors, and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are since 1902 supported by Government, the total sum spent in 1911 being 91,061,746 pesetas. Most of the children are educated free. The Royal Decree of July 1, 1902, regulates all schools whether belonging to corporations or private persons, whether self supporting or in receipt of Government or municipal subventions. It requires schools to be authorised by Government authority, and provides for their periodical inspection, for the enforcement of rules respecting sanitation and discipline, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

There are 24,861 public schools, and 5,212 private schools, the total number of pupils being 2,052,153. Secondary education is conducted in institutions, or middle class schools, somewhat like universities in their organisation: there must be one of them in every province. In 1910 there were 58 institutions with 36,514 pupils. These institutions prepare for the universities of which there are ten, attended by about 16,000 students. The universities are at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza. Each university has two or more of the faculties of philosophy, law, mathematics and physics, medicine, and pharmacy. There are, besides, a medical faculty at Cadix. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1911 the total sum expended on education and the fine arts was 58,524,586 pesetas.

### Finance

Revenue and expenditure for five years —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
Revenue	1,072,400	1,086,569	1,049,522	1,121,450	1,121,450
Expenditure	1,020,348	1,100,943	1,080,311	1,045,865	1,162,853

The estimates for 1913 are as follows The expenditure was increased to meet expenditure for action in Morocco

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Pesetas		Pesetas
Direct taxes on land trade, mines Government salaries registration &c.	481 885 468	Civil list	8,750,000
Indirect taxes, customs excise, &c.	41 100 000	Cortes	2,486,000
Tobacco monopoly lottery saint, and minor sundries	215,838 000	Public debt	410 514 845
National property		Pensions	78 200 000
Revenue	22,899 254	President of Council	808,070
Sales	1 829 000	Ministry of State	6 114 537
Public treasury	21 767 750	Justice	19,112,032
		Worship	41 016,658
		War	159 782,979
		Marine	70 672,712
		Interior	78,309 477
		Instruction	42,711,578
		Public Works, &c	90 840 879
		Finance	17 964 825
		Tax collecting	40 790,240
		Spanish possessions in Gulf of Guinea	1 900 000
		Action in Morocco	51,886 905
Total	1 165 804 472	Total	1,142 736 861

The National Debt of Spain on January 1, 1913 (last official figures available) amounted to 2,399,440,855 pesetas, composed as follows —

External Debt —	Pesetas
4 per cent. perpetual exterior debt—sealed bonds	1 028,500,000
Internal Debt —	
4 per cent. perpetual internal debt	6 626,880,254
4 per cent. redeemable debt	1,590,427,500
4 per cent. redeemable debt (1906)	155 832,600
Non interest bearing debt due to officials	1 000 000
Pagars of the Ministry of the Colonies	100 000 000

## Defence.

### ARMY

Military service in Spain is compulsory (Law of June 29, 1911) The total term of service is for 18 years, 3 are spent in the active army (generally reduced to 2), 3 are spent in the first reserve, 6 are spent in the second reserve, and the rest in the 'territorial reserve.' The second reserve forms second line, or reserve troops on, mobilisation, and the men not required for these formations are available for supplying casualties on field service. There is at present no organisation for the 'territorial reserve'

The country is divided up into 8 territorial districts, each under a 'Captain-General' The 1st to 6th inclusive each furnish to the field army 2 divisions, the remaining two, 1 division A division consists of 2 Infantry brigades, each consisting of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, but the third battalion is only a cadre in peace time, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of field artillery of 5 batteries, 1 regiment of engineers. There are also 3 independent brigades of chasseurs, each of 3 battalions, 4 regiments of mountain artillery, making 14 batteries, and 1 regiment of horse artillery of 5 batteries. Batteries have 4 guns. There is 1 permanent cavalry

division of 2 brigades, and there are 8 permanent cavalry brigades. The total strength of the field army would probably be about 220 000 combatants.

For the units of the second line, or reserve troops, there are at present 116 battalion cadres, 14 squadron, and 14 battery, cadres. The second line troops are apparently intended to provide 7 divisions of about 13 000 combatants each. Total about 90,000.

There are also the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros. The former is a constabulary, and the latter a military police used as Customs guard on frontier. Both are recruited from the army and under military discipline. The total strength of the Guardia Civil is somewhat less than 20,000 (2,000 mounted), and of the Carabineros nearly 15,000 (500 mounted).

Outside the Spanish peninsula, there are the 2 military commands of Melilla and Ceuta on the coast of Morocco, also the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, each of which forms a military district. The troops in the Balearic and Canary Islands are mostly recruited from the islanders. In Africa they are Spanish, and are supposed to be always on a war footing. Melilla has now been raised to a Captain General's command. The corps of occupation recently consisted of 4 regiments of Infantry of 3 battalions and 3 battalions of Chasseurs (all battalions have 6 companies), a regiment of cavalry of 6 squadrons, 3 field batteries, 3 or 4 mountain batteries, a howitzer battery, a regiment of engineers and the necessary subsidiary services. A native battalion of infantry and squadron of cavalry have been raised at Melilla, and 8 companies of native infantry and a "mixed" company (horse and foot) have been raised to perform the duties of military police. The total strength of the corps of occupation is 12,000 to 15,000 combatants. The troops in the Ceuta district have also been strengthened as also the garrison of Larache and Alcazar. The native troops in that district comprise a squadron of cavalry, a company of marines, and 2 companies of Tirailleurs. The following table shows the distribution of troops in Spain and in the overseas garrisons, the battalions which are only cadres being shown as battalions —

	Infantry		Cavalry Regiments	Artillery		Engineer Battalions.
	Line Regiments	Chasseur Battalions.		Regiments Field, Mountain & Siege	Garrison Troops.	
Spain	38	14	18	18	—	6
Africa	4	2	1	1	2	1
Balearic Islands	4	2	—	—	2	—
Canary Islands	4	3	—	—	2	—
Totals	70	23	29	29	13	7

The Spanish infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1893 Calibre 275. The cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The field artillery gun is a Schneider Canon 14½ pr of 19 105.

The peace establishment of the Spanish army including Guardia Civil and Carabineros amounts to 12,405 officers and 114,668 men. The budget for 1911 showed a total of 188,356,697 pesetas (about 7,580,000).

Spain has numerous fortresses which guard the passes of the Pyrenees and the Portuguese frontier. On the north and north west coasts are the fortified ports of Pasajes, Santona and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, and Vigo. On the Straits of Gibraltar are Tarifa and Algeciras, with Cádiz at its entrance.



## NAVY

## Battleships

Launched	Name	Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H P	Max speed
			Belt	Cann				

## Pre-dreadnoughts

1911	Espartero	13,700	16	10	8 12 in	1	10,000	19.5
bldg	Don Jaime							
bldg	Alfonso XIII							

## Pre-dreadnoughts

1895	Felipe	10,000	16	6	2 12 in 8 5 in	2 11 in	7,000	16
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## Cruisers

1895	Lepanto	4,545	deck	10	10 6 in	6 4 in	2	11,500	20.5
1896	Carlos V	9,200	deck	10	2 11 in	8 5 in	6	18,500	20
1897	Rio de la Plata	1,718	deck	10	6 5 in	4 4 in	—	6,793	20
1898	Principe de Asturias	7,000	12	10 1/2	11 in	10 3 in	2	15,000	20.2
1899	Cataluna	9,030	deck	—	4 6 in	4 1 in	—	7,800	18
1910	Extremadura								
1905	Reina Regente								

There are 7 destroyers and 24 modern torpedo boats, and a number of gunboats.

A new programme has been projected to consist of 3 Dreadnoughts, 2 scouts, 8 destroyers, various torpedo boats, and submarines.

The Spanish dockyard at Ferrol is now worked by a British syndicate, employing Spanish workmen.

## Production and Industry

Of the soil of Spain 79.65 per cent. is classed as productive, of this 83.8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 3.7 vineyards, 1.6 olive culture, 19.7 natural grass, 20.8 fruits.

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,428,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 824,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales, 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales, 442,377 from 20 to 40 reales, 785,184 from 40 to 100 reales, 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales, 165,292 from 200 to 500 reales, while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates, charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 373,740 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

The area under the principal crops and the yield (for 8 years) were as follows —

	Area.			Yield.		
	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	9 848,57	9 400 3 6	9 701 883	77,177 163	73 612,650	73 520,84
Barley	3 178 518	3 281 519	3 403 917	84 109 634	82 604 604	87 189 545
Oats	1 30 631	1 255 84	1 267 863	9 799 134	8 258 67	9 671 210
Rye	3,057 "6"	2 0 8 902	1 986 619	17 445 770	13 794 307	14 444 683
Maise	1 148,661	1 121 192	1 144 685	13 912 918	11 079 911	14 860,988
Rifflet	4 150	3 380	5 900	4 511	84,111	48,277
Messlin	117 720	116 919	1 11 884	744,842	548 360	688 291
Rice	91 809	92,781	94 473	4 078 794	4 154 501	1 264 137
Beans	439 094	443 014	457 620	8 261,693	8 306 781	8 067 006
Kidney Beans	686 907	661 177	664 106	2 57 007	2,939 708	3 019 260
Pean	72,117	71 850	54 271	809 455	316 004	402 940
Chick Pea	438 171	4 0 677	30 400	8 042 84	1 920 8 6	1 976 692
Lentils	39 421	41 211	42,247	204 010	213 806	28 571
Tares	419 076	441 340	458 946	2,808 948	2 855 421	2 768 104
Vetches	11 066	122 541	1 8 280	706 182	58 814	716 00

In 1912, 8 022 092 acres under vines produced 2,413,455 tons of grapes, yielding ordinary red and white wines. Sherry, malaga, and generous wines were exported. 3,560 532 acres (1912) under olives yielded 1,274,656,680 pounds of olives and 226 068,920 pounds of oil. Other products are esparto, flax, hemp, pulse, and hazel nuts are largely exported, and Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of wine and fruits. Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia, and other provinces.

The number of farm animals in 1911 was estimated as follows—Horses, 546,035; mules, 904,725; asses, 836,741; cows, 2,541,112; sheep, 15 725,882; goats, 3,369,624; pigs, 2 472,416; camels (Canary Islands), 3,898.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville, coal is found in Oviedo, Leon, Valencia, and Córdoba, zinc in Santander, Guipuzcoa, and Vizcaya, cobalt in Oviedo, lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almería, quicksilver in Ciudad Real, silver in Guadalajara, sulphate of soda in Burgos, salt in Guadalajara, sulphur in Murcia and Almería, phosphorus in Cáceres and Huelva.

In 1909 workers employed in connection with the mining industries were as follows: 119,358 men, 2,508 women, of which 19,484 boys under 18, and 1,140 girls under 18. The total value of the mineral output in 1909 was 200,553,171 pesetas. The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1910 were as follows—

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas
Anthracite	211 538	8 819,124	Iron pyrites	294,184	1 784,590
Arsenic (pyrites)	1 461	25 273	Coal	8,000,056	54,411 581
Asphalt	7,785	94 065	Lignite	245 518	2,614,791
Mercury	22,714	8 791 867	Manganese	8,507	98,740
Sulphur	80 113	232 016	Silver	367	998,377
Zinc	156 118	7 048,461	Lead	216 783	20,200 467
Copper	8 231 418	3,054 004	Argentiferous lead	150,691	25,726,558
Tin	85	17,500	Salt	24,335	452,577
Phosphorite	2,860	85,110	Wolfram	163	83 490
Iron	8 606 796	43 800 055			

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, principally in Catalonia. In 1910 there were 742 undertakings employing about 68,800 looms, with 2,614,500 spindles, in woollen manufactures there are 8 800 looms with 662,000 spindles. There are in Spain about 144 paper mills (likewise in Catalonia) making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. There are 84 glass-making factories. Corks are manufactured to a large extent, in 1910, 21,457 tons, in 1911, 28,019 tons.

In the Spanish fisheries the total number of boats employed is about 14,000, fishermen, 71,500, and the value caught annually about 60,000,000 pesetas. The most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. In Spain there are 580 factories, with 16,500 workmen, for the preparation of sardines. The value of their output is about 600,000 annually.

### Commerce

Imports and exports in pounds sterling —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1907	86,939 000	88 789,000	1910	89 781 000	84 234,000
1908	86,356 000	83 194,000	1911	89 668 000	83,479 000
1909	85 443 000	84 298,000	1912	41 774 000	41 786 000

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for two years —

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery	4 000 900	3 795 087	6,100 309	5 738 694
Metals and their manufactures	3,118 872	2 068,469	6 930 761	6 798,620
Drugs and chemical products	4,941 774	4,458,466	1 339 787	1,438,725
Cotton and its manufactures	4,703,868	5,389 842	1 904,700	—,056 016
Other vegetable fibres and manuf. factories	802,872	696 264	126 208	197 540
Wool & hair & their manufactures	706 668	782,906	671 086	718,008
Milk and its manufactures	723 412	825,614	280 867	194 687
Paper and its applications	546 760	518,004	473,589	460 388
Timber and its manufactures	2 086 084	2 824,867	2,880 294	2,554,679
Animals and their products	2,763,857	3,399 692	2,018,348	1,673,505
Machinery, vehicles and vessels	4 568,738	4,406,170	156,063	171,156
Alimentary substances including grain, sugar, wine, &c.	6 479 744	6 315,355	18 465,544	14,681,319
Various	764,251	762,228	256,094	308,869
Gold (bar and coin)	23 548	10,431	13 247	18,361
Silver	144,509	34 721	540 415	10,994
Other articles (special)	819,680	920,849	—	—
Packing	130,217	70,546	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34,329 290</b>	<b>36 891,780</b>	<b>25 644,398</b>	<b>26,487,259</b>

In 1911 the total value of wine exported was 4,008,251/

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain (general and special imports, and general exports) in 1910 and 1911, in pesetas —

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
United Kingdom	203 883	168 432	262 735	286,512
France	196 555	164 581	259 867	280 707
Germany	115,693	129 531	55 948	61 044
United States	110 245	129 622	66 101	67,312
Cuba	4 100	1,788	55 669	54,447
Porto Rico	6 594	6 000	8 503	8 657
Philippine Islands	18,190	14 825	8 384	6 720
Morocco	6 510	6 181	1 806	4 821
Other countries	442 894	461 651	361 187	395 560

The customs receipts and post dues in 1911 amounted to 5,557,079l., in 1910, 5 329 827l.

There is no formal treaty providing for "most favoured nation treatment" between Great Britain and Spain, but under an Act passed by the Spanish Cortes in 1894, imports from the United Kingdom into Spain are subject to the minimum tariff, and British merchants have all the advantages conceded to those of any European State, except Portugal. Under notes exchanged in December, 1894 there is an understanding that commercial relations between the two countries will continue on this basis, subject to six months' notice on either side.

The quantities and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years (Board of Trade) returns:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Quantities (gallons)	3 286 447	2 707,004	3 251 222	3 362 008	3 173,281
Value (£)	464 545	416 607	449 455	448 781	451 518

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the two years:—

	1910	1911		1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore	4 163,424	3 439 200	Oranges	1 857 617	1 922,897
Lead and ore	1 067 750	1 027 186	Other fruits	1 587 918	1 706 975
Pisties	932 098	1 034 605	Esparto, &c.	208 766	169 974
Copper ore, &c.	1 080,612	591 291	Onions	5 9 896	817,182
Quicksilver	829 853	872 587	Cork	806 929	331 414

The chief British exports to Spain in 1911 were linen yarn and linens, of the value of 110,671l., iron, wrought and unwrought, 561,825l., coal, 1,447,505l., machinery, 633,439l., cotton goods, 239,731l., woollen goods, 109,913l., wool, 113,341l., new ships and boats, 32,970l.

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years:—

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Spain into U Kingdom	75,423	78,441	73,938	73,003	74,558
Exports to Spain from U Kingdom	5,790	4 818	4,892	5,680	5,694

### Shipping and Navigation

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained on January 1, 1912, 582 steamers of 750,081 tons net, and 301 sailing vessels of 44,825 tons net, and in 1911, 577 steamers of 744,517 tons net, and 302 sailing vessels of 44,940 tons.

Bilbao is the chief maritime centre, Barcelona comes second.

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows —

—	1910		1911	
	No	Tons	No	Tons
Entered	10 919	9 844 131	10 606	9 648 870
With cargoes	10 726	11 644 328	10 100	11,251 971
In ballast				
Total	21 645	21 488,654	20 706	20 900,840
Cleared				
With cargoes	16 242	16 748,806	16 927	16 822,089
In ballast	2 099	8 878 318	2,380	3,618,441
Total	18 341	20,127 310	18 107	20 838 480

Of the vessels entered in 1910, 6,492 of 5,491,208 tons, and of those cleared 7,919 of 6,824 201 tons, were Spanish and in 1911, 11,358 vessels of 7,948,393 tons (entered) and 9,069 vessels of 7,475,300 tons (cleared) were Spanish. Shipping under the British flag, formed 39.8 per cent of the whole.

### Internal Communications

The length of railways in Spain in 1912 was 9,179 miles open for traffic. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. The law of March 14, 1908, sanctioned the construction of secondary and strategical railways, of the former 8,336 miles, of the latter 2,900. Interest at 4 per cent to be guaranteed by the State. The first of these lines, a railway 18 miles in the Province of Palencia, was opened in 1912.

The Post Office carried in 1911, in the inland service, 114,118,566 letters and post-cards, and 189,615,236 printed papers and samples in the international service 35 688,198 letters and post-cards, and 48,636,192 printed papers and samples. There were 5,573 post-offices. Receipts, 38,747,097 pesetas, expenses, 15,054,889.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1911 was 57,858 miles, the total number of interior messages sent and received was 4,247,642. International messages sent 764,983, received 846,929, transit 187,945. The number of telegraph offices was 1 944.

In 1911 there were 67 urban telephone systems and 41 interurban circuits, the total number of telephone stations was 22,101.

A company holding a concession from the Government have opened for the public service 4 wireless stations, Marconi system. These stations have a range of 1,000 miles, and are situated at or near Las Palmas and Tenerife in the Canary Islands and at Cadix and Barcelona on the Peninsula. This system is completed by short-range stations (500 miles) at Vigo, Soller (in the Balearic Islands) and Aranjuez (Madrid).

A royal decree was recently promulgated in accordance with which all Spanish merchant vessels carrying passengers or mails must be fitted with wireless telegraphy.

### Money and Credit.

The note issue of the Bank of Spain is regulated by law of May 13, 1902. On January 27, 1913, the position of the Bank was as follows —

	1 000 Pesetas
Cash in hand { gold	640 445
{ silver	73 57
{ bronze	3 087
Portfolio	775,609
Public Treasury	105 188
Advances to Treasury	160 000
Property	18,100
Capital and reserve	170 000
Notes in circulation	1 855 884
Deposits and Accounts current	480 968
Discounts	280 930

Savings bank deposits in Spain, December 31, 1911, 448,803,000 pesetas, distributed over 661,839 accounts.

The nominal value of the money coined in Spain from 1868 to 1907 was gold, 920,618,935 pesetas, silver, 1,330 589,807 pesetas. In 1906-07 no gold was coined, in 1906-07, no silver was coined. No coinage was struck during the years 1908 and 1909. In 1910, money coined to the value of 1,976,180 pesetas in 50 centime pieces (silver) to replace money retired from circulation. In 1911, 268 023 pesetas of 50 centime pieces were coined, as well as 60,286 pesetas of bronze centime pieces.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The *Peseta* of 100 *Céntimos* is of the value of a franc, 9½d, or 27 to 28 pesetas to the pound sterling, but the actual value is about 8½d to 8¾.

Gold coins in use are 25, 20, 10, and 5 peseta pieces. Silver coins are 5 peseta, 2 peseta, 1 peseta, and 50 centime pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins. Under a law of July 29, 1903, the Government is withdrawing from circulation the spurious 5 peseta pieces which had become common. Gold coinage is not in general circulation.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver the ratio being 16½ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5 peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are —The *Quintal* = 220 4 lbs. avoirdupois, the *Libra* = 1 014 lbs. avoirdupois, the *Arroba*, for wine = 3½ imperial gallons, for oil = 2½ imperial gallons, the *Square Vara* = 1 09 vara = 1 yard, the *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

#### 1 OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Ambassador* —Don Wenceslao Ramures de Villa Urrutia, G C V O

*Minister and Counsellor* —Don Conde de Velle

*Second Secretary* —Don Carlos de la Huerta

*Attachés* —Marqués de los Arcos, Don Manuel Casulleras, Don F. Carlos Silvela, Don Esteban Martínez, Don Eduardo M. Peña, Señor Marqués de Mós

*Military Attaché* —Major Julio Vicens

*Consul-General in London* —Don Jose Congusto (appointed March 1913).

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Newport, Swansea

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN

*Ambassador*—Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, G. C. M. G. G. C. V. O., O. B. appointed Feb. 1906

*Councillor*—E. A. Rennie M. V. O.

*Secretaries*.—Cland Russell, Hon. Mervyn Herbert, and C. F. Ramsden.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain W. Kelly, R. N.

*Military Attaché*.—Lieut. Col. Hon. Henry Yarde Buller, M. V. O., D. S. O.

*Consul-General* (at Barcelona).—J. F. Roberts, C. M. G.

There are Consular representatives at Bilbao, Cadix, Coruña, Madrid, and other places

## Colonies.

The area and population of the colonial possessions of Spain are approximately as follows—

Colonial Possessions	Area square miles	Population
<i>Possessions in Africa</i>		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	78,000	11,000
Spanish Guinea	12,000	200,000
Fernando Po, Annabou, Corisco, Great Elobey, Little Elobey	814	23,844
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>85,814</b>	<b>235,844</b>

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. Rio de Oro and Adrar, stretching southwards along the Sahara coast from the south western frontier of Morocco, are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The Spanish territory on the Gulf of Guinea, extends from the Muni to the Campo river and the German Kamerun, its eastern boundary being on the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich. The coast region is low and marshy and contains vast forests. The vegetation is luxuriant and at places along the coast there are Spanish, French and English factories. But there are no harbours and the rivers are all inaccessible to vessels. The population comprises about 300 Europeans. There are Catholic and American Presbyterian missions at work among the natives. Spain has given to France the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands.

The budget for 1911 estimates the revenue and expenditure of the colonies each at 2,755,943 pesetas.

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# SWEDEN.

(SVERIGE.)

## R reigning King

**Gustaf V.** born June 16, 1858 Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father Oscar II, December 8, 1907 Married, Sept. 20 1881, to Princess Victoria, born August 7, 1862, daughter of Friedrich Grand Duke of Baden

### Children of the King

I The Crown Prince *Gustaf Adolf*, Duke of Scania, born Nov 11 1882, married, June 15, 1905 to Princess Margaret Victoria, born January 15, 1882, daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught offspring, Prince *Gustaf Adolf*, born April 22, 1906, Prince *Sigvard*, born June 7, 1907, Princess *Ingrid* born March 28, 1910, Prince *Bertil* born Feb. 28, 1912.

II Prince *Wilhelm*, Duke of Södermanland born June 17 1884, married May 8, 1908, to Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, born April 18, 1890, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia. Issue, Prince *Lennart*, born May 8, 1909

III Prince *Eric* Duke of Västmanland, born April 20, 1889

### Brothers of the King

I Prince *Oscar Bernadotte* Count of Wisborg born Nov 15 1859 Renounced his succession to the throne and married, March 15, 1888, Elba Munk of Fulkila born Oct. 24 1858.

II Prince *Carl* Duke of Västergötland born Feb. 27 1861 Married August 27 1897 to Princess *Ingeborg* born Aug. 2 1878, daughter of King *Frederik* of Denmark Issue, Princess *Margaretha* born June 2, 1899 Princess *Martha* born March 28 1901 Princess *Astrid*, born Nov. 17 190 and Prince *Carl* born Jan. 10 1911

III Prince *Enges* Duke of Närke born Aug. 1 1865

King *Gustaf V* is the fifth sovereign of the House of *Ponte Corvo* and great grandson of Marshal *Bernadotte*, Prince of *Ponte Corvo*, who was elected heir apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of *Carl XIV Johan*. He was succeeded at his death March 8, 1844, by his only son *Oscar*. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son *Carl XV*, at whose premature death without male children the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the late King

The royal family of Sweden have a civil list of 1,493,000 kronor, or 82,2132 The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 800,000 kronor, or 12,5201, voted to King *Carl XIV Johan* and his successors on the throne of Sweden

As to the dissolution of the Union with Norway see under *Norway*

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession from the accession of the House of *Vasa* —

<i>House of Vasa</i>		<i>House of Hesse</i>	
<i>Gustaf I.</i>	1521	<i>Fredrik I</i>	1720
<i>Eric XIV</i>	1560	<i>House of Holstein Gottorp</i>	
<i>Johan III</i>	1568	<i>Adolf Fredrik</i>	1751
<i>Rigsmund</i>	1592	<i>Gustaf III</i>	1771
<i>Carl IX</i>	1599	<i>Gustaf IV Adolf</i>	1792
<i>Gustaf II Adolf</i>	1611	<i>Carl XIII</i>	1809
<i>Christina</i>	1632	<i>House of Ponte Corvo</i>	
<i>House of Pfalz</i>		<i>Carl XIV Johan</i>	1818
<i>Carl X.</i>	1654	<i>Oscar I</i>	1844
<i>Carl XI</i>	1660	<i>Carl XV</i>	1859
<i>Carl XII.</i>	1697	<i>Oscar II</i>	1872
<i>Ulrika Eleonora</i>	1718	<i>Gustaf V</i>	1907

### Constitution and Government

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are —1 The Constitution or *Regeringsformen* of June 6, 1809, 2. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1863 (modified under an act passed in 1909), 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810, and 4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. The King must be a member of the Lutheran Church. His Constitutional power is exercised in conjunction with the Council of State or (in legislation) in concert with the Diet, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 150 members. The election of the members takes place by the 'Landstings, or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'Landstings, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping and Gäddede. The Constituencies are arranged in 6 groups in one of which an election takes place in September every year. The manner of the election is proportional and regulated by a special election law. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 50,000 kronor or 2,777 $\frac{1}{2}$  or an annual income of 3,000 kronor or 186 $\frac{1}{2}$  l. They are elected for the term of six years. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members elected for 3 years by universal suffrage every Swede over 24 years of age, and not under any legal disability, having the right to vote. The country is divided into 56 constituencies, in each of which one member is elected for every 230th part of the population of the Kingdom it contains, the number to be elected in each constituency being ascertained prior to every 3 year period. The method of election is proportional, and the voter may (or may not) indicate on the ballot paper the party to which the candidates he votes for belong. On the voting paper the names of the candidates must appear in vertical succession, and these names may not exceed in number the number to be elected by more than 2. In the counting of votes, papers with the indication of party are grouped according to parties and the order of candidates within each group determined. Papers with no party indication are counted separately in a 'free group. The places to be given to the different groups of voting papers are decided according to the d'Hondt rule. Representatives and their substitutes are chosen in the same election. The members of both Chambers obtain salaries, free of income tax, for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 66 $\frac{1}{2}$  l. for each session of four months, or, in the case of an extra session, 10 kronor (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  l.) a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. The Ministry, appointed October 7, 1911, is composed as follows —

*Premier and Minister of State* — Karl Staaff  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs* — Count Albert Baronsvärd  
*Minister of Justice* — Gustaf Sandström  
*Minister of War* — David Bergström  
*Minister of Marine* — Jacob Larsson  
*Minister of the Interior* — Axel Schotte  
*Minister of Finance* — Baron Theodor Adelswärd

*Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs*—Fridtjuf Berg

*Minister of Agriculture*—Alfred Petersson.

*Ministers without Portfolio*—Bror Petrus and Karl Stenström.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The second chamber, elected Sept., 1911 101 Liberals, 63 Socialists, 64 Conservatives, 2 Independent Liberals.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a High Governor, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 118 bailiffs (Krono fogdar) and 519 sub-officers (Lansman). The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the communal laws of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all who pay the local taxes are voters, forming the communal assembly. The communal assembly in the country, and an elected town council in the towns, decide on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. Each government has a county council (Landsting) which regulates the internal affairs of the government. The council meets annually for a few days in September under a president appointed by the king from among its members. The members are elected by the towns and provincial districts. Towns having a population of at least 1/150th of the total population of the realm and towns already separated from the 'Landstings,' and where the number of inhabitants is not fallen below that which caused their separation, are administered separately by their municipal councils. These towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gälle. As in elections for the Diet, so in the communal elections of municipal representatives, of members of the 'Landstings,' &c the method of election is proportional. Women possessing the right to the communal vote are also eligible to communal positions, except to be members of the 'Landstings.'

### Area and Population

#### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The first census took place in 1749 and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual enumerations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census taken on December 31, 1910 and estimate for December 31, 1911 are as follows—

Governments (Län)	Area English square miles	Population Dec. 31 1910	Population Dec. 31 1911	Pop per square mile 1911
Stockholm (city)	18	542,828	546,500	23,661.6
Stockholm (rural district)	8,015	280,181	324,873	77.0
Uppsala	2,482	128,171	138,404	83.1
Södermanland	4,681	178,568	179,840	68.2
Östergötland	4,207	204,179	206,745	69.3
Norrköping	4,447	214,454	216,309	49.4
Kronoberg	3,325	157,965	167,580	41.2
Kalmar	4,448	225,129	228,873	51.4
Gotland	1,819	55,217	58,373	45.4
Blekinge	1,164	148,254	147,784	128.7
Kristianstad	2,486	228,807	230,042	93.6
Malmöhus	1,006	487,214	489,335	246.7
Hälsås	1,000	147,234	147,185	77.4
Göteborg and Bohus	1,948	861,379	868,758	196.0

# AREA AND POPULATION

1273

Governments (Län)	Area English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1910	Population Dec 31 1911	Pop per square mile 1911
Ålfsborg	4 988	287,092	288,950	58.5
Skaraborg	6 286	241,284	241,411	78.6
Värmland	7 488	260,185	260,543	35.0
Örebro	3 498	207 021	208 626	59.6
Västmanland	2,626	1,05 960	157 143	59.9
Kopparberg	11,523	282 878	285 487	20.4
Gästeborg	7 614	258 792	255 181	33.5
Västernorrland	9 837	2,0 512	255 115	25.8
Jämtland	19 712	118 116	119 962	6.1
Västerbotten	22 764	161 866	162,094	7.2
Norrbotten	40 870	161 182	163 180	4.0
Lakes Vänern Vattern, Mälaren Hjälmarén	9 516	—	—	—
Total	172,870	5 522 408	5 561 740	82.2

In 1911 there were 2,718,638 males and 2,843,161 females  
The growth of the population has been as follows —

Year	Population	Increase per ct per annum	Year	Population	Increase per ct per annum
1840	2 188 887	—	1900	5 188 441	0.71
1880	4 506 668	0.95	1910	5 522 408	0.72

With the exception of (1900) 22,138 Finns, 6,983 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family

In 1900 the foreign born population numbered 85,627, of whom 5,107 were born in Germany, 6 874 in Denmark, 7,978 in Norway, 6 644 in Finland, 1,506 in Russia, 779 in the United Kingdom, and 5,130 in the United States.

The population was divided as follows in 1900 —

	Male	Female		Male	Female
Unmarried	1 505 868	1 505 663	Widowed	93,647	212,401
Married	338 999	847,222	Divorced	1 922	3 624

Leading occupations in 1900, including families and dependents —

Agriculture, &c.	1,179,062	Timber works	150,865
Landed and farm proprietors	275,148	Various manufactures	740,152
Farmers, overseers, &c.	352,905	Trade and locomotion	414,148
Fishers, &c.	495 655	Officials and military	196,937
Crafters, cobblers, &c.	18,839	Learning and literature	49 266
Dairy-keepers	19,107	Medicine, &c.	26,063
Gardeners	38,944	Owners, pensioners, &c.	236,821
Fisheries	319,683	Mechanics servants, &c.	467,696
Mining and metal works		Various	65,877

## I MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

## 1 Births, Deaths, and Marriage.

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1906	136,690	17,657	3,440	82,388	76,686	60,264
1907	136,793	17,943	3,587	83,751	78,149	58,644
1908	138,674	18,590	3,430	88,084	80,508	58,006
1909	139,567	19,406	3,482	92,640	74,688	64,967
1910	139,025	19,802	3,301	93,162	77,212	58,413
1911 <sup>1</sup>	131,997	—	—	93,683	76,254	56,643

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

## 2. Emigration

Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America	Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America
1906	9,681	24,704	21,242	1909	8,071	1,992	18,881
1907	8,913	22,878	19,425	1910	8,142	816	23,529
1908	9,518	12,490	8,873	1911	7,742	19,907	15,571

## III PRINCIPAL TOWNS

In 1870 the town population numbered only 539,649 and in 1911, 1,412,524, showing an increase of 162 per cent., or nearly five times the rate of the general average of the Kingdom.

Towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the end of 1911 —

Stockholm	346,649	Uppsala	26,096	Uddevalla	12,737
Göteborg	170,608	Linköping	23,021	Kristianstad	11,704
Malmö	89,719	Borås	21,997	Falun	11,081
Norrköping	46,629	Lund	36,340	Ystad	11,459
Gävle	35,710	Västerås	19,608	Södertälje	11,436
Hälsingborg	33,223	Halmstad	18,297	Södertälje	11,271
Örebro	31,066	Karlstad	17,728	Västervik	10,171
Bäckströms	28,486	Bundsvall	16,694	Trälleborg	10,185
Karlskrona	27,490	Landakrona	16,265	Vyköping	10,131
Jönköping	27,320	Kalmar	15,721	Väby	10,079

## Religion and Instruction

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 13 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see), and 2,573 parishes in 1911. At the census of 1900, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 6,072,792, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others numbering 56,844. Of other creeds, there were 2,378 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Stockholm), 44 Greek-Catholics, 365 Irvingites, 3,912 Jews, and 51 Mormons. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Uppsala and Lund, the former frequented by 2,295 and the latter by 1,233 students in the autumn of 1911. There are also a state faculty of medicine in Stockholm (380 students) and private universities in Stockholm (philosophical and law faculties

with 664 students and 79 auditors) and Goteborg (philosophical faculty with 237 students). In 1911 there were 77 public high schools, with 23,018 pupils, 44 people's high schools, 2,418 pupils, 15 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 1,685 pupils, 2 high and 7 elementary technical schools, about 8,606 pupils, 10 navigation schools, 638 pupils besides institutions and schools for deaf mutes and the blind, medical schools, military schools, veterinary and other special schools. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In 1910 there were 14,894 elementary schools, with 21,585 teachers and 791,545 pupils. In 1910 the expenditure on elementary education was 41,600,768 kronor, of which about one fourth came from the national funds. Among the recruits (Bevaring) of 1910 only 0.28 per cent were unlettered, only 0.43 per cent unable to write.

### Justice and Crime

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie Ombudsman or Attorney General, exercise a control over the administration. The former appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown, while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The kingdom which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided (beginning of 1911) into 3 high court districts and 212 district courts divisions of which 91 are urban districts and 121 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

In 1910 2,476 men and 251 women were sentenced for serious crimes, at the end of 1910 there were 1,473 hard labour prisoners.

### Pauperism

Each commune is bound to assist children under 15 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age or disease are unable to support themselves. In other cases the communal poor board decides what course to take. Each commune and each town (which may be divided) constitutes a poor district and in each is a board of public assistance. In 1910 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,964, capable of lodging 62,661 people.

The number of paupers assisted was in 1903, 295,277, of whom 78,596 were in the towns, in 1904, 284,639, of whom 78,633 were in the towns, in 1905, 284,602, of whom 79,455 were in the towns, in 1906, 283,896, of whom 82,090 were in the towns, in 1907, 228,698, of whom 82,439 were in the towns, in 1908, 233,530, of whom 87,209 were in the towns, in 1909, 235,955, of whom 89,615 were in the towns, in 1910, 236,918, of whom 90,912 were in the towns.

### Finance

The budget of revenue and expenditure for the year 1913 was as follows (18.16 kronor = 11.) —

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE			
			Ordinary expenses	Extra ordinary expenses	Total
(a) State revenues	Kronor	(a) Actual	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Taxes		Expenses			
Capitation tax	125 000	Royal Household	1 408 000	124 000	1,617 000
Tax on incomes and property &c	34 706 800	Justice	5,135 969	68 341	5,908,200
Succession duty	6,600 800	Foreign Affairs	1 650 080	406 070	1 956,700
Other stamp-duties	11,000 000	Army	45,550 280	6 774 820	66 125 100
Customs	62,000,000	Navy	30,322 425	2 822,065	36 048 400
Excise on spirits, malt and sugar	48 000 000	Interior	12 074 040	7 085 254	19 157 800
Miscellaneous	5 566 700	Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	14,682 949	3 129 101	17 512 100
(b) Net receipts from production funds of the State		Finance	26,200,560	4 314 050	30 764 600
Business of the State Railways	18 500 000	Agriculture	5,812,061	4 549 289	9 763,300
Posts and telegraphs	7 109,700	Pensions	5,576 108	3 050,497	8 626,600
Waterfall works	1 000 000	Expenses for the Diet, &c	—	—	1 450 000
Domains	9 207 000	Interest on the national debt	—	—	23 681,000
Interest on shares in the Locomotives, Kärnabana Co Ltd.	1,400 000		To be paid with		
Interest on out-standing loans	8 781 500	(b) Improvement of State property and reduction of debt	loans	other revenues	
Interest on the fund for insurance of workmen	1 340 000	Business of the State	Kronor	Kronor	
(c) Of the profit of the National Bank	6 311 000	Loans to private railways, ship owners &c	23 147 800	6 962 000	40 111 000
(d) Employment of property	1,218 000	Fund for insurance of workmen	11 065 000	—	11 065 000
(e) Loans	44 805 500	Amortisation of the national debt	—	2 600 000	2 600 000
			—	6,305 000	8 555 000
Total revenue	321,027 300 (14,483 871)	Total expenditure	—	—	323,027 300 (14,488,871)

The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1911 —

		Kronor
Taxed	Agricultural land in the country	2,969,849,800
	in the towns	(4,558,500)
	Other real estate in the country	1,194 902,100
	in the towns	8,078,586 900
	Total (1911)	7,226,997,300
Un taxed	National	
	in the country	285 250,000
	in the towns	174,502,700
	Belonging to communities, academies &c.	197 590,500
	in the towns	221,070,500
	Total (1911)	1,880,403,500
	Grand total (1911)	9,107,390,800

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1912, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted entirely for productive purposes (railways &c.), were as follows —

Funded railway loan of 1890 with 8½ interest	Kronor
1890	18 253 9.1
1893	56 888 111
1897	84 757 9.0
1898	24,191 111
1899	27 840 000
1894	17,508 200
1899	38 266 880
1900	26 830,000
1904	36,000 000
1906	48 900,000
1907	44 800 000
1908	54 428 000
1911	79 006 006
Total	606,006 173 (58 875 440L)

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. The debt amounts to about 6L per head of the population, and the interest to about 4s, but as the receipts from railways and outstanding loans, &c., amount to about the whole interest, the charge per head is nominal. The total assets of the State on January 1, 1912, amounted to 1,565,168,378 kronor, thus the financial situation of the State shows a surplus of assets of 859 072,288 kronor.

The income of the communes in 1910 was 178,630,252 kronor, and the expenditure 192,857 032 kronor. Their assets amounted to 825,957,178 kronor, and their debts to 598,144,686 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies was 11,207,989 kronor, and expenditure 12,428,481 kronor, their assets 38,428,157 kronor and debts 16,103,911 kronor.

## Defence

### ARMY

The military forces are a militia recruited on the principle of universal service, but aided by a voluntarily enlisted personnel which forms the permanent cadres for training purposes.

Liability to service commences at the age of 21, and lasts till the end of the 40th year. The men belong to the first 'ban' of the active army or *Beväring* for 8 years, then for 4 years to the second 'ban', and finally for 8 years to the *Landstorm*. The initial period of training is 150 days for the infantry, garrison artillery, heavy field artillery, and train. It is 281 days for cavalry, horse and field artillery, and engineers. The infantry, &c., are called up for exercise 3 times in the first period of their service, for 30 days each time. The cavalry and artillery have 2 trainings, each of 48 days.

The field army is likely to consist, in the first instance, of 6 divisions, each of 2 brigades of 2 regiments (12 battalions), with a regiment of cavalry (4 squadrons), a regiment of field artillery (11 batteries of 4 guns each), a company of engineers, a pontoon train, a telegraph detachment, a supply company, a bearer company, ammunition column and train. There would be also a cavalry division of 4 battalions and the horse artillery division (16 squadrons and 3 batteries). The total would amount to about 100,000 combatants. The first ban of the *Beväring* would be able (as far as numbers go) to furnish a nearly equal number of reserve troops, while



the second ban would provide a sufficient reserve to make good the losses on field service, but it is not known at present what is to be the organisation of the considerable reserves which will be available.

The table below shows the peace strength in 1912 —

Troops	Officers	Non-Com Officers	Rank and File		Total
			Cadres (Voluntary Enlistment)	Conscripts (Contingent on the Barpel) (Non exercise 1912)	
Army-Staff, &c.	65	12	—	—	70
Infantry, 38 regiments (82 battalions)	1,202	1,845	8,831	45,917	57,407
Cavalry 3 regiments (50 squadrons)	270	202	3,068	3,629	6,899
Field Artillery 6 regiments and 1 corps (69 batteries)	—	—	—	—	—
Horse Artillery 1 division (3 batteries)	—	—	—	—	—
Position Artillery 1 regiment and 1 battery (7 batteries)	401	458	2,917	5,808	9,684
Garrison Artillery 1 regiment (10 companies)	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers, 4 corps (16 companies)	128	120	826	1	1,075
Train and Medical Service 6 corps and 1 company (18 companies)	90	120	400	3,388	4,070
Military Officials (Judge Advocates, Army Surgeons, Commissaries, &c.)	440	357	5	3,153	1,455
Total Peace Strength about	2,745	2,604	16,194	60,111	81,654

<sup>1</sup> Moreover 3,023 indella.

Moreover 262 indella.

<sup>2</sup> Army CONSERVATION Troops

The total war strength is about 485,000

The strength of the reserve of officers and voluntarily enlisted men amounts to about 26,250 that of the Bevaring to about 275,000

The landstorm is supposed to amount to about 170,000 of all ranks.

The Swedish infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle (calibre 6.5 mm.), the horse and field artillery have the Krupp 7.5 cm. Q.F. gun. The military budget for 1912 amounted to 3,150,938*l*, of which 370,518*l* was for extra ordinary expenditure

#### NAVY

The following is a list of the principal ships —

Laid down	Name	Displacement tons	Maximum armament		Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated horse power	Maximum speed knots
			On belt	On guns				
1884	Braa	3,300	11½	7½	18.2-in., 7.6-in.	1	4,750	16
1886	Göta	3,300						
1891	Thula	3,300						
1886	Oden	3,700	10	16	210-in., 6.4-7-in.	1	5,500	17
1897	Thor							
1897	Wödd							
1898	Dristigsholm	3,600	7½	8	28.2-in., 6.6-in.	2	5,800	17
1900	Vasa	3,750	7	7½	28.2-in., 6.6-in.	2	5,500	17
	Tappersteden							
1901	Manhagsten	4,800	8	7½	28.2-in., 8.6-in.	2	9,000	18
1904	Oscar II.							
1904	Fylgia							
1912	New ship (P)	7,000	8	8	41.1-in., 8.6-in.	2	20,000	22.5

*Fylgia* is an armoured sea-going cruiser, the other ships are coast-defence battleships. These battleships are all of, or have been converted into, one type, low on the water with big guns at bow and stern, lesser guns amidships. The latest of them are sea-going vessels. There are 5 torpedo gunboats, 8 destroyers of about 31 knots, about 58 torpedo boats, and 5 submarines. There are also several gunboats and training ships, and 10 monitors for coast service, carrying one or two 8 in. or 4 7 in. guns each. A parliamentary defence committee (December, 1910) presented a report to the government, in which they expressed the necessity of building four coast defence battleships of greater fighting power than the *Oscar II*, and proposed a type (*P*) of 6,800 tons with four 11 in. and eight 6 in. guns. It has been found necessary to enlarge the naval station in Stockholm, and the committee has proposed its removal to a place outside the capital. It is proposed to extend obligatory military service in the navy from 300 to 365 days. A new Defence Committee (1911) has replaced the one appointed in 1910. This decided not to proceed with the battleship '*P*'. The necessary amount was, however, collected by public subscription, and the ship is now building.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz. 1 The Active List, 2 The Reserve, 3 The *Bevöring*. On the active list are 4 flag-officers, 8 commodores, 17 captains, 18 commanders, 96 lieutenant commanders, 101 lieutenants, 59 sub lieutenants, 686 warrant officers, and 4,000 petty officers and men, while about 250 commissioned officers belong to the Reserve.

On the active list of the Royal Coast Artillery are 1 general, 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 39 captains, 37 lieutenants, 19 sub lieutenants, 166 warrant officers and 1,361 petty officers and men.

## Production and Industry

### I AGRICULTURE

The number of farms in cultivation in 1911 was 359,871, of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 88,967, 2 to 20 hectares, 280,477, 20 to 100 hectares, 33,189, above 100, 3,163. Of the total land area of Sweden 8.2 per cent is under cultivation, 3.2 per cent under natural meadows, and 52.1 per cent under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows, in thousands of hectares (2.47 acres), the area under the chief crops in 1911, and, in thousands of hectolitres (2.75 bushels), the yield in 1911 —

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Mixed Grain	Pulse	Potatoes
Area	101.5	400.1	180.5	789.9	163.4	40.8	153.8
Yield	2,796.7	8,890	4,686.6	22,854	5,833.1	722.9	18,060.6

The value of the cereal crops in 1911 was estimated at 321.1 million kronor, and all crops at 867.4 million kronor. At the end of 1911 Sweden had Number of horses, 588,485, head of cattle, 2,882,609, sheep and lambs, 245,709, pigs, 951,164.

## II MINES AND MINERALS

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1911, throughout the Kingdom, 6,153,772 tons of iron ore. The pig iron produced amounted to 444,392 tons, the bar iron to 422,176 tons. Of iron ore in 1908 3,196,453, in 1910 4,412,600 tons, in 1911 5,086,898 tons were exported, of pig-iron, 105,654 in 1909, 132,592 in 1910, 150,444 in 1911, of bar iron, 125,996 in 1909, 168,044 in 1910, 158,600 in 1911. There were also raised in 1911 2,999 tons of silver and lead ore, 1,623 tons of copper ore, 51,342 tons of zinc ore, 4,377 tons of manganese ore, and 30,096 tons of sulphur pyrites. The gold produced amounted to 11 020 kilogramms, the silver to 1 289 4, the lead to 1,134,221, the copper to 3,221,193, the zinc to 2,122,841. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 311,809 tons of coal in 1911. In 1911 there were 30,579 persons engaged in mining.

## III INDUSTRIES

The timber and wood work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests (mostly on crown lands), have an area of 8,948,111·24 hectares (not including settlement and crown-farm forests amounting in 1900 to an area of over 1 100,000), and yielded, in 1910, 3,030,546 cubic metres of timber. In 1910 there were in Sweden 1 232 saw mills and planing mills with 39,665 workpeople who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 182,456,197 kronor, 519 factories for joinery and furniture with 10,108 work people, the output for the year being valued at 27,058 674 kronor, 166 factories for wood pulp with 13,178 workpeople, output 95,670,173 kronor, and 70 paper and pasteboard mills with 8,100 workpeople, output 53,885,555 kronor. The extent of some other Swedish industries in 1910 is shown in the following table —

Nature of work	Factories	Workpeople	Value of output
			Kronor
Iron and steel, smelting, &c.	658	22,014	94,148,726
Machinery	459	22,210	82,528,521
Flour Mills, &c.	1,384	3,975	106,292,547
Raw-sugar mills	31	6,341	46,290,521
Sugar refineries	10	2 823	65 989 561
Typhoeo factories	192	4,908	22,234,563
Margarine factories	7	452	14,921,952
Brandy distilling	139	424	23 579,896
Factories for the rectifying of brandy	17	219	32,212,062
Breweries	673	5 685	38,973,828
Spinning, cotton	31	5 348	29,983,972
weel	117	3,707	96,352,977
Weaving, cotton	49	6,436	22 012,564
weel	94	3,065	47,459,045
Metal works (other than iron & steel)	237	4,271	27,224,142
Tanneries	245	2,064	23,877,561
Shoe factories	87	6,776	54,119 831

## Commerce.

The total customs duties levied in 1908 amounted to 59,239,293 kronor in 1910 to 61,659,456 kronor, and in 1911 to 61,781,486 kronor.

The treaty of peace and commerce between England and Sweden of 1864 provides for the most favoured nation treatment between the two countries and that of 1826 provides for similar treatment between the United Kingdom on the one hand, and Sweden and Norway on the other.

The imports and exports of Sweden have been as follows (18 16 kroner = £1):—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	Kronor 644,327,886	Kronor 682,104,918	Kronor 668,932,257	Kronor 616,806,838	Kronor 671,632,596	Kronor 666,616,938
Exports	504,284,818	524,862,247	482,017,467	472,960,132	502,864,140	608,575,618

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years:—

	Imports 1910	Exports 1910	Imports 1911	Exports 1911
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Textile manufactures	59,494,880	1,079,047	63,107,270	2,728,426
Corn and flour	55,291,820	1,098,459	78,100,431	6,514,814
Coloured wares	47,678,949	461,788	69,479,382	988,452
Raw textile material and yarn	66,768,816	1,267,966	68,927,089	2,424,791
Minerals, of imports mostly coal	57,920,180	58,028,161	89,409,894	89,044,906
Metal goods, machinery, &c.	67,492,187	59,067,402	74,458,671	70,612,967
Live animals and animal food	24,088,090	76,028,100	22,999,872	67,678,648
Hair, hides, and other animal products	40,414,044	10,697,426	40,808,072	15,640,080
Metals, raw and partly wrought	86,444,440	58,600,983	36,792,719	56,986,746
Timber, wrought and unwrought	16,124,118	964,786,479	16,098,908	274,187,988
Paper and paper manufactures	3,678,087	32,227,798	4,198,426	52,671,881
Other articles	107,383,417	88,299,084	178,652,812	41,690,838
Total	671,632,596 (36,964,1734)	502,864,140 (32,646,7041)	696,616,938 (38,659,9682)	666,616,938 (36,540,6022)

The values of imports and exports are calculated according to average prices in Swedish port, exclusive of Customs duties. For most of these average prices merchants are consulted by the Board of Trade (Kommers-Kollegium), and the values thus obtained are published in the Board's annual report on commerce. The quantities in the Customs returns are most exactly given for imports. For the quantities of exports the statements of exporters are relied on. Imports are recorded as from the country of origin and exports as to the country of ultimate destination.

A new Swedish tariff law came into effect December 1, 1911. It provides for a single tariff instead of the maximum and minimum tariffs now in effect, and authorizes the Government to retaliate for discrimination against Swedish products by imposing surcharges up to 100 per cent. of duty on dutiable goods, and up to the full value of the goods in the case of articles admitted free of duty under the tariff.

A national Swedish trade-mark was introduced (1911) by Sveriges Allmänna Handelsförbund (General Commercial Association of Sweden). The upper half of the mark shows the three royal Swedish crowns on a light-blue ground, and the words "Svensk Tillverkning" (Swedish manufacture) are shown on a light-yellow ground below.

The following table shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals:—

Country	Imports from (1910)	Exports to (1910)	Imports from (1911)	Exports to (1911)
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain	164,461,933	187,852,051	160,805,218	192,768,287
Germany	281,086,380	124,482,840	244,109,916	138,517,937
Denmark	45,086,501	55,146,264	46,778,811	66,135,728
Norway	21,140,707	28,764,600	20,190,852	37,558,949
Russia (including Finland)	47,252,550	27,744,602	46,096,380	34,346,545
France	28,094,659	42,852,467	32,230,874	48,509,758
Spain	2,725,596	7,562,068	3,667,094	9,580,569
Netherlands	18,378,929	16,091,671	19,394,883	23,926,880
Belgium	9,745,190	16,770,416	9,939,409	18,276,209
United States	53,402,081 <sup>1</sup>	23,636,106 <sup>1</sup>	54,926,884 <sup>1</sup>	25,818,361 <sup>1</sup>
Other countries	50,806,090	62,460,760	58,477,213	73,641,295
Total	671,632,596	592,864,140	696,616,933	663,575,518

<sup>1</sup> Including trade with Canada and Greenland

The following table shows (according to the Board of Trade returns) the chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Sweden —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wood and timber	4,958,168	4,508,540	8,902,188	3,001,049	4,050,778	3,491,960
Iron, pig and puddled	356,925	427,408	300,961	333,621	859,247	888,844
Bar	833,786	823,437	290,498	254,061	864,533	842,968
Steel ingots, &c.	190,018	186,494	164,929	152,707	175,864	192,295
Other iron and steel	754,959	281,051	27,165	371,440	382,861	420,300
Butter	1,086,638	1,269,870	1,480,769	1,901,085	2,022,398	1,887,770
Paper and board	1,066,465	1,134,538	1,101,765	594,181	958,488	1,225,959
Wood pulp	1,188,924	1,808,216	1,538,974	1,441,425	1,901,490	1,984,819

Total trade between Sweden and U.K. (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Sweden to U.K.	36,764	9,724	11,825	11,988	13,231
Exports to Sweden from U.K.	6,859	6,187	6,697	6,847	7,132

### Shipping and Navigation

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1911, was as follows —

1910	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
20-100 tons	1,097	68,808	350	15,092	1,347	79,498
100-500 "	496	106,867	501	112,443	996	216,790
500-1,000 "	86	25,006	145	104,132	181	139,180
Above 1,000 tons	7	9,456	318	610,304	325	619,660
Total	1,686	304,624	1,314	842,440	2,849	1,047,064

## INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS—MONEY AND CREDIT 1283

The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in the beginning of 1911—namely, 296 vessels of 200,683 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 259 vessels of a total burthen of 136,677 tons

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in 1910, as follows —

1909	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Entered						
Swedish	1 027	8 771 110	8 771	1 765 998	17 798	5 587 109
Foreign	1 470	262 803	11 967	8 281 070	17 687	5 468 870
Total entered	14 697	6 184 011	20 738	4 997 063	35 435	11 081,979
Cleared						
Swedish	11 647	4 111 908	6 140	1 177 800	17 710	5 289 106
Foreign	9 108	3 648 380	8 689	1 076 311	17 697	5 523 041
Total cleared	20,675	7 560 588	14 787	3 434 811	35 407	11 064,149
Total entered & cleared 1910	35 372	13 603 599	35 470	8 431 379	70 542	22 095 228

### Internal Communications

In 1910 133,498 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden

At the end of 1911 the total length of railways in Sweden was 8,877 miles of which 2 770 miles belonged to the State The receipts in 1909 were 126,544,718 kronor and expenses 100,185,869 kronor The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1909 was 502 705,727 kronor, and for private railways 535,239,454 kronor The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1909 was 18,173 613, weight of goods carried on State railways, 10 969,250 tons, private railways, 20,164,840 tons of goods, and 35,612,240 passengers

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1911 was 24,502 miles, 6,560 miles of which belonged to the railways The wires of the State telephone had a length of 177,114 miles, the wires of the private telephone lines a length of 84,827 miles There were 2,904 telegraph offices The number of despatches sent in the year 1911 was 4,380,997 including 980,551 in transit In 1911 there were about 201,500 instruments employed in the telephone service, including 68 700 private telephones

The Swedish Post Office earned 460,123,748 letters, post cards, journals, &c., in the year 1911 The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 3,790 The total receipts of the Post Office in 1911 amounted to 23,260,148 kronor, and the total expenditure to 20,395,816 kronor, leaving a surplus of 2,864,332 kronor

### Money and Credit

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the King It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries, it accepts deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts

at home and abroad, but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1912 (16 16 kronor = 1 l). There are fifteen conjointly responsible private banks and sixty-one joint-stock banks (beginning of 1912). Since December 31, 1903, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes —

Assets	National Bank	Private Banks	Joint-Stock Banks
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Real estate	—	12 03,232	45,374,128
Coins and bullion	89 887 027	15 870 414	34,608 041
Accounts with other banks	68 065,912	51 367,321	51 184,262
State notes and bills	16,066,830	57 348 258	102,861 541
Stocks, shares, mortgages &c.	—	943 994	2,898,816
Bills	158,541 490	192 894 435	404 194 046
Loans on public obligations, shares &c.	37 577 060	284 733,691	776 540 820
Cash credits, &c.	8,236,168	172,376 355	594 663,860
Totals	500 608 691	767 288 550	1 814 771 550

Liabilities	National Bank	Private Banks	Joint-Stock Banks
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Bank notes and bills	390 177 610	13,000 103	81 609 727
Liabilities with other banks	9 302 066	84 534 116	68 823,477
Deposits, &c.	54,570 664	302,500,067	1 018 568,667
Capital	50 600 000	95,286,915	277 479 666
Reserve	12 500,000	65 130,180	144,081,649
To be paid out to the public treasury	6 899 000	—	—
Various liabilities	6,848,675	42,325 723	244,185,470
To further disposition	—	11 992 421	9 949,974
Totals	500 608 691	767 288 550	1 814 771 550

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of depositors at end of year	1 508,871	1,530,057	1,578,711	1,681,869
Deposits at end of year, kronor	719,177,673	767,017 769	816,815,819	864,670 668
Capital and reserve fund, ditto.	90,996,512	94,906,256	99,306,137	73 271,869

At the end of 1911 the Post Office Savings Bank had 565,749 depositors and 47,186,406 kronor of deposits.

The Private and Joint-Stock Banks also act as Savings Banks. Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of depositors at end of year	681,512	730,063	784,046	863,345
Deposits at end of year, kronor	261,002,468	361,036,740	378,678,375	364,766,357

## Money, Weights, and Measures

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish Krona, of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kronor to the pound sterling.

The gold 20 kronor piece weighs 8.960572 grammes, 900 fine containing 8.0846 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7.5 grammes, 900 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronor are legal means of payment and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

## Diplomatic Representatives

### 1 OF SWEDEN IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister*—Count H. Wrangel

*Councillor*—Baron C. E. Åkerhielm

*Attaché*—Baron C. Hamilton

*Naval Attaché*—Lieut. Comm. E. de Peyron

*Military Attaché*—Capt. E. de Linder

*Chancellors*—J. Stille and J. Kihlman

*Consul-General in London*—Daniel Danielsson

There are Consular representatives at the following places—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton, and many other places.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN

*Envoy and Minister*—Esmé W. Howard CVO, CMG (April 15 1913)

*Secretary*—Hon. W. Erskine, MVO

*Honorary Attaché*—Viscount Campden

*Naval Attaché*—Commander W. P. Montague R.N.

*Military Attaché*—Lt. Colonel Hon. A. V. F. Russell, MVO

*Consul at Stockholm*—H. M. Villiers MVO

There are also Consular representatives at Gothenburg, Borgholm, Giflæ, Kalmar, Soderhamn, Visby, Varberg, &c.

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## SWITZERLAND

(SCHWEIZ — SUISSE — SVIZZERA )

### Constitution and Government

#### I CENTRAL

On August 1, 1291 the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden, entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight members, and in 1513 thirteen. Various allied and subject territories were acquired either by single cantons or by several in common, and in 1648 the League became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire, but no addition was made to the number of cantons till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the unified Helvetic Republic was formed. This failed to satisfy the Swiss and in 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and out of the lands formerly allied or subject increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815 the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia, and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zurich, and which included three new cantons was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference was accepted by general consent. This in turn was, on May 29 1874 superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation with compulsory *referendum* or by direct popular vote a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties, it regulates the army, the postal and telegraph system, the coming of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It provides for the revenue in general and especially decides on the import and export duties in accordance with principles embodied in the constitution. It legislates on matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidize, besides the Polytechnic School at Zurich, a Federal University and other higher educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislative and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath, or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath, or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. Their remuneration depends on the wealth and liberality of the cantons, the average being about 20 francs (16s) per day, representatives from the canton of Geneva receive 30 francs (25s), from Uri and from Unterwalden 15 francs (12s 6d) per day. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend

entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, Appenzell into Auser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 167 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20 000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 20 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes (2d.) per kilometre, to and from the capital. Members employed on commissions receive additional pay at the same rate. On the basis of the general census 1910, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows —

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Zürich (Zurich)	25	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Bern (Berne)	32	St. Gallen (St. Gall)	15
Lucern (Lucerne)	8	Graubünden (Grisons)	6
Uri	1	Aargau (Argovie)	12
Schwyz	3	Thurgau (Thurgovie)	7
Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2	Ticino (Tessin)	8
Glarus (Glaris)	2	Vaud (Waadt)	16
Zug (Zoug)	1	Valais (Wallis)	6
Fribourg (Freiburg)	7	Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	7
Solothurn (Soleure)	6	Genève (Genf)	8
Basel (Bâle)—town and country	11	Total	169
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	2		

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundesversammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of the popular initiative, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation. For the decision of the question submitted a majority both of the cantons and of the voters is required. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is devolved to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative councils, and its members are present at, and take part in their proceedings, but

do not vote. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be and usually is, elected to succeed the outgoing President.

*President for 1913*—M. Edouard Müller (Bern) Born 1848

*Vice President*.—Arthur Hoffmann (St. Gall) Born, 1857

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the President has 540*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are—1 Foreign Affairs 2 Interior 3 Justice and Police 4 Military 5 Finance and Customs. 6 Agriculture and Industry 7 Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

## II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Each of the cantons and demi cantons of Switzerland is sovereign, so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the Landsgemeinden, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called der Grosse Rath, which exercises all the functions of the Landsgemeinden. In all the cantonal constitutions, however except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a Landsgemeinde, the referendum has a place. This principle is most fully developed in Zurich, where all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In many of the cantons, the popular initiative has also been introduced. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In each canton there are districts (Amtsbezirke) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (Regierungsrath) representing the canton. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, maire or syndic, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

## Area and Population

### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

Area and population, December 1, 1900, and population December 1, 1910. The cantons are given in the official order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated. —

Canton	Area sq miles	Population		Pop per square mile, 1910
		Dec. 1, 1900	Dec. 1 1910	
Zurich (Zurich) (1851)	668	481,086	500,679	751.7
Bern (Berne) (1854)	2,657	589,438	642,744	241.9
Lucerne (Lucerne) (1832)	579	146,159	166,782	288.0
Uri (1291)	416	19,700	22,055	58.1
Schwyz (1291)	351	55,385	58,347	166.2
Obwalden (Unterwalden le Haut) (1291)	183	15,260	17,118	93.5
Nidwalden (Unterwalden le Bas) (1291)	112	13,070	13,796	123.1
Glarus (Glarus) (1352)	267	32,349	33,211	124.3
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	25,093	28,013	304.5
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)	644	127,951	139,200	216.1
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	302	100,762	116,728	386.6
Basel-Stadt (Bâle V ) (1501)	14	112,227	135,546	9,681.9
Basel Land (Bâle C ) (1501)	163	63,497	76,241	467.7
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	41,514	45,943	408.0
Appenzell A. Rh. (Ext ) (1513)	101	55,281	57,723	572.0
Appenzell I. Rh. (Int.) (1513)	61	13,499	14,631	239.8
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	779	250,285	301,141	385.0
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	2,778	104,520	118,262	42.6
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	542	206,498	229,850	424.0
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	881	113,221	134,055	351.8
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,088	138,638	158,556	145.7
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,244	281,379	316,428	253.5
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,027	114,438	129,579	63.9
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	312	126,279	132,184	423.6
Genève (Genf) (1815)	108	132,609	154,159	1,427.3
Total	15,976	3,315,443	3,741,971	234.8

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 15 of the 22 cantons, the French in five, the Italian in one (Ticino), and the Romansch and Italian together in one (Graubünden). In 1910 2,599,154 spoke German, 796,244 French, 301,325 Italian, and 89,834 Romansch. The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland in 1910 was 565,296.

The following statistics show the preliminary results of the Swiss Federal census of 1911 regarding Swiss factory enterprises —

Trades	Factories	Employees		
		Male	Female	Total
Cotton trades	226	11,617	17,992	29,609
Silk industry	215	735	28,892	31,537
Woollen industry	87	2,190	3,185	5,375
Linen industry	24	440	567	1,007
Embroidery	266	11,787	16,322	28,109
Other textile trades	172	1,517	2,682	4,199
Clothing and outfitting	669	5,789	16,061	21,850
Provisions and alimentary trades	694	13,440	12,694	26,134

Trades	Factories	Employees		
		Male	Female	Total
Chemical industry	198	6 907	1 725	8,692
Centrals for power, gas, and water	268	4 254	1	4 255
Paper and graphic trades	826	13,927	4,980	18 187
Woodworking trades	1,288	28 838	432	29 270
Metal working	823	1 895	1 480	23 825
Machinery apparatus etc.	640	46 213	1 722	46 485
Jewellery and watchmaking	846	21 445	19 638	34 983
Clay and stone trades	441	17 160	1 000	18 160

Of the persons exercising a profession in 1900, 187,446 (140,939 men and 46,507 women) were foreigners, having 168 729 foreigners (47,876 male and 118,853 female) dependent on them, total foreigners dependent on occupation, 354,175

## II MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths and Stillbirths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1906	98 971	3 306	98 220	62 571	86 400
1907	97 892	3 195	27 660	62 445	85 247
1908	99 464	3 228	27 687	60 920	88 544
1909	97 296	3 184	27 390	6 600	84 700
1910	96 669	3 154	97 344	59 678	86 991

In 1910 the illegitimate births numbered 4,417 or 4.6 per cent. The number of divorces was 1,527

The number of emigrants in five years was —1907 5,710 1908, 3,656 1909 4,918, 1910 5,178, in 1911, 5,512 in 1912 5 871

## III PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 1, 1910, the population of the principal towns was as follows —Zurich, 189,088, Basel 181,914 Geneva, 125 520, Bern, 85,264, Lausanne, 68,926, St. Gallen, 37,657 Chaux de Fonds 37,656, Luzern, 39,152, Biel, 23,583 Winterthur 25 036 Neuchâtel, 23,505

## Religion.

There is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland, all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

According to the census of December 1, 1910 the number of Protestants amounted to 2,108,590, of Roman Catholics to 1,590,792, and of Jews to 19,088. Protestants are in a majority in 12 of the cantons, and Catholics in 10. Of the more populous cantons, Zürich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and

Basel (town and land) are mainly Protestant, while Luzern, Fribourg, Ticino, Valais and the Forest Cantons are mainly Catholic. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, viz., of Basel and Lugano (resident at Solothurn) Chur, St Gallen, Lausanne and Geneva (resident at Freiburg), and Sitten (Sion), all of them immediately subject to the Holy See. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

### Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organized a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school attending children to the whole population is as one to five, while in the half Protestant and half Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven, and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. Of the contingent for military service in 1910 1 per cent. could not read, and 3 per cent. could not write.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1910-11 —

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Infant schools	1,153	1,505	8,448
Primary schools	4,812	12,485	544,152
Secondary schools	656	2,118	67,570
Middle schools (preparatory)	43	1,128	14,798
Normal schools (private and public)	49	584	8,859

There were also improvement schools with 41,464 pupils, schools for girls with 1,847, gymnasia with 7,847. In 1911-12 there were commercial schools with altogether 3,987 pupils, industrial schools with 4,951 pupils, technical schools with 1,355 pupils, 448 schools for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects, agricultural schools with 1,161 pupils, schools for horticulture, for viticulture, for arboriculture, and for dairy management. In 1910, 8 institutions for the blind had 326 inmates, 15 for the deaf and dumb had 738. 25 for the feeble minded had 1,381. In the 87 reformatories of Switzerland in 1910, there were 1,627 children under instruction. The expenditure on instruction in 1911 was by the State, 41,800,000 francs, by the communes, 44,000,000 francs, total, 85,800,000 francs.

There are seven universities in Switzerland. These universities are organized on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philo-

sophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School, maintained by the Federal Government, at Zurich, with a teaching staff of 185 and 1,386 matriculated students, in 1909. The academy of Neuchâtel was transformed into a university in May, 1909, but without the faculty of medicine. The following table shows the year of foundation of each university, the number of teaching staff and of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the seven universities in the winter of 1912-13 —

	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy	Total	Teaching Staff
Basel (1480)	81	74	230	414	799	179
Zurich (1332)	88	289	404	610	1,383	158
Bern (1854)	86	412	473	680	1,453	146
Geneva (1669 & 1878)	30	280	76	566	1,501	158
Lausanne (1867 & 1869)	16	758	293	489	1,056	131
Fribourg (1889)	244	111	—	44	608	92
Neuchâtel (1864 & 1909)	10	67	—	109	286	57

<sup>1</sup> As an Academy

- As a University

These numbers are exclusive of 'hearers' but inclusive of over 1,100 women students

## Justice and Crime

The 'Bundes-Gericht, or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 19 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years, the President and Vice President, as such, for two years. The President has a salary of 13,000 francs a year and the other members 12,000 francs. The Tribunal has two sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and cantons, between cantons and cantons, between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs, between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs, and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers: the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On December 31, 1910, the prison population (condemned) of Switzerland consisted of 4,210, of whom 511 were women.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell A. Rh., Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St. Gallen, Lucerne, Valais, Schaffhausen, and Freiburg.



## Social Insurance

The Swiss Federal Insurance Law (insurance against illness and accident), as passed by both Chambers on June 13, 1911, was accepted by the electors of the Republic with a small majority. The total number of votes cast was 533,781 of which 285,937 were for and 247,844 against the measure.

All Swiss citizens are entitled to insurance against illness, and foreigners also may be admitted to the benefits of the law. Compulsory insurance against illness does not exist as yet, but cantons and communities are entitled under the act to declare obligatory insurance for certain classes or in general, to establish public benefit (sick fund) associations, and to make employers responsible for the payment of the premiums of their employees.

Insurance against accident is compulsory for all officials, employees, and workmen of all the factories, trades, &c. which are under the Federal liability law. Every person above the age of 14 can insure voluntarily at the Federal insurance administration (or at any insurance corporation).

## Finance

The entire net proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (259,600*L.* in 1913) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one half goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	<i>S.</i>	<i>S.</i>		<i>S.</i>	<i>L.</i>
1907	5 896 570	5 872 400	1910	6 674,008	5 458 221
1908	5 895 640	6 035 170	1911	3 911 764	5 081 847
1909	6 327 140	7 858 710	1912	8 710 400	8 838 300

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1913 —

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Real Property	1 994 714	Debt, Total Charge	8,076 000
Capital invested	4,659,972	General administration	1 008,400
General administration	129,800	Departments —	
Departments —		Political	1 162 297
Political	22,000	Interior	17 118 547
Interior	119 350	Justice and Police	2,844 500
Justice and Police	1 008,000	Military	44,286 277
Military	8 746,100	Finance and Customs	9,618 830
Financial —		Commerce, Industry, and	
Finance and Customs	83,754 000	Agriculture	16,804,430
Commerce, Industry, and		Ports and Railways	679,000
Agriculture	1,063,000	Miscellaneous	2 066 299
Ports and Railways	2,216 060		
Miscellaneous	13 014		
Total	98,725 000 (8,949 000 <i>L.</i> )	Total	108 155,000 (4,126,300 <i>L.</i> )

The public debt of the Confederation amounted, on January 1, 1910, to 4,977,200*L.*, mostly at 3½ per cent. The debt charge for 1909 amounted

to 251,885*l* (of which 188,000*l* was for redemption of debt) At the same date the 'Federal Fortune' or State property, was real property, 2,695,295*l*, stock, &c, 1,309,460*l*, works producing interest, 1,868,990*l*, stores not producing interest, 938,580*l*, various debts, 78,670*l*, inventory, 2,145,740*l*, Swiss National Bank 425,740*l*, cash, 15,820*l*, total, 9,465,310*l*, the net Fortune being thus 4,977,190*l*

## Defence

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the St Gothard pass others have been constructed at St Maurice and Martigny in the Rhone Valley

Switzerland depends for defence upon a *national militia* Service in this force is compulsory and universal, with few exemptions except for physical disability Those excused or rejected pay certain taxes in lieu Liability extends from the 17th to the end of the 48th year, actual service commencing at the age of 20 The first 12 years are spent in the first line, called the 'Auszug,' or 'Élite', the next 8 in the Landwehr, and the remaining 8 in the Landsturm For cavalry, however service is 11 years in the Auszug and 12 in the Landwehr The Landsturm only includes men who have undergone some training The unarmed Landsturm comprises all other males between 20 and 50 whose services can be made available for non combatant duties of any description

The initial training of the Swiss militia soldier is carried out in recruits schools, and the periods are 65 days for infantry, engineers, and foot artillery 75 days for field artillery, and 90 days for cavalry The subsequent trainings, called 'repetition courses, are 11 days *annually* but after going through seven courses (8 in the case of the cavalry) further attendance is excused for all under the rank of sergeant The Landwehr men are only called out once for training, also for 11 days

The country is divided into 6 divisional districts The field army formed of the *Élite*, is to consist of 6 divisions, 3 cavalry brigades, and 8 mountain brigades A division consists of 3 brigades each of 2 regiments consisting of 2 or 3 battalions 1 cyclist company, 6 batteries of field artillery, 2 howitzer batteries, 2 squadrons of guides, and 1 battalion of sappers A cavalry brigade consists of 2 regiments A mountain brigade consists of 2 or 3 battalions, 2 mountain batteries, and 1 company of sappers Altogether there are 108 battalions 40 field batteries, 12 howitzer batteries, 6 mountain batteries, and 8 cavalry regiments (each of 3 squadrons) besides 12 squadrons of guides There is a staff organisation on paper for three army corps There are the usual departmental troops, pontoon and railway corps, telegraph troops, &c

The total number of combatants in the field army may be taken at 140,000 There are also *separate* forces, mostly Landwehr, for manning the fortifications which close the St Gothard Pass and the Rhone Valley to a possible invader from the south They amount to about 21,000 men The Landwehr is organised in 60 battalions and 24 squadrons Altogether Switzerland can mobilise nearly 200,000 men (combatants), irrespective of the organised Landsturm, who may amount to another 60,000

The administration of the Swiss army is partly in the hands of the Cantonal authorities, who promote officers up to the rank of captain. But the Federal Government is concerned with all general questions, and makes all the higher appointments.

The following table shows the strength of the Swiss troops (Aussug and Landwehr) in 1912

Troops		Aussug or SRs	Landwehr	Total
Staffs				1 233
Infantry	Aussug 106 battalions	96 180		147 100
	Landwehr 37 battalions	—	50 974	
Cavalry	Aussug, 86 squadrons and 4 maxim detachments	5 369		9,920
	Landwehr 36 squadrons		4 377	
Artillery	Aussug, 78 field and mountain batteries	26 304		85,800
	19 position companies			
	18 fortress companies (partly Landwehr)			
	Landwehr, 15 position companies			
	Parks and ammunition companies		9 400	
Engineers	Aussug, altogether 28 companies	5,875		7 406
	Landwehr altogether 24 companies		1 531	
Medical and other subsidiary services		9,196	3 301	12 497
Total		143,230	60,660	214 082

The Swiss infantry are armed with the Swiss repeating rifle. The field artillery has now been completely rearmed with a Q. F. shielded gun 7.5 cm calibre. The position artillery has batteries of 8.4 and 12 cm. guns.

The total expenditure on the army now amounts to not less than 43 million francs (1,720 000 l.) yearly, a sum relatively large, being nearly one third of the total Federal budget. A sum of 220,000 l. was granted in 1910 for the fortifications of the St. Gothard Pass and St. Maurice.

### Production and Industry

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Of the total area 23.4 per cent. is unproductive, of the productive area 35.3 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18.7 per cent. under fruit, 16.4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The area and yield of the principal crops for 5 years were as follows:—

	Area			Yield		
	1908	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
Wheat	Acres 185,983	Acres 104,728	Acres 104,042	Cwts. 1,910,780	Cwts. 1,475,893	Cwts. 1,337,668
Barley	11,544	13,543	12,800	307,669	166 394	194,433
Oats	80,789	83,632	84,031	1,372,222	1,232,760	1,253,771
Rye	26 266	20,321	20,307	297 798	304,321	212,717
Maize	2 371	2,311	2,234	62 971	47,225	60,410
Vines	68,473	68,670	52,339	2,963,968 <sup>1</sup>	6,803,313 <sup>1</sup>	12,804,990 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gallons of wine.

The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. Wine is produced in five of the cantons, tobacco in three. In 1911 (last census) there were in Switzerland, 143,723 horses, 1,448,871 cattle, 159,727 sheep, 669,268 pigs, 339,997 goats, beehives, 228,983.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland is 3,290 square miles, or 2,105,214 acres in extent (comprising 91,587 acres of cantonal forest, 1,403,772 acres belonging to municipalities and other corporations, and 609,855 acres of private forests). The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 1,119,270 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1878 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced, servitudes over it, such as rights of way of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up, public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned. In the year 1912, 20,958,196 trees (chiefly coniferous) were planted, while timber amounting to 2,061,644 cubic metres was cut. The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles.

There were, in 1912, 192 establishments for pisciculture, which produced fry of various species to the number of 82,104,650.

Switzerland though in the main an agricultural country, has a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. There are 5 salt mining districts, that at Bex (Vaud) belongs to the Canton but is worked by a private company, that at Schweizerhalle (Basel) is worked by the Glenck family, those at Rheinfelden, Ryburg, and Kaiseraugst (Aargau) are worked by a joint-stock company, in virtue of a concession from the Canton. The output of salt of all kinds in 1910 reached 621,491 quintals. From the various cement works the output in 1910 amounted to 757,503 metric tons. In 1912 there were 8,098 factories in Switzerland (7,907 in 1911). The number of persons employed (1911) was 328,841 (211,077 males and 117,764 females), the motive machinery had 515,859 horse power. In 1910, 146 breweries produced 2,507,222 hectolitres of beer.

## Commerce

The special commerce, including precious metals, was as follows in five years —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports	£ 61,359,064	£ 65,017,381	£ 69,801,000	£ 72,094,859	£ 78,549,418
Exports	£ 42,392,115	£ 45,502,806	£ 47,835,000	£ 50,392,874	£ 54,803,066

The following table shows the value of special commerce in 1911 and 1912:—

Merchandise	Imports (1912)	Exports (1912)	Imports (1911)	Exports (1911)
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Cereals	231,062,966	0 508 641	219 706 718	0 125,463
Fruits and vegetables	41 708 835	6 482,155	41 606 480	2,451 498
Colonial produce	107 828,794	85,487,293	94,850 155	47 844,621
Animal food substances	110 236 922	118,717 470	106,729 481	108 184 400
Tobacco	18,471 542	4,207 186	21 857 845	6,102,813
Beverages	87 732,948	2,912,526	55 517 959	8,017 687
Animals, living	78 668,774	15 259 901	78 402 552	12,674 784
Hides and skins	54 712,555	39 843 447	48 624 919	34,119,810
Timber	60 977 092	7 467 518	49 847 804	7,561 144
Cotton goods	184 306 934	270 906 448	121 955 776	206 087 276
Linen, hemp, &c. goods	24 184 846	8,658 585	21,808 975	8 774,862
Silk goods	180 010 947	0 18,257 683	168 840 244	258,641 682
Woolen goods	77 507 859	24 630 759	76 799 308	28 215 049
Clothing ready made	90 702,674	20 726 089	54 658,548	18 686,409
Mineral substances	117 754,562	18 904 789	111,558 010	12 021,998
Iron work	111,489 293	31,378 244	98 702 844	26 781 182
Copper work	31 946 092	10 205 290	28 183 778	6,478 468
Gold and silver bullion	3 892,824	9 795	8 102,565	12,559
Machinery	54 454 176	92 089 829	43,950 280	68 361 128
Clocks	1,212,430	160 603,035	1 421,825	152,242 781
Chemicals	45 711 27	19,174 121	41 072 889	16 379 656
Groceries, oils, &c.	97 138 702	2,427 871	26 592,229	1 649 794
Total incl. other merchandise	1 003 730 412	1 837 696 070	1 806 358 995	1 937 300 404

In Switzerland for the majority of imports, the values are fixed by a commission on Exports nominated by the Customs department. Up to 1891 a single value was fixed for each class of goods, but the Commission now takes into account the difference of prices in different countries of origin. For values of exports declarations are, in general considered sufficient. Returns show the net weight, though the gross weight also is declared. It is sought to record as the country of origin the country of production and as the country of destination that where the goods are to be consumed. When exact information is not available the most distant known points of transit are recorded. In accordance with this system, Swiss returns show as far as can be ascertained the trade between the Confederation and Great Britain, though, since direct commercial intercourse is impossible the name of Switzerland does not occur in the trade returns of the United Kingdom. The treaty of 1865 provides for the most favoured nation treatment in respect of commerce residence and other matters affecting Swiss and British interests.

The customs duties amounted in 1909 to 74,222 011 francs 1910 to 80 660,289 francs in 1911 86 929 346 francs in 1912, to 86 979,258 francs

The following table, in thousands of francs, shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin). Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade —

	Imports from (1910)	Imports from (1911)	Exports to (1910)	Exports to (1911)
	1 000 Francs	1 000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Germany	565,729	531,806	270 166	274,879
France	548,561	529 688	180,046	152,627
Italy	208,068	190 629	65,893	85,284
Austria-Hungary	110,748	112,824	80,073	85 945
Great Britain	112,677	99,887	200,255	212 990
Belgium	16,961	88,620	22,911	25,327
Russia	63,616	69 580	41,812	45,064
Holland	15,729	28,983	8,677	9,871
United States	—	75,085	—	141,228

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for five years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Switzerland into U K	3,401	7,914	8,501	9,812	10,085
Exports to Switzerland from U K.	2,618	2,814	2,861	3,871	3,934

### Internal Communications

In 1912 the State railways of Switzerland had a length of 2,238 miles, and the privately owned railways 1,176. There are also 42 miles of foreign railways within the Confederation. The cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1911 was 1,935,969,869 francs (77,438,794*l*). There were carried (1912) 18,257,031 tons of goods and 105,675,536 passengers. The receipts from traffic of all the Swiss railways amounted to 214,319,713 francs (8,572,788*l*). The working expenses amounted to 128,406,969 francs (5,136,278*l*). Five of the principal Swiss railways have been acquired by the Confederation. The traffic on the Swiss waters in 1912 was carried on by 285 boats or barges belonging to 19 companies.

In 1912 there were in Switzerland 2,093 post offices and 1,926 letter boxes. By the internal service there were forwarded 175,435,129 letters, 87,100,792 post-cards, 68,780,150 packets of printed matter, 1,206,206 samples, 200,682,733 newspapers, and 6,540,498 registered parcels, &c. In the international service there were forwarded 29,217,052 letters, 22,291,841 post-cards, 16,558,195 packets of printed matter, 1,686,603 samples, 2,374,285 newspapers and 2,312,453 registered parcels, &c. Internal post-office orders were sent to the amount of 815,538,418 francs, and international sent and received to the amount of 167,155,241 francs. Receipts, 1912, 64,867,567 francs (2,574,702*l*), expenditure, 61,853,678 francs (2,474,147*l*).

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, consisting (1912) of 2,186 miles of line with 16,449 miles of wire. There were transmitted 1,706,507 inland telegrams, 3,155,773 international, and 1,438,809 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 2,291. There were 442 telephone systems with 11,349 miles of line and 198,399 miles of wire, conversations, 55,474,572. The telegraph and telephone receipts in 1912 amounted to 18,541,804 francs (741,672*l*), the expenditure to 17,532,229 francs (701,288*l*).

### Money and Credit

In 1912 the issue of coin was of the nominal value of 18,740,000 francs (gold, 11,000,000 francs, fractional silver, 2,000,000, nickel and bronze, 740,000).

There were in Switzerland in 1912, 42 banks with an aggregate paid up capital of 244,750,000 francs. Note circulation amounted to 6,818,000 francs.

Banks of issue are subject to Federal inspection. The new National Bank, with headquarters divided between Bern and Zurich, opened its doors on June 20, 1907. It will ultimately have the exclusive right to issue bank notes in Switzerland, the existing banks being allowed 3 years to withdraw their note issue. On December 31, 1912, there were notes of the bank in circulation to the extent of 371,813,000 francs.

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The *Franc* of 10 *Batsen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*

Average rate of exchange, 25·22½ francs = £1 sterling

The 20-franc piece is 900 fine, the 5 franc silver piece is 900 fine, the silver 2 franc, franc, and half franc are 835 fine. Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union, but since Italy is exonerated from taking back its exported fractional coin in case of the dissolution of the Union, the importation into Switzerland of 2 franc, 1 franc, and ½ franc pieces is prohibited by decree of February 21, 1899, on pain of confiscation. By a Convention of November 15 1902, with the other States within the Union, Switzerland may coin, exceptionally, 12,000,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, but the issues must be spread over at least 6 years.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8 9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Vierthelfund*

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1 OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister* —M. Gaston Carlin

*Secretary* —Ch. Paravicini,

*Councillor of Legation*.—M. Theo Ritter

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* —

*Secretary* —Robert H. Chve

*Military Attaché*.—Colonel Edward John Granet, C B

*Commercial Attaché*.—Sir H Austin Lee, b C M G C B (also at Paris)

*Consul General at Zurich* —Sir H Angat, K C M G

There are Consuls at Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Davos, and St. Moritz. Vice Consuls at Zurich, Montreux, Bale, St. Gall, Lugano, and Neuchâtel.

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## TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

### Reigning Sultan

**Mohammed V.**, born November 3, 1844 (21 Shavval 1260), son of Sultan Abdul Medjid succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul Hamid II, April 27, 1909

#### *Children of the Sultan*

I. *Zev Ed-din* Effendi, born 1877 II. *Avdyun-ed Din* Effendi, born 1881 III. *Rumer Hilas* Effendi, born February 18, 1883 IV. *Rafia* Sultana, born 1887

#### *Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan*

Besides the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid there are two surviving brothers and three sisters of the reigning Sultan

I. *Djemile* Sultana, born August 18, 1843 married June 2, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djial Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Veli Pasha widow 1892

II. *Seniha* Sultana, born November 21, 1851 widow of the late Mahmoud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

III. *Mediha* Sultana, born 1837, married (1) 1859 to Nedlib Pasha widow 1886 (2) April 30 1886 to Ferid Pasha.

IV. *Sultana* Effendi born 1860

V. *Wahide-Eddin* Effendi, born January 12, 1861

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty fifth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the Empire, and the twenty ninth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent State institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadein,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Hasnadar Kadın, has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kizlar Aghasi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier but has the precedence if present on state occasions.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who have ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house —

#### *House of Othman.*

Othman	1299	Bajaset II	1481
Orchan	1326	Selim I	1512
Murad I	1359	Solyman I, 'The Magni	
Bajaset I, 'The Thunder		Scout	1520
bolt'	1359	Selim II	1566
Interregnum	1402	Murad III.	1574
Mohammed I	1413	Mohammed III	1595
Murad II.	1481	Ahmet I	1603
Mohammed II., Conqueror		Mustapha I.	1617
of Constantinople	1451	Othman II.	1618

Murad IV, 'The Intrepid	1623	Abdul Hamid I	1773
Ibrahim	1640	Selim III	1789
Mohammed IV	1648	Mustapha IV	1807
Solyman II	1687	Mahmoud II	1808
Ahmet II	1691	Abdul Medjid	1839
Mustapha II	1696	Abdul Aziz	1861
Ahmet III	1708	Murad V (May 30)	1876
Mahmoud I	1780	Abdul Hamid II (Aug 31)	1876
Othman III	1754	Mohammed V (April 27)	1909
Mustapha III	1757		

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The amount charged to the Budget of 1911-12 is £T493,260.

### Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the Empire are based on the precepts of the Korân. Next to the Korân the laws of the 'Hadith,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the Sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon Nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent from a collection of 'hatt-i-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority. After the promulgation of the Hatt-i-Sherif of 1839, complete codes of law (Civil, Criminal, and Commercial) were drawn up and form the laws in force, being largely based on the Code Napoléon. These codes are administered by the 'Nizamiye Courts.' The Civil Code is administered by the Sheri Courts, dealing with questions of real property and with all matters relating to the personal status of Moslems.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments: the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti Humayoun' of Sultan Abdul Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, of November 1876. The latter provided for the security of personal liberty and property for the administration of justice by irremovable judges, the abolition of torture, the freedom of the Press, and the equality of all Ottoman subjects. Islam was declared to be the religion of the State but freedom of worship was secured to all creeds, and all persons, irrespective of religion, were declared eligible to public office. Parliament should consist of two Houses, a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. Senators should be at least 40 years of age and would be appointed by the Sultan from among those who have rendered distinguished service to the State. For the election of deputies one electoral delegate has to be chosen for every 600 electors, and these electoral delegates choose one deputy for every 6,000 electors. Electors must be Ottoman subjects of at least 25 years of age, without distinction of race or creed, while delegates must be at least 30 years of age. Civil or military officials may offer themselves for election, but must immediately resign their posts on being returned. In consequence of the prevailing discontent, especially in the army, caused by corruption and misgovernment an Imperial decree was issued for the convocation of a Parliament, and constitutional government was restored July 24, 1908. Martial law was proclaimed at Constantinople in April, 1909, for a period of one year from that date, the proclamation was renewed in April, 1910, and again in

March, 1911, for one year. On January 15, 1912, the first Turkish Parliament was dissolved.

The Turkish Cabinet, which came to power on January 24, 1913, after a coup d'état, consists of the following members —

*Grand Viceroy and Minister of War* — Marshal Mahmud Shevket Pasha.

*Minister of Justice* — Ibrahim Pasha.

*President of the Council of State and Foreign Minister* — Prince Said Halim of Egypt.

*Minister of Marine* — General Tevhrik Sula Mahmud.

*Minister of Public Instruction* — Shukri Bey.

*Minister of the Interior* — Halil Adil Bey.

*Minister of Finance* — Rifaat Bey.

*Minister of Public Works and Commerce* — Baltazari Effendi.

*Minister of Mines, Forests and Agriculture* — Djelal Bey.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs* — Onkian.

*Minister of Pious Foundations* — Hani Bey.

*Sheik-ul-Islam* — Musa Kazim Effendi.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, these subdivided into Sanjaks, or minor provinces, these into Kazas, or districts, with occasional subdivision into Nahies, or sub districts. At the bottom of the list is the ' Karié ' or village, having at its head a ' Mouktar ' A Vali, or governor general, representing the Sultan, and assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each Vilayet. The minor provinces, districts, &c., are subjected to inferior authorities (Mutesarrifs, Kaimakams, Mudirs and Mukters) under the superintendence of the Vali. The division of the country into Vilayets has been frequently modified of late for political reasons. For similar reasons six of the Sanjaks of the empire are governed by Mutesarrifs appointed directly by the Sultan, and are known as Mutesarrifats reporting direct to the Ministry of the Interior. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State.

### Area and Population.

The Ottoman Empire is made up of (1) Turkey in Europe<sup>1</sup> (the archipelago and the Balkan Peninsula), (2) Turkey in Asia (Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan) and (3) Provinces of the Isles of Crete, Samos, and Cyprus. The total area (including States nominally subject) may be estimated at 941 416 square miles, and its total population at about 39,600,000, viz. —

	Square miles	Population
Immediate possessions —		
Europe	104,924	5,000,000
Asia	479,272	21,000,000
	584,196	26,000,000
Crete	3,400	370,000
Cyprus	3,680	271,000
Samos—tributary principality	180	68,400
Egypt	400,000	10,000,000
	407,160	10,660,000
Total	941,416	36,660,000

<sup>1</sup> At the conclusion of the war which commenced on September 22, 1912, the Turkish possessions in Europe will be considerably lessened, Turkey in Europe being in part divided among the Allied States (Bulgaria, Rumania, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece), and in part created into an independent state of Albania.

The area and population by Vilayets, according to an earlier estimate, were as follows —

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Population per Sq. Mile
<b>Europe —</b>			
Constantinople	1 505	1 208,000	798
Chatalja (Mutessarifat)	788	60 000	82
Adrianople	14,892	1 078,200	69
Balkanica	18,510	1 180,800	84
Monastir	11 006	848 900	77
Kosovo	12 700	1 688,100	82
Soutari (Albania)	4 170	294,100	70
Yanina	6 919	527 100	76
Total	65 850	6 130 200	98
<b>Asia Minor —</b>			
Ismid (Mutessarifat)	8 180	222 700	71
Brussa	25 400	1 626 800	64
Bigha (Mutessarifat)	2,500	129 600	61
Archipelago	2,600	822 800	121
Smyrna or Aidin	9,901	9,500 000	64
Kastamuni	19 570	951 200	49
Angora	27 370	982 800	84
Konia	84 410	1 069 000	27
Adana	15 400	429 400	27
Sivas	28 970	1 051,600	44
Trebizond	10 871	1 265 000	76
Total	157,111	10 509 200	47
<b>Armenia and Kurdistan —</b>			
Erzerum	19 180	645 700	84
Mamurat-ul Aziz	12 700	575 900	46
Diarbekr	14 480	471 500	32
Bitlis	10 460	398 700	38
Van	16 170	379 800	25
Total	71 990	2 470 900	34
<b>Mesopotamia —</b>			
Mosul	83 180	500 000	10
Baghdad	54 540	900 000	11
Basra	63,580	700 000	8
Total	143 290	2,000 000	9
<b>Syria —</b>			
Aleppo	83 430	1 500 000	40
Zor (Mutessarifat)	30 118	100,000	3
Syria	37 020	1,000,000	27
Beirut	6 188	688 500	86
Jerusalem (Mutessarifat)	6 690	341 900	53
Lebanon	1 190	200,000	108
Total	114 630	3 671,100	33
<b>Arabia: —</b>			
Hijas	96 590	800 000	8
Yemen	78 890	750 000	10
Total	175 480	1,550 000	9
<b>Grand Total</b>	768 950	23,818 400	30

In the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented are Serbs, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gipsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs,

besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races.

The population of the chief towns is approximately as follows —

Constantinople	1,200,000	Medineh	40,000
Salonica	174,000	Homs	70,000
Adrianople (Edirneh)	83,000	Hama	60,000
Smyrna (Ismir)	373,000	Konia	45,000
Bagdad	225,000	Sivas (Sebastia)	66,000
Damascus	350,000	Jerusalem	80,000
Aleppo	210,000	Jaffa	45,000
Beirut	150,000	Rodosto	42,000
Brüssa	110,000	Gaza	40,000
Kaisariéh	54,000	Erzerüm	30,000
Kerbela	65,000	Bitlis	40,000
Mosül	70,000	Trebizond	51,000
Mecca	80,000	Diarbekr	58,000
Basra	55,000		

The Lebanon is governed by a Mutesarrif (Christian), and has a special government, the constitution of which was modified in December 1912, with a view to making it more liberal than before.

### Religion and Education

Mahometans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey but only one-half of the population in European Turkey. Recognized by the Turkish Government are the adherents of nine non-Mahometan creeds—namely 1 Latins, Franks or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the Empire and proselytes among Armenians, Bulgarians, and others 2 Orthodox Greeks 3 Bulgarians under their Exarch at Constantinople 4 Armenians, under their Patriarch at Constantinople, but under the supreme spiritual control of a Catholicos at Echmiadzin, in the Russian Caucasus. In 1903, the old dignity of Catholicos of Sia, in Cilicia, was restored and a new appointment made. There still remains in abeyance the seat of the Catholicos of Akhtomar (Van), an ancient dignity, 5 Syrians and United Chaldeans, under their Patriarch at Mosül 6 Maronites, under their Patriarch at Kanoubin in Mount Lebanon, 7 Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians 8 Jews, 9 Nestorians, or Assyrian Christians under the Patriarch Mar Shimun of Kochannoe. These religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The Patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, the Bulgarian Exarch, and the 'Chacham Baschi,' or high rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of these functions, considerable power and influence, especially the Greek Patriarch.

In Constantinople about half the settled inhabitants are Mussulman the other half being made up mostly of Orthodox Greeks, Armenians, Roman Catholics, and Greek Uniates, and Jews. There is, besides, a very large foreign population of various professions. In the Turkish Islands of the Aegean Sea the population is mostly Christian 296,800 Christians to 37,200 Mussulmans. In various parts of Asiatic Turkey the estimates are Asia Minor, Mussulmans, 7,179,900, Armenians, 576,300, other Christians, 972,800; Jews, &c., 184,600, Armenia, Mussulmans 1,795,800, Armenians, 480,700, other Christians, 165,200, Jews &c.,

80,700, Aleppo, Mussulmans, 792,500, Armenians, 49,000, other Christians, 184,800, Jews, &c., 20,000, Beyrūt, Mussulmans, 280,800, Armenians, 6,100, other Christians, 160,400, Jews, &c., 136,900, Lebanon, Mussulmans, 30,400, Christians, 319,800, Jews, &c., 49,800. The Mahometan clergy are subordinate to the Sheik ul Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial iradé. A priesthood, however, in the strict sense of a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey.

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which 379 are in Constantinople. The number of the clergy is 11,600. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis. The private revenue of the Evkaf (Church), previous to the war of 1878, was 30,200,000 piastres (251,000*l.*) per annum, but they have now been reduced to 20,000,000 piastres (166,000*l.*). The expenses are reckoned at 15,000,000 piastres (125,000*l.*). The stipend of the Sheik ul Islam, 7,081,520 piastres (58,000*l.*), and those of the Naibs and Muftis, 7,376,648 piastres (60,000*l.*), are paid by the State. The principal revenues of the Evkaf are derived from the sale of landed property which has been bequeathed it, and which is known under the name of Vacuf. Three-fourths of the urban property of the Empire is supposed to belong to the Vacuf. Purchasers of property of this description pay a nominal annual rent to the Evkaf, but should they die without direct heirs the property reverts to the Church.

In Turkey, elementary education is nominally obligatory for boys from 6 to 11 years of age, and for girls from 6 to 10 years of age. Education is free, all schools are under Government control, but there is no interference with the religious education of the different communities. Elementary instruction includes the Turkish language, the Korān, arithmetic, history, geography, and hand work of various kinds, but as secular as well as religious instruction is entrusted to the Mussulman clergy it is of little value. There are middle-class schools for boys from 11 to 16 years of age, who, in addition to elementary subjects, learn French, geometry and various branches of physical and natural science. In Aleppo there are 710 Moslem 250 Christian, and 80 Jewish schools, with respectively, 19,000, 8,000, and 2,000 pupils. Besides the ordinary instruction (mostly religious), in a few schools French is taught and, in fewer English. The schools of various descriptions within the empire number about 36,230, and contain about 1,331,200 pupils, or one to twenty four of population.

The university which was nonnally founded at Constantinople in 1900, with 14 professors to teach theology (Mussulman), mathematics, philosophy, law, and medicine, has not yet (1907) got beyond the paper stage. The Imperial School of Medicine occupies an imposing site on the Scutari shore of the Bosphorus. There are an Imperial art school, a Great National School (Greek) of old foundation with 400 students, and a Greek theological seminary with 80 students.

### Finance.

The revenue is derived from tithes, land and property taxes, Customs, monopolies, and other sources, the largest portions of the expenditure are for military purposes and for debt charges.

The Estimates presented to the Chamber in November 1911, show for the year 1893 (1912-1913), revenue amounting to £T39,680,901, and expenditure amounting to £T33,244,941. Deficit, £T6,436,040.

The Ottoman Government, when unable to meet its liabilities, made an arrangement with its creditors, confirmed by the Iradé of December 8/30, 1861.

supplemented and modified by that of September 1, 1909. A Council of Administration at Constantinople was appointed, and to it were handed over for distribution among the bondholders the funds derived from the excise duties, from the Bulgarian, Eastern Rumanian, and Cyprus tribute, and from the tax on Persian tobacco. The net revenue in 1911-12 available for the service of the debt was £T4,126,598, compared with £T4,066,312 in 1910-11.

The condition of the Turkish debt was as follows on March 14, 1912 —

	£T
Secured on Egyptian tribute	17,342,890
Secured on administered revenues	86,174,931
Various loans	24,062,808
Total	127,580,729

The following loans have been authorised by the Government but had not been issued up to the end of 1912 — Four per cent. loan of 1910 from German and Austrian banks (second portion, for £T3,960,000), Four per cent. loan of 1911 from Banque Française for £T2,500,000, and Four per cent. loan of 1912 from the Ottoman Bank, for £T10,000,320. Total, £T16,460,320.

## Defence

### I. FORTRESSES.

The principal fortress in European Turkey is the entrenched camp of Adrianople. Constantinople is defended by the lines of Chekmedje. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles are strongly fortified, although the guns are out of date. Salonika and Smyrna are defended by batteries. Erzerum, in Armenia, is an entrenched camp.

### II. ARMY

Until recently military service had been theoretically compulsory on all Moslems, but Christians had not been allowed to serve. As the Christians in European Turkey exceed in number the Moslems (by 2,500,000 to 2,500,000), and there are also nearly 3½ millions of Christians in Turkey in Asia, this religious distinction has cramped the Ottoman Empire in the development of its military strength. Further, compulsory service cannot be enforced in Arabia, while the Kurdish and Arab tribes in Asia Minor are exempt, so also is the district of Constantinople and that of Skodra (Skutari), in Albania. The burden of defence has therefore fallen on about 11 million Moslems out of a total population of about 25 millions of all creeds and races.

Under the new régime the advisability of incorporating Christians in the army has been recognized, and in August, 1909, a decree was promulgated extending the obligation of military service to non-Muslims, but the practical difficulty of fully reforming the recruiting law has been found very considerable.

Liability commences at the age of 20 and lasts for 20 years. Service in the first line, or active army, called the *Nizam*, is for 9 years, viz. — in the case of the infantry, 3 in the ranks and 6 in the reserve, for cavalry and artillery, 4 in the ranks and 5 in the reserve, but in practice the men are often kept for longer periods with the colours. The soldier next passes to the *Keshik*, or second line, and remains in it for another 9 years. Finally he completes his service with 3 years in the *Mustaak*. The reservists are

liable to be summoned annually for 6 weeks' training, and the Redif for one month in alternate years, but the trainings are not regularly carried out. The recruits of the annual contingent, surplus to the requirements of the first line, are passed into a separate reserve. They undergo from 6 to 9 months training in the first year of their service, and are afterwards supposed to receive an annual training of 30 days.

The Redif is in two classes, the first class representing men of the first five years of Redif service, and the second class representing men of the remaining four years' Redif service. The Redif infantry exists in time of peace in the form of small cadres, but the units can be, and frequently are, embodied. They are used, in common with the Nizam, for the suppression of disturbances, and are sometimes retained in service for considerable periods. There is no Redif cavalry, except 12 small cadres, on which it is intended to build regiments in event of war. There are, however, irregular cavalry in Asia Minor, raised from the Kurdish and Arab tribes, and called the *Hamidiéh* cavalry. There are no Redif artillery or engineers. When Redif divisions are mobilized they are supplied with these arms from the Nizam.

The *Mustafaz* has no organisation.

The Empire is divided into 4 *Nizam* and 5 Redif inspection areas of very unequal size and military importance. Of the *Nizam* Inspections the 1st covers Rumelia and Anatolia and produces 4 army corps the 2nd covers Macedonia and Albania, Epirus and Syria, and produces 4 army corps and 3 independent divisions, the 3rd covers Armenia and Kurdistan and produces 2 army corps and 2 independent divisions, the 4th covers Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Tripoli, and includes 2 army corps and 5 independent divisions. The 1st Redif Inspection coincides with the 1st *Nizam* Inspection, and produces 17 divisions, the 2nd also coincides with the 2nd *Nizam* Inspection and produces 22 divisions, the 3rd and 4th correspond to the *Nizam* areas, and produce 8 and 4 divisions respectively, the 5th comprises Syria and produces 7 divisions. Altogether there are on paper 43 *Nizam* divisions and 57 Redif divisions. The troops in Yemen and the Hedjaz (4th Inspection) are a force in occupation, as were also those in Tripoli.

*Nizam* divisions normally have 3 line regiments, a rifle battalion, and 6 to 9 field batteries, each line regiment consisting of two battalions and a cadre in peace, and of 3 battalions in war, thus the division has 7 battalions in peace and 10 in war. The artillery is being reorganised in 4 gun batteries. An army corps consists of 2 or 3 divisions, a cavalry brigade, 3 howitzer batteries, 6 mountain batteries, an engineer battalion and telegraph company. There are 40 regiments of *Nizam* cavalry of 5 squadrons each, besides these, there are 24 regiments of irregular Kurdish (*Hamidiéh*) cavalry. Redif divisions have from 7 to 12 battalions, usually 9.

It is proposed to form 22 companies of frontier guards to relieve the numerous small detachments of regular troops scattered along the European frontier.

The approximate peace strength of the Turkish army (not the peace establishment) has been, of late years, about 230,000 of all arms and ranks. Of these about 20,000 are in Yemen, 10,000 in Hedjaz, and 10,000 in Tripoli.

*The Gendarmerie.*—The extent of the Turkish Empire, its many subject races and turbulent elements, have necessitated the formation of large forces of Gendarmerie, amounting altogether to about 42,000 men, of whom 16,000 to 17,000 are mounted. Of these, 11,000, roughly speaking, are (or were) in European Turkey, 29,000 in Asia Minor, 1,500 in Arabia, and 900 in Tripoli. The Gendarmerie is recruited partly from the reserve of the *Nizam*, and partly by direct enlistment, it, however, is being reorganised.



*The Tripoli and Lebanon Militia.*—Since 1902 there has been in Tripoli a local militia force consisting on paper of 8 battalions and 6 cavalry regiments, service in which is compulsory, and it was hoped that a complete Redif division might be organised eventually. There is also a *Lebanon militia*, consisting of 2 battalions and 1 squadron.

The War Minister is responsible for the administration and efficiency of the army. Under him there is a Chief of the General Staff at the head of a General Staff Department of 8 sections. The Master-General of the Ordnance, who is responsible for war material, is also under the War Minister, formerly he was independent.

The Turkish budget for 1910-11 showed an expenditure of £6,971,012 in the estimates of the Minister of War, and of £300,000 in those of the Grand Master of the Ordnance, total £7,231,012. The provision made for the Gendarmerie was £1,427,014.

The Turkish infantry in the first three 'Inspections' both Nizam and Redif, have the 7.65 mm. Mauser magazine rifle, model 1890. Elsewhere they often have older weapons. The Turkish field artillery is now being rearmed with Q. F. Krupp guns of the latest patterns. All horse and field batteries are to have the 7.5 cm. The mountain batteries have the light 7.5 cm. Krupp and howitzer batteries a 15 cm. (6 inch) piece. Three batteries of 10.5 cm. (4.3 inch) position guns have also been ordered.

### III. NAVY

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the Redif. The nominal strength of the navy is 6 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 commanders, 228 lieutenants, 187 ensigns, and 30,000 sailors, besides about 9,000 marines.

The principal ships are as follows.

Launched	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse-power	Maximum speed
			Belt	Gun				
<i>Dreadnoughts</i>								
Bldg. Bldg. Pre.	<i>Sultan Mehmet V</i> <i>Pr.</i> <i>Pr.</i>	Tons 33,000	Inch 12	Inch 12	10 12 5, 16 5in	5	31,000	21
<i>Pre Dreadnoughts</i>								
1897	<i>Ankar-I-Tewfik</i>	5,000	8	6	2 6in., 7.4 7in	—	3,500	18
1899	<i>Main-I-Saltik</i>	2,400	6	6	4 6in.	—	2,300	12
1900	<i>Aras-Iliah (?)</i>	2,400	6	6	4 6in.	1	2,400	12
1878	<i>Fethi-Bulend</i>	1,800	9	6	4 6in.	—	3,250	18
1874	<i>Mesoudiyah</i>	10,000	12	12	2 9 1/2 in., 12 5in	—	11,000	16
1881	<i>Torgout Reim</i> <sup>1</sup>	10,000	16	12	6 11in. 8.4 11in.	3	10,000	17
1901	<i>Barbarossa</i> <i>Hatredine</i> <sup>1</sup>							
<i>Cruisers</i>								
1908	<i>Medjidieh</i>	1,800	4	—	2 6in. 8.4 7in	2	12,500	22
1906	<i>Hamidiyah</i>	2,800	2	—	2 6in., 8.4 7in.	3	12,000	23
1910	<i>Drum (?)</i>	2,800	4	—	2 6in., 8.4 7in	2	—	23

<sup>1</sup> Ex-German battleships. <sup>2</sup> Reported seized by Italy. <sup>(?)</sup> Reported sunk and salvaged.

The Ottoman Navy has been in the course of reorganization for the last two years under two British Admirals and a British staff of navigating, torpedo and gunnery officers. When the war with Italy broke out (1911) there were 8 effective destroyers and 14 torpedo-boats, all under ten years old.

There are also torpedo gunboats, *Peik-i-Sheket* and *Berk-i-Saifet* (1906), of 22 knots, *Pelenkideria* (1890), of 19 knots, and a variety of small gunboats. Two scouts, nine 900 ton destroyers and some submarines are on order or projected.

### Production and Industry

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as 'Miri, or Crown lands, 2nd, as 'Vakuf,' or pious foundations, 3rd, as 'Mulikaneh,' or Crown grants, and 4th, as 'Mulk,' or freehold property. The first description, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniorry over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'Vakuf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools, but this object has been set aside or neglected, for several generations, and the 'Vakuf' lands have mostly been seized by Government officials. The third class of landed property the 'mulikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mulk,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages, is 'mulk,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

The system of levying a tithe on all produce leaves no inducement to the farmer to grow more than is required for his own use, or in his immediate proximity. The agricultural development of the country is further crippled by custom dues for the exportation of produce from one province to another.

Agriculture is most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile, the principal products are tobacco cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported. In 1911, the produce of wheat was 164,979,000 bushels, barley, 119,903,600 bushels, oats, 20,995,400 bushels, rye, 17,939,000 bushels, corn, 83,839,700 bushels. Of these amounts Turkey in Asia produced 145,519,000 bushels of wheat, 106,271,000 bushels of barley, 14,456,000 bushels of oats, 12,093,700 bushels of rye, and 18,856,200 bushels of corn. Flour milling in Smyrna is being unproved and extended. Coffee is grown in the Hodeida region, opium is an important crop in Konia. Tobacco is grown both in European and Asiatic Turkey, the 1911 crop having been the largest gathered since 1903. The abolition of the monopoly in 1914 will increase the production still more. In 1911, 54,468,031 pounds were exported. The forest laws of the empire are based on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which 8½ million acres are in European Turkey. The forests consist of pine, fir, larch, oak, cedar and other timber trees. Extensive mulberry plantations have been founded both in European and Asiatic Turkey, and about 250,000 plants are annually distributed to the

peasants. The production of oil of roses is encouraged by the Government, who supply stocks of rose plants to the peasantry. In cotton growing regions the Government distribute also cotton seed of good quality. The cotton crop of this Province of Adana amounted to 72,000 bales in 1910, of which about 3,000 bales consisted of long fibre (American) cotton and the balance of short fibre (native) cotton.

In Asiatic Turkey, 18,567,775 acres are under cultivation as follows — 13,489,474 acres under cereals, fruit and vegetables, 473,085 acres, industrial products (cotton, flax etc.), 779,982 acres, and vines, 1,213,630 acres.

In Palestine an interesting feature in agricultural development is the establishment of Jewish and German colonies, of the former near Jaffa there are 26 with a total population of about 7,885, cultivating more than 94,900 acres, the chief produce being cereals, cotton, and various fruits. These colonies consist mainly of Russian Jews, some being maintained by private enterprise, others by the Chevraé Zion Association, and others again (originally founded by Baron E. de Rothschild) by the Jewish Colonization Association. The 4 German colonies in the Jaffa region are also mainly agricultural. A very comprehensive survey has been in the course of execution during the last two years in Mesopotamia with a view to the irrigation of huge tracts of land which have lain waste for centuries but which bear clear evidence of having been artificially irrigated in ancient times. The irrigation scheme is almost complete.

The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are rich in minerals, which are little worked. In 1908 a new mining law came into force. Chrome ore is exported from Turkish ports, mostly from Europe and Marmora, there are 8 chrome mines near Merana worked by primitive methods, the Government silver mines at Bulgar Maden, Konia, produce annually about 2,600 kilos of silver and 400 tons of silver lead, Zinc is found at Karasu on the Black Sea and in Aidin, manganese ore (3,000 tons) at Salonica, in Konia and Aidin, antimony ore, 308 tons, copper ore is found in the Armenian Taurus, at Terebol, near Trebizond, at Arghana Maden near Diarbekr, said to be one of the largest and most productive mines in the world and in the Xanthi district on the Dodecanatch-Salonica railway, borax from 6,000 to 8,000 tons exported annually from Marmora, meerschaum at Eskiahehr, argentiferous pyrites, at Salonica, chrome at Merana, emery at Smyrna, in Aidin, Konia, Adana, and the Archipelago, asphalt, at Vanina, in Syria, and on the Euphrates, coal and lignite (400,000 tons annually) at Heracles on the Black Sea, also in the Smyrna district, petroleum in the Middle Tigris valley and various isolated places in Asia Minor, also on the north coast of the Sea of Marmora. The salt mines at Balif in the Yemen yield a large output. In 1911-12 the quantity sold amounted to 346,625 metric tons, of which 261,947 tons were sold in Turkey and the rest abroad. There are salt works also at Aleppo, Erzeroum, Samos, Crete, and other places. Both gold and silver are found in the Smyrna sanjak; gold and silver and argentiferous lead at Bulgar Maden (Konia), mercury near Smyrna and at Siama near Konia, kaolin in the island of Rhodes, arsenic in Aidin, iron in Aleppo and in Kosaro (not worked), in Adana (output 40,000 tons a year). Many of these minerals are scarcely worked. Near Brusa quarries of lithographic stone are now extensively worked. There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes.

The fisheries of Turkey are important, the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of £50,000, though the fishery methods

are antiquated. The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls.

Industries in Turkey are mostly quite primitive. There is a tendency to start factories on a small scale, but the supply of labour seems likely to prove a difficulty. A glass factory on the Golden Horn, belonging to the Civil List Department, has been leased and is now being worked under British management. It employs 250 hands, and turns out about 2,000/ worth of glass bottles, etc., per month. There is one other glass factory working in Constantinople at Pasha Bagtche, on the Bosphorus. It employs 350 hands, and produces about 3,000/ worth of glass monthly. An Ottoman company has been formed, under British management, to manufacture soap. The works are on the Golden Horn, and produce about 50 tons of soap per month.

A brick and tile factory has started work at Pasha Bagtche, on the Bosphorus, on a small scale, and is to be considerably extended. A company has been formed for starting a floating dock at Stenai, on the Bosphorus. Two cement factories have been established with local capital at Gushch, on the Gulf of Ismidt, and the cement is on the market at the price of 12 piastres per sack of 50 kilos.

The Turkish Government cloth mills at Kara Mursal and Ismidt have been equipped with new machinery, and manufacture the khaki woollen cloth required by the army. At Panderma there is a woollen yarn spinning mill belonging to the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers' Company which produces 2,750,000 lbs. annually and employs 140 hands. At Smyrna a weaving mill has been opened with a producing capacity of 500,000 metres (about 546,000 yards) which will be increased this year to 1,200,000 metres (about 1,312,000 yards). It will employ 300 to 400 hands.

### Commerce

In 1675 the commercial privileges granted under Capitulations to several foreign nations were extended to the English, and in 1809 these were confirmed by treaty. The 8 per cent *ad valorem* duty has been increased to 11 per cent. The total trade of Turkey in various years ending February 28 has been as follows (£T1 of 100 piastres = 18 shillings, or £T10 = 9/ or 10/ = £T11) —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
1890	22,018,180	12,062,900	1900	21,432,221	18,439,071
1900	22,045,380	14,032,225	1910	22,323,556	13,190,447
1906	24,672,619	19,212,031	1911	27,774,918	22,474,818

The chief imports and exports in 1910-11 were —

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
Cattle	544,082	630,000	Metals & Manufactures	2,864,311	505,326
Animal products	572,356	1,012,618	Timber	861,424	371,973
Cereals	4,310,522	1,901,892	Hides and skins	1,404,524	780,628
Fruit	212,422	4,345,351	Textiles	12,864,750	5,425,222
Coffee, tea, spices	1,115,234	722,643	Tobacco	—	2,704,274
Sugar	2,320,111	96,636	Machinery	684,494	5,371
Oil and Fats	1,920,967	939,090	Drugs	243,291	1,207,443
Chemicals	572,278	704,756	Jewellery	534,327	12,550

The trade of Turkey is largely with Great Britain, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Russia. In 1910-11 it was distributed as follows:—

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
Great Britain	7,304,153	4,752,490	Italy	3,233,001	1,906,182
Austria-Hungary	6,772,497	1,941,437	Russia	3,475,922	894,477
France	2,477,704	2,686,841	All other countries	10,752,537	5,974,063
Germany	2,443,947	1,156,654	Total	27,669,156	19,830,364

Tobacco imported and exported is not included in this table

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia (including Crete), and Great Britain during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table:—

	1906	1907	1910	1911	1912
Imports into U K from Turkey	£ 5,158,149	£ 5,145,765	£ 4,903,076	£ 5,041,125	£ 5,417,000
Exports of British produce to Turkey	7,010,158	7,611,054	5,055,664	9,458,840	8,160,000

The principal imports from Turkey into the United Kingdom and export to Turkey from the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns in two years were:—

Imports from Turkey	1910	1911	Exports to Turkey	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Barley	491,481	1,297,445	Coal, coke	574,687	553,708
Rabbits	323,763	536,739	Cotton yarn	208,324	437,341
Angora Goats' hair	784,590	444,318	Onions	5,360,883	5,791,096
Wool	237,006	327,878	Woolen	940,478	704,150
Woolen goods	370,643	206,811	Iron goods	201,686	274,147
Opium	221,702	274,140	Machinery	254,917	275,274

### Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1911 consisted of 120 steamers of 66,878 tons, and 963 sailing vessels of 205,641 tons. At Constantinople in 1911 there entered and cleared 31,323 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 70,171,065 tons. This number comprised, in the foreign trade, 2,787 visits of sailing vessels of, in the aggregate, 254,684 tons, 1,664 steamers of 2,791,220 tons sailing regularly, and 10,681 steamers of 78,791,577 tons not sailing regularly, in the coasting trade, 2,980 sailing vessels of 22,244 tons, and 2,256 steamers of 350,571 tons. The lines of 28 navigation companies visit Constantinople (German, Russian, Austrian, Italian, Turkish, French, Greek and Egyptian, the last named under the British flag). Of the total tonnage entered in 1911, 2,046,189 was British, 1,205,743 Greek, 2,194,545 Austro-Hungarian, 990,833 Italian, 1,254,745 Russian, 678,263 French, 844,575 Turkish, and 770,563 German.

## Internal Communications.

The length of railway line in European and Asiatic Turkey in 1912 was as follows—

	Miles open		Miles open
<b>European—</b>		<b>Smyrna-Aidin</b>	<b>330</b>
Salonica Monastir <sup>1</sup>	138	Konia-Eregli Persian Gulf <sup>1</sup>	135
Constantinople-Salonica <sup>1</sup>	317	Mersina Adana	42
Oriental Railways	786	Beirût-Damascus	96
		Rayak Aleppo <sup>1</sup>	295
<b>Total European</b>	<b>1,239</b>	Damascus-Medina	812
		Jaffa-Jerusalem	54
<b>Asiatic—</b>		Haifa Deraa	106
Haider Pasha-Angora <sup>1</sup>	358		
Kahki Shekar Konia <sup>1</sup>	283	<b>Total Asiatic</b>	<b>2,836</b>
Midania Brusa	25		
Smyrna-Cassaba <sup>1</sup>	166	<b>Total Ottoman Empire</b>	<b>4,075</b>
Alasheir Afion Karahissar	158		

<sup>1</sup> These railways have a kilometric guarantee. The guarantee paid by the debt council amounted to £7523,918 in 1911 £7420 141 in 1911

The German concession of the Baghdad Railway is to extend the Anatolian line from Konia to Adana, Mosul, Baghdad, and Basra, with many branch lines and an extension to a port on the Persian Gulf. It has been constructed as far as Bulgurlu about 15 miles beyond Eregli, and a company has been formed to carry it 840 km (520 miles) further. The Haifa railway has been extended to Deraa, where it joins the Mecca Railway.

Schemes are under consideration for the construction of 628 miles of railway and 440 miles of junction lines in Europe, and 4,940 miles of railway in Asia, total, 6,008 miles in the Turkish Empire.

Electric tramways are working in Smyrna, Damascus, Beyrouth, and Salonica.

There are 929 Turkish post-offices in the Empire. In the year 1910-11 the inland service transmitted 30,731,000 letters and 1,709,000 post-cards, and 15,876,000 samples and printed papers, the international service transmitted 14,069,000 letters and 3,062,000 post-cards, and 4,327,000 samples and printed papers. A parcel post system has been introduced into Turkey, and works fairly well.

Foreign post-offices are maintained in most of the large coast towns by nations commercially interested.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 28,590 miles, and the length of wire about 49,200 miles. There are 1,017 telegraph offices. Messages in the year 1910-11, 7,145,138.

## Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey

The Imperial Ottoman Bank, with a capital of £710,000,000, had, on Nov. 30, 1910, a note circulation of £7941,250, and cash on hand amounting to £73,566,834.

The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) of Turkey since 1844 is: Gold, £742,122,331; silver, £710,521,565; copper (in 1904), £7148,015. In 1907 silver pieces were coined to the nominal value of 80,110,000 piastres. Nickel notes of 20 paras and 10 paras have been introduced into the coinage during 1911.

	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidit	4	18	0-84
Piastre, 1/80 to the Lira	0	0	2-16
or £111=£10 approximately			

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidîé piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is calculated as worth 4l. 10s. sterling. The gold *Lira* weighs 7·216 grammes ·916 fine, and thus contains 6·6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24·055 grammes ·830 fine, and therefore contains 19·865 grammes of fine silver.

The <i>Oké</i> , of 400 drams	= 2 3326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Ainud</i>	= 1 151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Kelch</i>	= 0 9120 imperial bushel
44 <i>Okas</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	= 125 lbs. avoirdupois
39 44 <i>Okas</i>	= 1 cwt
180 <i>Okas</i> = 1 <i>Chaka</i>	= 511 880 pounds.
1 <i>Kile</i> = 20 <i>Okas</i>	= 0 36 imperial quarter
816 <i>Kelchs</i>	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Endaze</i> (cloth measure)	= 27 inches.
„ <i>Arakts</i> (land measure)	= 30 inches.
„ <i>Donum</i> (land measure)	= 40 square paces.

The *kile* is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 *kiles* are equal to 12 128 British imperial quarters, or 85·266 hectolitres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals, metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1 OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Ambassador* — Ahmed Riza Bey (1912)

*Counsellor of Embassy* — H. Djavad Bey

*First Secretary* — Réouf Ahmed Bey

*Second Secretary* — Serkis Bey

*Third Secretary* — H. Chefik Bey

*Honorary Attaché* — L. Moral Bey

*Naval Attaché* — Commander Hussein Bey

*Counsellor* — Djavad Bey

*Consul-General* in London, Muudji Bey

There are Consular representatives of Turkey at the following places —

Birmingham, Bradford, Cardiff, Dublin, Jersey, Liverpool (C. G.), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Manchester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, &c.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY

*Ambassador* — Rt. Hon. Sir G. A. Lowther, G.C.M.G., C.B.

*Counsellor* — C. M. Marling, C.B., C.M.G.

*Chief Dragoman* — G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G.

*Secretaries* — G. Kidston, E. Ovey, E. Hope-Vern, Lord G. Walsley,

H. Wilson, E. A. Keeling (acting)

*Attaches* — E. Smith-Barry and Hon. Richard Legh

*Military Attaché* — Major G. E. Tyrrell, R.A.

*Judge* — R. B. P. Carter

*Assistant Judge* — Peter Grain

*Commercial Attaché* — E. Wankley, C.M.G.

*Consul-General* — H. C. A. Eyres.

There are also British Consular Representatives at the following places —

*Consuls General* — Baghdad, Beirut, Salonica, Smyrna.

*Consuls or Vice-Consuls* — Aleppo, Benghazi, Adrianople, Bassora, Bitlis, Damascus, Jaffa, Jeddah, Jerusalem, Erzerum, Samos Smyrna, Trebizond, Brüssa, Darianelles, Gallipoli, Scutari, Adana, Antioch, Van, Rhodes, Scala Nuova, Kharpüt, Sivás, Diarbekr, Konia, Ukub, Monastir, Derna, Mosul, and Karbala.

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## TRIBUTARY STATES

## CRETE.

The Island of Crete was under Venetian rule from 1211 to 1669, when it fell beneath the Ottoman power. Thenceforth (with the exception of about 10 years, 1830-40, when it was ruled by the Viceroy of Egypt) it was governed as a Turkish vilayet. After more than 70 years of almost continuous insurrection, the 4 Powers—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy—intervened, and in 1898 constituted the Island, with the adjacent islets, an autonomous State under a High Commissioner of the Powers, subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, paying, however, no tribute. Since August 14, 1906, the right of the King of the Hellenes to propose the High Commissioner has been recognised by the protecting Powers, under whose sanction Greek officers have taken over the direction of the Gendarmerie and Militia.

The events of September and October, 1908, in the Balkans having fostered agitation in Crete for annexation to Greece, the Powers have declared that the administration of the island will be entrusted to the "constituted authorities" until the question can be settled with the consent of Turkey. In September, 1911, the signatory powers decided not to fill the post of High Commissioner, nor in any way to change the *status quo* of the island. This leaves the Government of the island in the hands of a Commission and an Assembly acting like all other authorities in the island, in the name of the King of the Hellenes.

In October, 1912, the Cretan deputies were admitted into the Greek Parliament at Athens, and the proclamation of the annexation (Oct., 1908) with the kingdom were sanctioned by the Greek Government. Stephen Dragoumis, a late premier of Greece, was appointed Governor of the Island.

For the present, however (March, 1913), the Greek annexation has not been recognised by the Powers, but in all probability the recognition will be forthcoming when the peace between Turkey and the Balkan allies is signed.

## Area and Population.

The Island is about 160 miles in length and from 5 to 35 miles in breadth, the total area being 2,855 square miles. It is divided into 5 departments, 80 cantons, and 77 parishes. According to the results of the census of June 5, 1911, the inhabitants, at that date, numbered 242,151, of whom 207,812 were Christian, 27,852 Musulman, and 437 Jewish, and 6,000 foreigners. Besides this there are 11,055 persons who were temporarily abroad during the last census, thus making the total population 253,206. Between 1900 and 1910 the total population had increased by 43,021, the Greek element had increased by 37,964, the Musulman element had decreased by 5,644. All the inhabitants of the Island, even the Musulmans, speak Greek. The chief towns are Canes, the Capital, with (1911) 24,309 inhabitants, Rethyma, 9,686, Candia, 25,185.

## Religion and Education.

In the Island there are about 2,500 Greek churches and chapels and 4 Roman Catholic churches, 3 Jewish synagogues, and 20 Mohamedan mosques, then 15 Greek monasteries, and 3 penitentes. The affairs of the Church are directed by the Synod, consisting of the metropolitan and seven bishops of the Island, sitting at Heraklion (Candia). Education is nominally compulsory from 5 to 10 years of age. There are 627

Christian primary schools, with 862 teachers and 38,642 pupils (27,378 boys and 10,764 girls), 19 Mohomedan primary schools, with 71 teachers and, 1,917 pupils (1,420 boys and 497 girls). The secondary schools (7 progymnasias, 4 high schools for girls, and 4 gymnasia), all Christian, numbered (1910) 15, with 45 teachers and 2,378 pupils (1,928 boys and 452 girls). The school enrolment averages about 1 pupil for 10 inhabitants. For Education Government grants (1910) about 1,056,086 drachmai annually. The judicial system, organised on the Greek pattern, comprises 2 courts of appeal, 5 courts of assize, 26 justice of peace courts. There is a police force of about 1,300 and 36 officers, and the militia 1,000 men, both commanded by 41 Greek officers.

### Finance

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ending August 31 (O S.), were in drachmai or francs as follows —

	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
Revenue	5,020,806	5,930,383	5,500,330	6,083,297	6,063,297
Expenditure	4,379,184	5,906,930	5,906,980	5,576,337	6,567,221

Revenue is derived from customs receipts (averaging about 2,600,000 drachmai per annum) from excise tobacco, and salt monopolies, stamps, court fees, fines, and from taxes on articles of consumption. The expenditure in 1910-11 comprised for public instruction 1,329,432 drachmai, for justice 798,660 for the home department 673,251, for finance 1,044,718, and for public security and public works 4,721,190.

The public debt in 1911 amounted to 5,317,236 francs, most of which was advanced by the four Powers at an annual interest and sinking fund (at 5 per cent.) of 200,000 drachmai, the service of which has been postponed until 1911. The Government has been authorized to contract a loan of 9,800,000 drachmai, mostly for public works. In 1901, Turkey conceded to the island her rights in the salt monopoly for a sum of 1,500,000 drachmai, of which, in September 1905, the amount outstanding was 1,810,599 drachmai.

### Agriculture and Commerce

Crete is mainly agricultural, and its chief product is olive oil, used partly in the manufacture of soap (annual produce about 3,155,000 kilos., worth about 17,600,000 drachmai), for which there are 18 factories. The annual yield of oil averages at about 38,000 tons, but good and bad years alternate. Other products are carob beans (1,560,000 dr.), valonia, dry and fresh fruits, wine (1,110,000 dr. exported to Malta), chestnuts, hides and leather (from 10 tanneries), cheese, silk. There are about 400,000 sheep and 120,000 goats, besides horses (10,000), asses (40,000), oxen (70,000), and pigs (80,000) in the islands.

The commerce of the island is mainly with Greece and Turkey. In the last 5 years, the value of the imports and exports was as follows, in pounds sterling —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	750,001	642,423	696,007	780,012	852,286
Exports	478,000	784,926	526,970	865,371	624,449

The chief exports in 1911 were olive oil, valued at 194,636*l.*, carob-beans, 72,451*l.*, soap, 45,523*l.*, raisins, 95,687*l.*, wine, 50,507*l.*; oranges, 13,544*l.*; sheep and goat skins, 11,603*l.*

In 1911 there entered and cleared at the ports of the island 2,414 vessels of 1,811,886 tons. One-third the tonnage was Austro-Hungarian, and the remainder mostly Italian, Russian, and French.

Crete has entered the Postal Union. There are 28 Cretan post-offices, besides Austrian, French, and Italian offices in the island. In 1910-11, 1,881,210 inland and 592,292 international letters passed through the Cretan post-offices. Receipts 281 065 dr., expenditure 221,797. There are (in 1909) 368 miles of telegraph line, and 15,646 inland telegrams and 45,143 foreign telegrams.

The Bank of Crete, founded in 1899, with a capital of 5,000,000 gold drachmai, has obtained for 30 years the exclusive right of issuing notes. The Cretan money is similar to that of Greece. There are silver coins of 5 and 2 drachmai, and of the drachma and  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachma (50 lepta), and copper and nickel coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 lepta. The drachma is equivalent to the franc, or 25-225 dr. = £1. The old Turkish *piastre*, however, still lingers. The metric system of weights and measures is in general use, but the *ots* (2-3 lbs.), and the *pisas* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  yard) are also in vogue. The circulation of foreign money is prohibited, except European gold coins.

There is an Agricultural Bank, founded in 1869. It has a capital of 3,980,941 drachmai, and makes small advances to farmers at 6 per cent. interest.

*British Consul-General at Candia*—A. C. Wratishaw, C.B., C.M.G.

There are vice-consuls at Candia, Candia, and Rethymio.

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## SAMOS

An island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia, December 11, 1832.

*Governor*—*Eglety Effendi* (appointed 1912).

Area 180 square miles, population (1902) 53,424. There are besides, 15,000 natives living on the coast of Asia Minor. There are 1,336 foreigners, of whom 1,221 are Greeks. In 1905 there were 824 marriages, 1,545 births, 808 deaths. The religion is the Greek Orthodox.

The estimated revenue for 1910 was 3,716,968 piastres, and expenditure 3,627,496. Public debt, 2,570,500 piastres.

The most active industries are the manufacture of wine, oil, cigarette leather, and brandy. Tobacco, wine and olive oil are produced.

Samos is known to contain deposits of various minerals including antimony, silver lead manganese, copper, zinc, and marble, but there is little or no mining.

The imports for 1911 amounted to 19,741,212 piastres, and the exports to 37,036,252. The chief exports were wine, raisins, leather, oil, cigarettes, spirits, and carob beans.

In 1910, 1,338 vessels of 436,076 tons entered the ports of the island. They were mostly Austrian, Turkish, French, and Greek.

In 1910, 146,540 letters passed through the Post Office. The number of telegraphic despatches was 11,962.

## EGYPT

(MISR.)

### Reigning Khedive.

**Abbas Hilmi**, born July 14, 1874, son of Mohamed Tawfik, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 8, 1892; married Princess Ikbal Hanem, offspring Princess Emīna Hanem, born February 12, 1895. Princess Athiatou Rah Hanem, born June 9, 1896, Princess Fathieh Hanem, born November 27, 1897, Prince Mohammed Abdul Monem, heir-apparent, born February 20, 1899, Princess Loufat Hanem, born September 29, 1900; Prince Abdul Kader, born February 4, 1902. He has one brother, Mohamed Ali, born October 28, 1875, and two sisters, Khadijah Hanem, born May 2, 1879, married January 31, 1895 to Abbas Pasha Helim, and Nimet Hanem, born November 6, 1881, married (1) January 5, 1898, to Djemil Tassou Pasha, divorced (2) in 1904, to Hussein Kemal-ed Din Pasha.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mehmet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of the Khedive's grandfather, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French Governments, in 1876—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti

Shériff of February 18, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali' or Viceroy, but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866 into the Persian Arabic of 'Khidāwi Mīr', or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 375,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a firman issued June 8, 1873 the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811-48
Ibrahim, step-son of Mehemet	1789	1848	June—Nov 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet.	1813	1854	1848-54
Said, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854-63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim	1830	1895	1863-79
Mohamed Tewfik, son of Ismail	1852	1892	1879-92

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of ££100,000

### Government and Constitution

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Khedive. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France and as a result, on January 19, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. The financial adviser has a right to a seat in the Council of Ministers, but he is not an executive officer. The Khedivial Decree appended to and approved by the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, has removed most of the restrictions which encumber the management of Egyptian Finance. No modification may be introduced into the terms of the Decree without the assent of the signatory powers to the Convention of London of 1885.

The Egyptian Ministry is at present composed of six members, among whom the departmental work is distributed as follows —1. President—Interior, 2. Finances, 3. Foreign Affairs, 4. Justice, 5. Public Works, War and Marine, 6. Education.

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions, including a Legislative Council, a General Assembly, and Provincial Councils. The Legislative Council is a consultative body, consisting of 80 members, of whom 14 are nominated by the Government. The Council meets on Nov. 15 each year, and continues its session till the end of May, the following year. It might be summoned to hold extraordinary meetings by decree. Its session is not closed until

It informs the Government of its opinion on all questions submitted to it. It examines the budget and all proposed administrative laws, but it cannot initiate legislation and the Government is not obliged to act on its advice. Of its members, 18 residing in Cairo receive an allowance of 100*l.* a year for carriage expenses, and 17, having their residences in provincial towns, receive allowances varying between 285*l.* to 316*l.* a year for residential expenses in Cairo. The General Assembly, which consists of the members of the Legislative Council with the addition of the 6 ministers and 46 members popularly elected, has no legislative functions, but no new direct personal or land tax can be imposed, and no public loan can be contracted, without its consent. It has to be summoned at least once every two years. The members, when convoked, receive an allowance of 1*l.* a day, with railway expenses. The Council of Ministers, with the Khedive, is the ultimate legislative authority. Since 1887 an Ottoman High Commissioner has resided in Cairo. The Provincial Councils have been reorganised and in 1910 were endowed with the powers of applying bye laws, authorising public markets, fixing the number and pay of ghaffirs (village watchmen), authorising the creation of *erhehs* (hamlets) and they are created local authorities in connection with elementary vernacular education and trade schools. They consist of two elected representatives from each *Markaz*. The *Mudir* is the *ex officio* President of the Council.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships (*mohafzas*) of principal towns, and 14 *mudrias* or provinces, subdivided into districts or *Markaz*. In 1890 the Powers consented to a decree constituting a Municipality in Alexandria, with power to impose local taxes.<sup>1</sup>

In thirteen towns (Mansoura, Medinet el Fayum, Tanta, Zagazig, Dammanhour, Beni Suef, Mahala el Kubra, Minia, Mit Ghamr, Zifta, Rafr el Zayat, Hebouan, and Port Said) Mixed Commissions have been formed with power to impose taxes on residents who have given an express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes.

In 30 other towns a third class of town council (Local Commissions) exists, but there is no power to impose local taxes, the revenue being derived from grants from the central Government and receipts from water supply, slaughter houses, &c.

#### Governorships

1. Cairo
2. Alexandria
3. Suez Canal (Port Said —  
Ismailia)
4. Suez
5. Damietta

#### Mudrias

- | Lower Egypt — | Upper Egypt — |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Qalubia.   | 1. Giza.      |
| 2. Menoufia.  | 2. Minia.     |
| 3. Gharbia.   | 3. Beni Suef. |
| 4. Sharqia.   | 4. Fayum.     |
| 5. Daqahia.   | 5. Assut.     |
| 6. Behera.    | 6. Girga.     |
|               | 7. Qena.      |
|               | 8. Assuan.    |

Bisal and El Arish (administered by the War Office).

A new district of Behera Province has been established at Marsa Matruh on the coast, near the Tripoli frontier, where increased port-accommodation has been provided.

### Area and Population.

The total area of Egypt proper, including the Oases in the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and El Arish in Syria, but excluding the Sudan, is about 400,000 square miles; but the cultivated

<sup>1</sup> In Egypt no foreigner can be taxed without the consent of his Government.



# 1884 TURKEY AND TURKISH STATES.—EGYPT

and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,812 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles. 2,650 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, lakes, and desert. Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Mae-el-Bahr', or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said', or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census of 1907 :—

Administrative Division	Area in sq. miles	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total	Population per sq. mile
		Sedentary	Nomads			
<b>Governorates</b>						
Cairo	45	545,538	4,548	103,009	653,105	15,230
Alexandria	19	245,130	714	85,598	331,442	17,487
Port Said	14	86,384	71	13,440	100,005	25,325
Ismaïlia	14	8,296	807	2,849	11,952	7,682
Suez	5	14,153	453	3,707	18,313	6,116
Sinai	—	607	414	429	1,510	—
El-Arish	—	5,747	—	190	5,937	—
<b>Provinces</b>						
Behera	1,725	635,106	119,404	12,571	767,081	463
Sharqia	1,814	781,223	89,036	9,857	880,116	600
Daqahia	1,017	983,912	12,547	5,650	1,002,110	907
Gharbia	2,584	1,441,462	30,589	12,658	1,484,710	580
Qahira	827	259,970	52,491	3,198	315,659	1,317
Marouta	907	951,843	15,253	4,099	971,195	1,509
<b>Provinces :</b>						
Wadi-Garf	410	222,714	31,328	3,350	257,412	606
Fayum	660	378,770	60,753	2,000	441,523	660
Siut	308	425,604	31,977	1,607	459,188	1,156
Minia	753	624,100	82,950	2,917	709,967	938
Assut	708	577,128	33,080	3,977	614,185	1,178
Giza	575	798,302	7,575	1,404	807,281	1,378
Kena	450	750,346	10,163	9,978	770,487	1,196
Assua	160	196,925	20,958	6,900	224,783	1,378
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12,812</b>	<b>10,815,045</b>	<b>587,661</b>	<b>236,802</b>	<b>11,639,508</b>	<b>961</b>
<b>Estimated Sudan population*</b>	—	—	—	—	97,531	—

\* Including Damietta. \* Excluding Sinai and El-Arish. \* The Nomads scattered over desert areas were estimated only and not directly enumerated.

Of the total population, 5,667,074 were males and 5,620,285 females. A population consisting of 3,854 persons was enumerated in the Oasis of Siwa.

The foreign population, 131,414 in all, comprised 52,973 Greeks, 84,923 Italians, 30,655 British, 12,591 French, 7,704 Austro-Hungarians, 2,410 Russians, 1,347 Germans, 1,335 Persians, and 4,925 of other nationalities.

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures :—

1800 (French estimate)	2,490,300	1852 (Census)	5,331,181
1831 (Mohammed Ali)	2,538,200	1897 (Census)	7,734,455
1846 (Census)	4,474,440	1907 (Census)	11,287,559

The average annual increase from 1846 to 1897 was 1.25 per cent.; from 1897 to 1907, 1.79 per cent.; 1897-1902, 1.5 per cent.

The distribution of the population according to occupation in 1907, was as follows :—

Nature of occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	2,252,008	57,144	2,315,148
Manufactures	256,425	19,916	276,341
Transport	101,876	110	101,986
Trade	153,645	7,565	161,210
Public force	57,037	7	57,044
Public administrations	48,584	253	48,837
Liberal arts	183,738	2,240	184,978
Persons living solely on their incomes	99,522	13,300	112,822
Domestics	67,255	2,291,251	2,358,506
General designation without indication of a determinate occupation	92,544	5,781	106,325
Unproductive and unknown occupation	2,308,680	2,109,496	5,378,076
Fresh-water fish and game	27,421	69	27,490
Moored population	50,454	40,947	97,401
Extraction of minerals	4,112	—	4,112
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,667,074</b>	<b>5,620,235</b>	<b>11,287,309</b>

Of the Egyptian population over 10 years of age, 62.65 per cent. were employed in agriculture, of the foreign population, less than 1 per cent. Of the Egyptian population, 18.27 per cent. were employed in various industries and trades; of the foreign population, 47.85 per cent. Of the total number employed in the liberal professions, 48 per cent. were foreigners.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1907, are — Cairo, 854,476, Alexandria, 522,246, Tanta, 54,437, Port Said, 49,884, Mehalla el Kobra, 47,955, Mansura, 40,279, Assiut, 39,442, Dammanhour, 33,752, Fayum, 37,329, Zagazig, 34,999, Damietta, 29,354, Minia, 27,221, Sherbien, 25,472, Akhmim, 23,795, Beni-Suef, 23,357, Mansuf, 22,316, Shobin el Koum, 21,576, Mellawi, 20,249, Qena, 20,069.

### Religion and Instruction.

In 1907 the population consisted of 10,866,826 Moslems, 703,323 Copts, 22,635 Jews, Christians 12,736 Protestants, 57,744 Roman Catholics, 76,963 Greek Orthodox, 27,937 Eastern Christians, 206 others. Thus Moslems formed 91.84 per cent. of the population, Christians, 7.81 per cent., Jews, 0.24 per cent., others, 0.01 per cent. The highest religious and judicial authorities among the Moslems are the Sheikh ul Islam appointed by the Khedive and chosen from among the learned class of Ulema, and the Grand Oedi nominated by the Sultan, and chosen from amongst the learned Ulema of Stamboul. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El Azhar at Cairo, founded year 861 of the Hegira, 972 of the Christian era. In 1908 it had 329 professors and 9,940 students of Islam and subjects connected therewith. The Mosque of El Ahmadi at Tanta had 69 professors and 3,607 students.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria on the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartoum; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyr's) calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

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The following table shows the proportion of illiterates in the various religious communities (1907 census).—

Religion	Population	Number illiterate per 1000		
		Males	Females	Total
Muslims	10 389 445	822	998	900
Coptic	700,323	812	984	897
Jews	88,635	441	677	552
Others	175,578	281	523	392
Total	11 189 978	802	939	945

Subject to certain adjustments for purposes of comparison, it appears that the proportion of the native Egyptian population able to read and write in 1907, as compared with the returns of the previous census in 1897 is as follows —

1907		1897	
Males	Females	Males	Females
85 per 1000	3 per 1000	80 per 1000	9 per 1000

Until 1897, Government initiative in the matter of education was limited to supplying a Europeanised course of education designed to fit Egyptians for various branches of the public service and for professional careers. This system of schools, which owes its origin to the Europeanising zeal of Mohamed Ali Pasha, the first viceroy, consists of Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Professional Colleges (Law, Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary, Military, Teaching), in addition to a number of special schools (Accountancy and Commerce, Agriculture, Technical, Police, and Housewifery).

Scattered throughout the country there have existed from time immemorial a number of indigenous schools called 'Kuttabs'. In 1897, the Ministry of Education endeavoured to bring these independent 'kuttabs' voluntarily under Departmental supervision by means of a system of inspection and reward. Government aid was made dependent upon daily instruction being given in the 3 Rs, apart from any religious teaching, and upon the school reaching a satisfactory level of efficiency. The extent to which the scheme has developed is shown in the following table

Year	Number of private kuttabs under inspection	Number of pupils under inspection			Number of kuttabs awarded a grant-in-aid	Total amount of grant-in-aid awarded £E
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1900-10	2,582	174,022	16 851	190,873	8 034	21,479
1910-11	2,844	184 408	27 809	202,263	3 789	21,886
1911-12	2,548	191,667	18,758	210 446	3,279	22,963

A staff of 8 Inspectors and 35 Sub-Inspectors is exclusively engaged under the Ministry of Education in the improvement and development of these kuttabs. To improve the teaching staff the Ministry has instituted bi-weekly holiday classes for teachers at 35 centres, and has recently created 6 Normal Schools for men teachers and one for women teachers.

In close relationship with the kuttabs, Government has recently created trade schools for carpentry, metal-work, etc., at Bulak and Assut, and similar schools have been established through private enterprise at Cairo (4) Alexandria, Damamhar, Takh, Fayum, Beni-Suef, Abu Tig, Luxor, Bahag, Nag Hammadi, and other provincial towns.

The following table gives statistics (corrected to December 31st, 1911,

concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1897 and 1911 respectively. The schools marked with an asterisk are under Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

	1897			1911		
	Schools	Pupils		Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
<b>Professional Colleges —</b>						
Medicine	1	40	11	1	134	—
Law	1	75	—	1	282	—
Engineering	1	29	—	1	160	—
*Military	1	204	—	1	—	—
*Veterinary	—	—	—	1	—	—
Teaching	8	72	—	3	547	28
*School for Cadis	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>Special and Technical Schools —</b>						
Agriculture	1	59	—	1	120	—
Accountancy & Commerce Schools	—	—	—	2	120	—
Technical	—	355	—	2	301	—
Trades	—	—	—	2	462	—
Teaching (Kuttabs)	—	—	—	5	482	69
Housewifery	—	—	—	1	—	59
Nurses and midwives	—	—	—	1	—	29
*Police officers	—	—	—	1	—	—
constables	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Reformatory Schools	—	—	—	2	523	70
<b>Secondary Schools</b>	3	612	—	5	2,180	—
Higher Primary Schools	88	6,850	270	84	7,244	505
Kuttabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	50	2,547	377	146	9,901	8,268

By an enactment extending the powers of Provincial Councils, which came into force on January 1, 1910, these bodies are empowered to levy temporary taxes for purposes of public utility, including education. Seventy per cent of the taxation devoted to education must be applied to the improvement of elementary and industrial (including agricultural) education. The remaining 30 per cent. may be used for the development of Higher Primary and other schools of a more advanced grade. All of the Councils have availed themselves of their powers under the Act.

The following Table, compiled from the Statistical Return for 1911 issued by the Statistical Department shows the total number of schools in Egypt, whether Government or private, exclusive of 'kuttabs' —

Nationality	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Males	Females	Total
<b>Egyptian Institutions</b>	557	82,554	13,593	95,944
English	99	1,619	1,034	2,652
American	128	10,815	4,424	14,740
Austrian	8	728	503	1,291
Dutch	2	106	94	199
French	142	12,768	8,816	21,619
German	5	519	518	1,036
Greek	42	2,773	2,979	5,751
Italian	40	2,251	2,006	4,445
Other	8	799	2	799
<b>Total</b>	1,036	115,245	28,739	156,617

The pupils included in the preceding Table may be classified according to nationality as follows --

Nationality of Pupils	Egyptian Schools	Foreign Schools	Total
Egyptian	22,088	2,298	24,386
English	1,753	800	2,553
Austrians	522	769	1,291
French	8,294	17,785	26,079
German	106	524	630
Greek	22	6,729	6,751
Italian	1,549	4,896	6,445
Others	292	596	788
Total	104,491	30,682	135,173

In the following table the pupils are classified according to religion --

Nationality of Schools	Number of Pupils					Total
	Moslems	Christians		Jews	Other Religions	
		Copts	Others			
Egyptian	78,466	23,230	1,686	1,704	89	105,185
English	1,948	521	59	490	25	2,553
Austrian	2,000	11,860	59	132	33	14,479
American	79	48	196	917	—	1,291
Dutch	47	91	—	1	—	139
French	1,761	4,255	10,630	9,646	668	21,619
German	54	64	670	123	5	830
Greek	12	3	6,727	9	—	6,751
Italian	722	830	4,287	552	54	6,445
Others	291	—	599	—	—	788
Total	74,998	40,325	20,078	7,521	892	100,011

1 Russian and Spanish.

### Justice.

The indigenous tribunals of the country are the *Mahkemahs*, presided over by the *Qadis*. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, guardianship, &c.) only, together with certain functions connected with the registration of title to land. In matters of personal law non-Muslims are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchs or other religious chiefs. In other matters, natives are jurisdiction before the so-called *Native Tribunals* established in 1884-89. These now consist of 47 Summary Tribunals, each presided over by a single judge with (generally speaking) civil jurisdiction in matters up to £200 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years, that is, police offences and misdemeanours, seven Central Tribunals each of the Chambers of which consists of three judges; and a Court of Appeal at Cairo, about half of its members being European.

Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings in every *markaz* and *kisak* for the disposal of petty offences, the judge having powers up to three months' imprisonment or fine of £E10, and the prosecution being conducted by the police. Some of these *markaz* tribunals (at present numbering 25) have a limited civil jurisdiction, without appeal, up to £E10 in matters of real property, and £E20 in other matters. Civil cases not within the competence of the *markaz* or Summary Tribunals are heard in first instance by the Central Tribunals, with an appeal to the Court of Appeal. The Central Tribunals also hear civil and criminal appeals from the Summary Tribunals. Since 1905-6 serious crimes (and, under a law of 1910 all press offences) are tried at the Central Tribunals by the judges of the Court of Appeal sitting as an Assize Court, assizes being held monthly. There is a recourse on points of law to five judges of the Court of Appeal sitting in Cairo as a Court of Cassation. The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Procureur Général*, the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, or by the police under the direction of the *Parquet*; cases going before an Assize Court are further submitted to a special committing judge. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

Owing to the Capitulations, which apply to Egypt as being part of the Ottoman Empire, foreigners are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1876, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction in civil matters between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities, or even between foreigners of the same nationality if the dispute relates to landed property in Egypt. These tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction in cases of police offences, and in 1900 penal jurisdiction was conferred upon them in connection with offences against the bankruptcy laws. There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance, with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria. Civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality are tried by their own Consular Courts, which also try criminal cases not within the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals, in which the accused are foreigners. By Decree of January 30, 1910, the Mixed Tribunals are continued for a term of five years. The Prisons Department in 1911 dealt with 81,410 persons, of whom 8,282 were females.

### Finance.

#### Revenue and expenditure for five years —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1908	14,521,775	14,406,144	1911	16,792,750	14,972,868
1909	14,402,672	14,241,802	1912	17,514,742	15,470,564
1910	15,963,602	14,414,400	1913 <sup>1</sup>	16,180,000	15,590,000

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The final accounts for the year 1911, and the budgetary estimates for the year 1912, are as follows —

Revenue	1911	1912 Estimates	Expenditure	1911	1912 Estimates
Direct taxes	£E	£E		£E	£E
Land tax &c.	5,178,174	5,654,000	Civil List	281,720	290,490
Indirect taxes			Expenses of Administration	4,903,108	5,861,747
Customs	2,168,770	1,840,000	Expenses of Revenue Earn- ing Administrations		
Tobacco	1,046,368	1,060,000	Railways	5,070,04	2,179,891
Miscellaneous taxes	140,611	148,000	Telegraphs	100,925	113,283
Receipts from Revenue earn- ing Adminis- trations			Post Office	270,095	284,800
Railways	378,824	344,000	Army		
Telegraphs	174,966	114,000	Egyptian Army	673,630	715,817
Post Office	612,333	300,000	Army of Occupation	146,240	148,250
Receipts from Administrative Services			Pensions	340,739	570,000
Ports and Lighthouses	470,861	375,000	Tribute and Debt		
Ministry of Justice	14,000	13,000	Tribute	66,041	860,041
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,251,111	1,111,000	Expenses of Caisse de la Dette	34,384	50,000
			Consolidated Debt	3,552,296	3,552,296
			Non Consolidated Debt	336,340	346,140
			Soudan Deficit	380,000	380,000
			sundries	102,671	102,456
			Total Ordinary Expen- diture	14,154,507	16,568,000
			Special Expenditure	134,53	152,000
Total	16,712,720	15,900,000	Total	14,272,056	16,720,000

## 1 Exclusive of the Domain Loan

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 3,292,500*l* were issued for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt. Other issues followed in rapid succession. The dual control by England and France began in 1879. In January 1880 the two Controllers General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements in full, and in July the Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of an International Commission of the Great Powers, was promulgated. By this law the United debt was reduced to 4 per cent interest, further conversions were made, and the United debt thus increased to 60,958,240*l*, certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,745,800*l*, and the Daira Sanieh debt was increased to 5,512,000*l*, the interest being reduced to 4 per cent. In 1886 and subsequent years further loans and conversions were entered into.

On October 15 1906, the Daira Sanieh loan was paid off. The condition and the charge of the various debts in January 1912 was as follows —

	Debt	Charge
	£E	£E
Guaranteed Loan 3 per cent	7,818,500	307,125
Privileged Debt 3½ per cent	31,127,770	1,052,253
United Debt 4 per cent	54,971,960	2,188,000
Domain Loan, 4½ per cent.	203,420	8,420
Total	94,121,650	3,555,898

On January 1 1913 the debt stood at £E94,349 680

In 1911 the debt was reduced by £350,540

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1912 amount to £E4,598 452

In 1883 and 1890, reserve funds were established, the balances of which in virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, were placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government in 1905 less certain sums remaining in the hands of the Caisse de la Dette Publique for the service of the debt. The amount received by the Egyptian Government was carried to a General Reserve Fund.

In the General Reserve Fund on January 1, 1911 there was a balance of £E5 749 119 and during the year 1911 there was paid in £E2 303 645 total, £E3 052 764. From the Fund in 1911 payments were made amounting to £E2 205 152. The balance at the end of 1911 was £E5 947,612

## Defence

### EGYPTIAN ARMY

On September 19 1882 the existing Egyptian army was disbanded. The organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of *Sirdar*. Service is compulsory but owing to the small contingent required only a fraction of the men who are liable actually serve. Service is for three years. In the Sudanese battalions service is voluntary and extended. The army consists of 5 squadrons of cavalry, a camel corps, 5 batteries, 18 battalions of infantry (of which 6 are Sudanese and 1 is a special Equatorial battalion), a railway battalion and various departments. Most of the higher posts are held by British officers. The strength of the army is about 17 600.

### ARMY OF OCCUPATION

The British garrison or army of occupation consists of a cavalry regiment, a horse artillery battery, a mountain battery, a company of engineers, and 4 battalions (one company in Cyprus) stationed in the Nile Delta, and of a battalion of infantry and detachment of garrison artillery stationed in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The establishment including departmental services, is 6 067 of all ranks. The Egyptian Government contributes 150,000*l* towards the cost of these troops.

## Production and Industry

The cultivable area of Egypt proper was reckoned in 1911-12 at 7 693 393 feddans (1 feddan = 1 038 acre) and of this 2 397 879 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. The readjustment of the land tax is now complete, the old distinction between *kharagi* and *Urhusi* tax has disappeared and the taxa on land range from 2 piastres (1 piastre = 2*½**d*) to 184 piastres per feddan according to the rental value. The *corvée*, or forced labour, has been abolished but the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time and are also liable in any sudden emergency, in 1907 16,898 men were called out. The agricultural population (fellahs) forms about 61 per cent. of the whole. A large proportion of them are small land holders with under 50 feddans, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and



the employed being mostly hereditary. The following table shows, for 1911, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land between foreigners and natives —

Extent of holding in feddans	Foreigners		Natives		Total of area		Total of landowners	
	Area in feddans	Land owners	Area in feddans	Land owners	Feddans	Per centage	Land owners	Per centage
Up to 1	1 161	1 906	880 817	830 636	881 463	0.99	841 132	58.41
From 1.5	5 786	2 197	646 038	452 769	1 001 854	18.35	454 920	31.51
5-10	5 803	767	528 092	75,015	534 865	9.79	76 882	7.30
10-20	9 49	660	493 087	35 801	604 466	9.24	86 461	2.53
20-30	8 183	327	265 266	10 861	373 899	6.01	11 368	0.78
30-40	13 585	544	306 176	7 921	319 714	5.70	8 27	0.7
40	602 641	1 907	1 780 577	10 82	2 448 15	44.76	12 393	0.81
Total	706 01	7 97	4 752 011	1 433 433	5 458 608	100.00	1 441 940	100.00

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds, the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November are cotton sugar and rice the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October are rice, maize, millet, and vegetables generally. In Lower Egypt and Fayûm where perennial irrigation is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction the chief crops are cotton rice, Indian corn, wheat barley, clover, cucumber, in Upper Egypt south of Deyrout where the basin system of irrigation, i.e. submergence at high Nile is generally adhered to cereals and vegetables are produced north of Deyrout the same conditions prevail as in Lower Egypt, except that no rice is grown. Where there is perennial irrigation two or three crops are secured annually.

Extensive reservoir works consisting of a dam at Arwan a barrage and lock at Assiut, and a barrage at Zifta have been completed. The storage capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 1 065,000,000 cubic metres. It has been decided to raise the level of the Dam by 6 metres, and thus double its capacity. A new barrage constructed at Esna ensures adequate irrigation of a large area of rasin land even in a year of low Nile. North of Deyrout an area of approximately half a million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years. The production of cotton in six years was —

Year	Cantars	Year	Cantars
1906-07	6,249,883	1909-10	6 000, 72
1907-08	7 234 666	1910-11	7 673 587
1908-09	6 761 133	1911 1	7,424,208

In 1912 the area and yield of wheat were 1,447,837 acres and 4 204,819 tons barley, 382,827 acres and 1,234 133 tons, maize and millet, 1 925,967 acres and 9 852 941 tons; and rice, 237 357 acres and 1 616 881 tons.

In 1912 the sugar exported amounted to 240,475 cantars, valued at £1182 396 and the cotton exported amounted to 6 638,210 cantars, valued at £522,888 211 (1 cantar = 59.05 lbs)

Commerce

Imports and exports for five years —

Year	Merchandise		Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1908	25 100 387	21 315 673	4 205,088	4,671 206
1909	22 230 499	26 076 239	7 010 193	6,437 583
1910	23 552 326	28 944 461	12,044,245	7 046 181
1911	27 237 113	28 398 991	7 242 496	7,182 069
1912	25,907 159	24 574 221	11,548,489	7,476,240

Commerce by principal countries —

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain	50,729 296	7 940 8 9	18 959 068	16 022 818
British Colonies in the Mediterranean	27 110	14,34	10 546	13 630
British Colonies in the Extreme East	1 095 031	1 314 361	311 744	122,704
Germany	1 500 745	1 411 190	3 117 564	2 835 937
United States	321 641	408 600	2 071 181	4 120 89
Austria-Hungary	1 888 808	1 679 831	1 443 854	1 431 107
Belgium	659 863	1 102 711	68 770	96 034
China & Extreme East	607 795	901 697	398 019	640,830
France	2 780,301	2 411 423	2,511 959	2 708,97
Greece	489 999	43 100	23 288	30 195
Italy	1 471 000	1 242,729	814 064	948 889
Morocco	54 543	22,654	681	843
Perals	50 626	6 953	5,429	9,325
Russia	8,00 811	764 31	1,789 256	1,056 302
Turkey	2 808,664	2,22 883	648 737	627 556

Value of the leading exports and imports during three years —

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal food products	1,129 140	1,078 861	1 105,596	151,852	147 282	217,667
Skins and leather goods	993 349	433 780	383 300	237,652	178 778	182,928
Other animal products	68 937	76 348	78,083	56 894	63,060	66 485
Cereals & vegetables	79 985	8,938 204	3,068,409	3 222,597	4 133 400	5 340,887
Provisions & drugs	946 286	1 383,831	1 231 047	194,707	251,286	254 847
Spirits, oils, &c	1,101 130	1 177 516	1 279 320	28,973	25,090	86,339
Books, paper, books	339 625	418,400	433,549	94,226	19 041	23,206
Wood & coal, cane work &c.	2,831 247	2,978 207	3 061 815	14 197	15,822	19,825
Stone, lime, glass	617 662	690 401	640 948	2,577	2,355	2 781
Colouring materials	250,020	277 895	380 676	27 506	25,160	22,510
Chemical products	975 043	1 180 660	1 372 181	43 422	47 840	98,431
Textiles, &c.	6 625 959	8 209 123	8 907 973	24 375,825	23,103 093	27 696 007
Metals and manuf.	2,884 598	2,977,344	3,981 696	34 332	76 139	98,041
Sundries	1 881 868	2,001 021	1 987 008	122,015	105,235	95 259
Tobacco	1 155,071	1 190 653	1 214,523	379 128	407 123	422,666
Total	23,563,826	27 237 118	25 907 759	23,044 461	23 588 991	24,574,321

<sup>1</sup> The cotton tissues imported amounted in 1910, to £E3 408 518 in 1911 to £E4,124,067 in 1912, to £E3 500 912. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1910, 6,000 406 cantars, valued at £E24,241,719 in 1911 6 633,210 cantars, valued at £E22,068,211, in 1912 8,806,946 cantars, valued at £E27 529,277

<sup>2</sup> Cigarettes.

## 1936 TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES —EGYPT

Of the total imports in 1911 the value of ££38 690,344 and of the exports the value of ££28,014 925 passed through the port of Alexandria. In 1912 of the imports ££22 1,702 of the exports ££33,790 256.

Goods imported into Egypt are examined by experts, who determine their value according to the market price in their original country, plus the cost of transport, freight insurance &c. In order however to facilitate customs operations the administration, in communication with the merchants interested establishes on the same basis as above periodical tariffs for common articles of importation. In the statistics of the Custom House, the values are estimated according to the estimated price which served as the basis for the payment of duty now fixed at 8 per cent *ad valorem* (except coal, liquid fuel, charcoal firewood, timber for building purposes, petroleum, oxen, cows, sheep and goats whether alive or cold stored the duty on which was reduced to 4 per cent *ad valorem* from November 25 1905) without taking into account the amount of that duty. As regards exports, there are tariffs for nearly all of them estimated in the same manner as the tariffs of imports. The quantities recorded in statistics are those declared by the merchants and controlled by the Customs.

The origin of imports and destination of exports are declared by importers and exporters and controlled as much as possible by the searchers and appraisers of the Custom House.

Principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt according to Board of Trade returns —

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seeds	Sugar	Beans	Cotton Goods	Coal	Iron	Machinery
1907	17 949 904	3 898 342	14 109	12,739	3 24 07	104 887	809 17	783 85
1908	13 668 678	2 704 930	4 091	5 658	3 401 871	1 853 178	647 188	408 470
1909	15 841 457	2 543 087	510	76	3 317 360	1 691 097	502 946	362 608
1910	17 737 239	1 942 485	—	2,640	3 640 414	1 43 488	681 325	744 800
1911	17 303 224	2 440,867	—	11 714	4 409 031	2,000 0	676 774	465 604

Total trade between Egypt and U.K. in thousands of pounds sterling for 5 years —

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Egypt into U.K.	17 085	19 866	1 064	1 481	23 789
Exports to Egypt from U.K.	9 576	7 941	9 71	10 294	10 461

## Shipping and Navigation

Arrivals and clearances of commercial steamers at Alexandria in five years —

Year	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
1907	2 012	8 900 747	1 946	8 263,118
1908	2,127	8 580 164	2 130	8 552 483
1909	3 085	8 481,781	3 040	8 482,972
1910	1 950	8 818 816	1 977	8,344 640
1911	2,814	8 448 705	1 992	8,414,666

The steamers visiting the port in 1911 comprised —

Nationality	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
British	710	1 41 000	701	1 408 443
Austro-Hungarian	207	417 154	204	412 713
French	108	2 4 20	108	274 520
German	158	355 185	159	350 889
Greek	9	18 403	824	221 90
Italian	194	801 393	195	800 63
Russian	111	200 19	108	199 188
Swedish and Norwegian	80	100 814	81	82 815
Other nationalities	150	1 19 079	186	199 585
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 014</b>	<b>3 443 111</b>	<b>1 902</b>	<b>3 414 066</b>

### Suez Canal

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of vessels of all nationalities that passed through the canal in 1911 —

Nationality	No.	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No.	Suez Canal net tonnage
British	3 089	11 11 047	German	8	1 4 854
German	207	417 154	Danish	41	114 411
French	210	800 010	Japanese	8	362 230
Dutch	234	9 1 71	Spanish	9	71 506
Austro-Hungarian	190	621 183	Other nationalities	57	149 210
Russian	112	311 144			
Italian	81	201 573			
Norwegian	4	60 810	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>18 8 4 704</b>

The number and net tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in eight years —

Year	No. of Vessels	Net Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No. of Vessels	Net Tonnage	Receipts
			£				£
1904	4 27	17 401 50	4 797 000	1908	3 15	15 833 200	4 459 000
1905	4 110	13 154 100	4 100 000	1909	4 20	13 307 000	4 939 000
1906	3 115	13 411 404	4 400 000	1910	4 13	11 051 408	5 343 000
1907	4 207	13 798 434	4 804 000	1911	4 010	18 944 948	6 522 000

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1906, 453 881, in 1907, 243 926, in 1909, 218,967, in 1909, 213 122, in 1910, 234,920, in 1911, 275 259.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, 66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968.

\* Including both commercial steamers and warships.

## Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1911, there were (exclusive of sidings) 1,481 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to and worked by the State, and 768 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies. 811 miles of State and 659 miles of companies' rails are in the Delta, and 644 miles of State and 104 miles of light railways are in Upper Egypt. This is exclusive of the Sudan military railway to Khartum, and of the Upper Egypt Auxiliary Railways and Western Oases Railway acquired by the State in July 1906 and June 1909 respectively. The length of the former is 375 miles and that of the latter 122 miles. Their gauge 4 ft. 8½ in. and 2 ft. 6½ in. respectively. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. inside rails except the line from Luxor to Aswan, which is 3 ft. 6 in. gauge.

The following table shows for the last five years the length of line of the State Railways, the number of passengers and weight of goods carried, and the net receipts —

Year	Line	Number of Passengers	Goods carried	Net receipts
	Miles		Tons	£E
1907	1 443	25,087,027	4,178,561	1,611,848
1908	1 449	26 281,861	3,997,444	1,556,230
1909	1,449	26 808,000	3 697,227	1,328,230
1910	1 453	25,727,000	3,254 493	1,494,227
1911	1,481	27 941 000	4,213,501	1,660,220

The working expenses, £E2,030,849 in 1911 represent an average of 55.02 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E3 691,179.

The telegraphs and telephones belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1911, of a total length of 6 229 kilom., the length of the wire being 20,535 kilom. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by occasional, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *via* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. Number of telegrams in 1911 was 2,766,185, as against 2,564,827 in 1910, not including service telegrams and those sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

There were in 1911 1 701 post offices and stations. In the internal service (1911) there passed through the post-offices 80,129,000 letters and post-cards, and 17,054,000 newspapers, &c., and samples; in the external service, 19,192,000 letters and post-cards, and 19,595,000 newspapers, &c., and samples. Receipts £E112,332, expenses £E279,998.

## Money and Credit.

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000L. with reserve funds amounting to 1,550,000L. The Agricultural Bank has a capital of 3,740,000L. It has Government guarantee of interest at 3 per cent., and it lends money to the Fellahs at 8 per cent. interest.

In 1901, a Post-Office Savings Bank was opened, and on December 31 of that year, it had 6,760 depositors with balances amounting to £E67,432. On December 31, 1912, the depositors numbered 205,003, and their balances amounted to £E576,493. Of the depositors in 1911, 83,896 were natives, and 27,757 were Europeans.

## Money, Weights, and Measures

## MONEY

By decree of November 14, 1885 (7 Safer 1303), the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. It weighs 8.5 grammes 875 fine, and therefore contains 7.4875 grammes of fine gold. Its value in sterling is £1 0s. 6½d.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes 838 fine, and therefore contains 11.67 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2.46d. in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (*ochrel guerche*).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) in gold; 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 piastre pieces in silver; 1, ½, ¼, ⅓ piastre pieces in nickel, and ⅓ and ⅙ piastre pieces in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2. For some years gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively English sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres.

Egyptian money is now minted at the Birmingham Mint. The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) from 1887 to 1911 was —

Years	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	SE.	SE.	SE.	SE.	SE.
1887-1900	50,024	3,537,907	411,256	16,324	4,015,511
1910	—	90,117	15,000	1,200	78,617
1911	—	329,909	26,648	1,400	357,957
1887-1911	50,024	3,927,933	448,019	19,924	4,445,899

By a decree of the Khedive, dated April 28 1891, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be employed in all public and administrative transactions from January 1, 1892.

## MEASURE OF CAPACITY

The *Ardeb* is equal to 43.579 gallons, or 5.44739 bushels.

The approximate weight of the *ardeb* is as follows — Wheat, 315 rotls, beans, 320 rotls, barley, 250 rotls, maize, 315 rotls, cotton seed, 270

## WEIGHTS.

<i>Okeah</i>	=	1.3208 ounces
<i>Rohi</i>	=	29.049 lb.
<i>Oke</i>	=	2.7518 lbs.
<i>Kantar</i> { or 100 Rotls or 36 Okeas }	=	99.0492 lbs.

## LENGTH MEASURES

<i>Dikka Baladi</i> (town)	=	32.3360 inches
<i>Dikka Minara</i> for building, &c	=	29.4351
<i>Kasabak</i> = 3.88 yards	=	135.7653

## MEASURE OF SURFACE.

*Faddah*, the unit of measure for land, = 7,453.128 sq. paces = 1.93808 square  
1 sq. pld = 5.05 sq. ft. = 5.22 sq. metres.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

Cairo — *His Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt Minister Plenipotentiary* — Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K P, GCB O M, C C S I GCMG, GCIE

*Councillor* — M Cheetham, C M G

*Secretaries* — Lord Colum Crighton Stuart R H (reg (Actg) and W F Rattigan

*Consul at Cairo* — A D Alban

*Consul General at Alexandria* — D A Cameron, C M G

There are also Consular representatives at Mansura, Tanta, Zagazig, Birket-es Sab and Port Said

## ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

### Government.

The rule of Egypt in the Sudan after having gradually extended during the course of 60 years was interrupted in 1892 by the revolt of the Mahdi, who, with his successor, the Khalifa held the country for about sixteen years under a desolating tyranny. In 1898 the Anglo-Egyptian army commenced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces and on September 2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed. In November, 1899 he was overtaken by the Egyptian forces near Gedil where he was slain in battle, and his remaining followers taken prisoners.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments signed at Cairo, January 19 1899 provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor-General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together. Laws shall be made by proclamation. No duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries via the Red Sea shall not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting the import and export of arms, ammunition and spirits.

The Sudan has been divided into thirteen Provinces. The Governors of provinces are British Officers of the Egyptian Army employed under the Sudan Government or British civil officials of the Government. Administration is carried out through British Inspectors in charge of one or more districts into which the provinces are subdivided these units being supervised by District officials who are in most cases Egyptian officers but from the Egyptian Army.

In 1910 a Governor-General's Council was created to assist the Governor General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers. All ordinances laws and regulations are now made by the Governor General in Council.

Darfar, to the west of Kordofan, is within the limits of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and pays tribute but the management of its internal affairs is left almost entirely to its hereditary Sultan.

The Enclave of Lado, which was contained in the occupation of H M King Leopold II, King of the Belgians, during his reign, by the Agreement signed at Brussels on May 12, 1908, reverted to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on his death, and has been included in the Mongalla province.

### Area and Population.

Extending southwards from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo (approximately N lat 5°), a distance of about 1,850 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to the confines of Wadai in Central Africa, the subject territory has an area of about 984,520 square miles. The population is now roughly computed at 3,000,000. Massawa, which was formerly Egyptian, now belongs to the Italian Colony of Eritrea, Harrar was, by agreement, made over to the local Emir and now belongs to Abyssinia while Zeila and Berbera now belong to British Somaliland. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier has been completely delimited and demarcated as also has the greater part of the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*). The chief towns are Khartum population (1909) 18,230, the capital, Omdurman (the old Dervish capital) population (1912) 48,000, Khartoum North population 35,295, Halfa, Merowe, El Damer, Athara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, El Dueni, Kosti, El Obeid, Nahud, Wad Medani, and Singa.

### Instruction.

The schools under the Central authority are classified as follows.—There are first the elementary vernacular schools, Kuttab, as they are called, 47 in number (June 1912), situated in all parts of the country and with a total number of about 3,226 pupils. In these schools instruction is given to boys from 7 to 10 years of age in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. Next there are the primary schools of which there are now six—at Khartum, Omdurman, Berber, Wad Medani, Halfa, and Suakin. The subjects taught in schools of this class include English, Arabic, Mathematics, and in some cases land measuring, and the total number of boys in attendance is 610. After completing their primary course, boys can proceed to the secondary school at the Gordon College or they may be employed as clerks or translators in Government offices. The secondary school at Gordon College numbers 53 pupils, 50 of whom take a course in engineering and surveying while the rest are trained to be teachers in primary schools. There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college attended by 98 students, who undergo a five years' course of training, after which they are drafted out as teachers in vernacular schools or as kadiis in district courts. The industrial workshops of which there are at present three at Khartum, Kassala and Omdurman total 258 boy apprentices. At Khartum and Kassala, smith work, carpentry, fitting, &c., is taught and at Omdurman stone cutting and brick work. A primary school has been constructed adjacent to the Gordon College while a boarding house to accommodate 100 is shortly to be put in hand. A start has been made in the education of girls by the opening of a girls' school at Rufaa—which is at present attended by 60 students. Affiliated to the Gordon College are the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, where investigations are carried on in connection with diseases and with the economic products of the country.

### Justice.

In Khartum and Port Sudan civil justice is administered (except in small cases) by civil judges who are English barristers or Scottish advocates. Elsewhere civil cases are heard by Governors and Inspectors of provinces, in some provinces a special inspector, called a judicial inspector, is appointed for this work. Civil judges sometimes go on circuit.



Appeals are heard by the Chief Judge, an English barrister, usually sitting alone, but sometimes with two of the civil judges.

The Mohammedan Law Courts administer the Moslem religious law in cases between Mohammedans relating to succession on death, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally, and also Mohammedan charitable endowments.

Criminal justice is administered either by single magistrates, or courts of three magistrates. Governors and inspectors of provinces and the district officials above mentioned are the magistrates. With few exceptions, decisions of magistrates and courts require confirmation either by the Governor of the province or by the Governor-General, both of whom have extensive powers of revision.

The Sudan penal code is an adaptation of the Indian penal code

### Finance

The general revenue of the Sudan was estimated in 1912 at ££1,375 600, and the ordinary expenditure at ££1,710 600. The deficit of ££335 000 is met by a grant from Egypt. In this expenditure, however, is included the sum of ££172,000, which the Sudan Government pays Egypt for the upkeep of the Egyptian Army in the Sudan, thereby reducing the actual contribution from Egypt to ££163 000.

This annual contribution paid by Egypt to balance the Budget has been reduced by ££90,000 in the last four years, and further large reductions are contemplated in the near future. It is estimated that the sums received by Egypt for custom dues, railway transport, posts and telegraphs, etc., through the occupation of the Sudan practically amount to as much as the contribution.

The actual figures for the last six years of revenue and ordinary expenditure, exclusive of the sum of ££172,000 paid for the Egyptian Army, are as follows (££1 = £1 0s 6d.) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	££	££		££	££
1907	975,973	1,011,237	1910	1,171,007	1,214,870
1908	979,543	1,108,637	1911	1,211,213	1,350,264
1909	1,042,529	1,152,619	1912 <sup>1</sup>	1,375,600	1,558,600

<sup>1</sup> Estimates

The revenue is chiefly derived from railway and steamer receipts, custom dues, and taxes levied on land, animals, date trees, and gum.

### Production and Commerce.

The Sudan still suffers from the effects of the Dervish oppression, during which it was largely depopulated, wide tracts having gone out of cultivation and trade having been abandoned. The northern provinces show the first signs of returning prosperity, but those of the south possess great natural resources. Several concessions have been granted for the development of land for agricultural purposes in the northern provinces. The completion of basin irrigation works in Dongola has attracted thereto a considerable population who are being instructed by agriculturists from Egypt in the more efficient tillage of the land than brought under cultivation. Egyptian cotton has been successfully established on the Nile, as well as in the Tekar district of the Red Sea Provinces, and increasing quantities of cotton, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in

Egypt, are being produced annually. Experimental cotton growing is also being conducted in the Gezira, the fertile tract of country between the Blue and White Niles, where with a proper system of irrigation, it is believed, an extensive area may be put under cultivation.

The opening of Egypt as a market for the surplus cattle of the Sudan, which has been rendered possible by strict veterinary organisation, has resulted in the growth of a very considerable trade in slaughter cattle and sheep, which it is estimated were worth about 250 000*l.* during 1911. Increased railway and river transport facilities are widening the area of supply and already the nomad Arabs from Western Kordofan and from Kassala are recognising the profits to be gained by disposing of their stock.

Along the Blue Nile and its affluents, the Rahad and Dinder, the soil is rich and a wide area which now bears such crops as dura, millet, sesame and pulses, might be converted into a cotton and wheat producing region. The vast forests which line the river banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the soil is less fertile, but the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal.

In July, 1905 a Proclamation was issued rendering illegal the sale of land by natives without the consent of the governor of the Province in which the land is. This measure is intended for the protection of the natives. A cadastral survey of cultivated lands, accompanied by the settlement and registration of titles to land, has been nearly completed in the northern provinces. An extension of the system southwards is under consideration.

Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan and mines are being worked at Um Nabard.

The imports include clothing, coal, machinery, and railway material, the exports gum, ivory ostrich feathers cereals cotton, dates, cattle, and sheep.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Year	Imports.	Exports.
	££	££		££	££
1908	1,952,970	565,225	1910	1,931,420	977,021
1909	1,820,115	63,465	1911	2,723,949	1,576,966

Trade by countries for two years —

Country	Imports.		Exports.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	££	££	££	££
Egypt	574,743	802,513	640,761	757,230
United Kingdom	600,370	793,416	100,273	225,220
Australia	125,950	113,804	3,821	2,925
India and Aden	108,715	155,089	20,831	6,000
France	11,635	17,611	56,922	136,965
Germany	17,563	24,205	43,509	92,516
United States	8,532	2,260	21,223	48,025
Other countries	172,878	268,072	80,061	106,308
Total	1,931,420	2,972,642	977,621	1,576,966

The returns show increases in the imports of cotton fabrics (££580,897 in 1911 as compared with ££490,945 in 1910), metal wares and machinery, refined sugar, flour, and coal.

Exports of gum and cotton were valued at ££435,622 and ££337,575 respectively, as compared with ££217,932 and ££224,763 in 1910.

### Internal Communications

The railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartum, which was constructed for military purposes during the re-conquest was declared open for general traffic on December 12, 1899. A connection with the Red Sea at Port Sudan was opened in October, 1905 and an extension of the line to Sennar and el Obeid was opened for traffic in February, 1912. The total length of line is, approximately, 1,500 miles.

All navigable arms of the Nile and its tributaries between Assuan (Egypt) and Rejaf are served by a fleet of Government passenger and cargo steamers which maintain a regular scheduled service over more than 2,500 miles of water.

Through telegraphic communication exists with Cairo, Rejaf and Massawa (Eritree) and at the end of 1911 there were 4,985 miles of internal telegraph lines open. There are 63 post and telegraph offices.

*Governor General* — Lieut General Sir Reginald Wingate, C C V O, K.C.B. K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

*Inspector General* — Major General Sir Rudolf Baron von Slatin, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.

*Legal Secretary* — L. Bonham Carter, C.M.G.

*Financial Secretary* — Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.

*Civil Secretary* — Lieut. Col. P. H. Phipps.

*Director of Intelligence and Sudan Agent at Cairo* — Major L. O. F. Stack.

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## URUGUAY

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY)

## Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was sworn July 18, 1830. The legislative power is in a Parliament of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power as well as the general control of the administration. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 3 000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College whose members are directly elected by the people: there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one third retiring every two years. There are 76 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is given by the Constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years.

*President of the Republic*—Señor José Batlle, elected March 1, 1911.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into seven departments, namely those of the Interior and Warship, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Marine, Justice and Public Instruction, Industry, Labour and Communications, and Public Works.

## Area and Population

The following table shows the area and the population of the departments according to the results of the census of December 31, 1911.—

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Dec. 1911	Pop. per square mile Dec. 1911
Artigas	4 809	91 880	7.1
Canelones	1 833	9 719	53.3
Cerro Largo	7 773	49 307	8.0
Colonia	2 192	63 734	29.0
Durazno	5 520	47 115	8.5
Florida	1 441	14 089	10.8
Florida	4 703	51 202	10.9
Maldonado	1 784	33 168	20.9
Minas	4 844	67 086	11.7
Montevideo	256	358,125	1 320.9
Paysandú	5 115	48,419	9.4
Río Negro	3 269	27 022	8.4
Rivera	3 796	39 413	10.3
Rocha	4 980	29 083	9.1
Salto	4 968	54 169	11.1
San José	2,687	61 785	19.2
Soriano	2,560	44,720	13.6
Tacuarambó	8 074	51,506	6.3
Treinta y Tres	8,686	32,807	8.2
Total	72,210	1,177 560	16.1

Estimated population, December 31, 1910, 1,112,000

The results of the census of October, 1908, showed a population of 1,042,186 (530,008 males and 512,178 females). Of this total, 180,722 were foreigners, 62,867 being Italian, 54,885 Spanish, 27,789 Brazilian, 18,600 Argentine, 8,341 French, 1,324 British, 1,406 Swiss, 1,112 German, and 4,581 of other nationalities.

The population of Montevideo City in November, 1912, was 352,487. Of the other cities, Paysandú had 20,968 inhabitants; Salto, 19,738, Mercedes 15,667.

Births, deaths, and marriages for five years. The births and deaths include still births --

Years	Living Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1907	33,057	1,168	4,444	15,461	18,066
1908	35,201	1,408	4,384	14,421	21,099
1909	35,608	1,287	6,271	15,249	20,414
1910	35,227	1,307	6,816	16,376	19,413
1911	37,530	1,367	6,967	16,513	20,978

Of the living births in 1911, 9,823 or 26.3 per cent., were illegitimate. For five years the arrivals and departures by sea at Montevideo were --

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Immigrants	111,589	112,083	116,053	122,514	141,224
Emigrants	96,067	90,670	102,707	106,160	123,984

Of the immigrants landing in Montevideo in 1911, 16,605 were Spanish, 15,319 Italian, 381 Brazilian, 1,519 French, 1,277 German, and 1,213 English.

### Religion and Instruction

The Roman Catholic is the State religion but there is complete toleration. The Archbishop of Montevideo has 2 suffragan bishops. The 1908 census showed 430,095 Catholics, 12,283 Protestants, and 45,470 unspecified.

In 1908, the population over six years of age numbered 1,042,668 (861,583 Uruguayans and 181,085 foreigners) and the illiterates over six years of age numbered 350,547 (266,045 Uruguayans and 84,502 foreigners).

Primary education is obligatory. In 1911 there were 934 public schools with 82,441 enrolled pupils.

There is at Montevideo a university, with faculties of law, social sciences, medicine, mathematics, commerce, agriculture, and veterinary sciences. There are also a preparatory school and other establishments for secondary and higher education with 2,591 pupils. In 1910 the university had 112 professors, 530 regular students, and 661 pupils receiving secondary instruction. There are normal schools for males and for females. There is a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 185 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 46 pupils. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils.



For the relief of poverty there are a charity hospital, an hospital for the insane, an isolation hospital, an asylum for beggars, an orphan asylum, and 3 infant schools.

### Justice

In 1907 the judicial system was reformed. A High Court of Justice was established consisting of 5 judges elected by the General Assembly of the Chambers, the President to be chosen annually by the members of the Court from amongst themselves. This court has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international, and admiralty cases, and will hear appeals in cases in which the decision has been modified or altered in other appeal courts of which there are 2 each with 3 judges. In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 2 for commercial cases, 1 for Government, 2 for criminal cases, 1 correctional court, and 2 for criminal investigation. Each departmental capital has a departmental court, and each of the 205 judicial sections into which the Republic is divided has a justice of peace court, further each section is divided into districts in which deputy judges (alcaldes) try cases involving small amounts.

In September 1907 the death penalty was abolished penal servitude for a period of 30 to 40 years being put in its place.

### Finance

The receipts and expenditure for recent years are stated as follows (4 7 dollars = £1)

	Receipts	Expenditure		Receipts	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1907-08	4,334,140	4,008,940	1910-11	6,478,110	6,477,441
1908-09	5,023,908	4,494,560	1911-12	7,374,950	7,474,930
1909-10	5,413,040	5,524,330	1912-13	47,000	474,980

‡ Estimates.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1912-13 were:—

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Customs	16,856,000	Legislature	600,000
Property tax	4,380,000	Presidency	86,107
Trade licences	1,690,000	Ministry Foreign Affairs	647,886
Factory and tobacco taxes	1,737,000	" Government	3,831,784
Stamp duty paper and stamps	1,685,000	Finance	2,167,732
Rail profits	1,465,760	Industries	1,487,786
Post and telegraph	730,000	Public Works	1,845,840
Duties on imports and exports	1,000,000	War and Marine	4,710,401
Other receipts	6,244,600	Public Instruction	3,210,641
		Justice	876,282
		National obligations	17,110,911
Total	35,148,900	Total	35,182,812

The amount of the public debt of Uruguay on January 1 1912, is officially given as 181,857,541 pesos (28,954,706*l.*). The service of the public debt in 1911 was 6,964,608 pesos (1,688,731*l.*).

### Defence

The army of Uruguay consists of a small standing, or active, army, and the National Guard. Service in the active army is from 2 to 5 years, with re-engagement up to the age of 44. The recruitment of this army is, theoretically at least, on the voluntary principle, in practice it appears to be compulsory, and to be carried on after the method of the press gang. It consists of 5 battalions of rifles, 9 cavalry regiments, 2 field batteries and some fortress artillery, with a peace strength of about 4,000.

The National Guard is a militia, service in which is compulsory. It is divided into three classes, or 'bans.' The first 'ban,' or 'mobile national guard' contains all the young men fit for military duty between the ages of 17 and 30, and forms a more or less organised force of 15,000 to 20,000 men. It would take the field with the active army. The second ban, consisting of those between 30 and 45, is the 'departmental,' or provincial, national guard. Its units do not move out of their own departments, but the men can be drafted to make good the losses of the mobile units in time of war. The third ban, containing all the men between 45 and 60 is the 'territorial force,' and is only liable to garrison duty in its own districts. The total strength of the National Guard (all three bans) is nominally, about 100,000 men.

The total strength of the field army may amount to three divisions of about 12,000 men each. There is also a police force, with an establishment of 5,000.

The infantry of the active army is armed with the Mauser rifle, the 2 field batteries have the 7.5 cm Krupp. The National Guard is mainly armed with the Remington rifle and old de Bange guns.

The fleet consists of the cruiser *Montevideo*, 2,300 tons (formerly the Italian *Dogali*), armed with 6 inch guns, the yacht *18 de Julio*, and the 'scout-destroyer' *Uruguay*, 1,400 tons, speed 28 knots, launched at Montevideo in 1910.

### Production and Industry

In Uruguay the agricultural industries are extending. The principal crops and their yield for two years were as follows—

	Area		Yield	
	1911-1912	1910-1911	1911-1912	1910-1911
	Acres	Acres	Owts	Owts.
Wheat	808,110	644,022	4,766,460	8,250,876
Rye	150	145	1,162	439
Barley	6,907	2,367	35,576	10,716
Oats	86,640	59,507	529,873	171,396
Linseed	142,575	94,730	448,340	—

In 1900 the land devoted to pastoral purposes covered about 37,000,000 acres, while the cultivated area was about 1,863,800 acres. In 1908 there were within the Republic 8,192,602 head of cattle, 546,307 horses, 26,286,396 sheep, 80,000 mules, 40,000 goats, and 180,099 pigs. In 1907 breeding stock was introduced from Europe and Argentina to the extent of 540 cattle, 2,282 sheep, and 181 horses. The cattle industry is followed in all the departments, but most extensively in Salto, Paysandú and Rio Negro. From Fray Bentos in 1911 there were shipped about 15,000 tons of animal products valued at 28,899,678 dollars about 112,500 head of cattle having been slaughtered in the year. The principal sheep-breeding departments are Durazno, with 2,738,168 sheep on runs covering 2,671,000 acres, and Soriano, with 1,699,736 sheep on 1,876,700 acres.

Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, and Colonia. In 1912 there were 2,246 properties (2,202 in 1911), of 15,113 acres (14,218 in 1911) with 23,700,000 vines (20,700,000 in 1911), producing 46,455,626 lbs. of grapes (61,281,889 in 1911) and 2,786,999 gallons of wine (\$ 883,306 in 1911). Tobacco and olives are also cultivated. The production of rectified alcohol in Uruguay for the last 10 years was as follows (in gallons) — 1902, 631,404, 1903, 709,880, 1904, 505,469, 1905, 573,693, 1906, 683,369, 1907, 698,506, 1908, 638,460, 1909, 583,376, 1910, 568,538, 1911, 592,209. A Bill creating a State monopoly in the manufacture and rectification of alcohol is under discussion.

In the northern departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. The supply of electricity for light, power, and traction is a State monopoly (Bill passed October 20, 1912).

### Commerce

The special trade (merchandise only) was as follows (4 7 dollars 1<sup>2</sup>) —

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports	\$ 7,365,703	\$ 174,540	\$ 144,1	\$ 7,65,000	\$ 10,506,383
Exports	9,28 0,26	0 1 4 0 4	1 2,8 214	1 476,000	10 947 872

In 1911 the customs receipts amounted to \$ 411,508; in 1912 to \$ 3,919,970.

The principal imports for 1910, and principal exports for 1910 and 1911 were (in thousands of gold pesos) as follows —

Imports	1910	Exports	1910	1911
Cotton	4,599	Wool	15,086	19,491
Iron and Steel	2,976	Hides	11,147	9,976
Coal	2,201	Meat and Extracts	7,571	7,017
Wood	1,901	Live Stock	1,430	790
Woolens	1,688	Sand	1,747	1,812
Machinery	1,5	Cereal	107	473
Chemicals	1,962	Animal Fat	1,876	1,119

The imports for 1910 and exports for 1910 and 1911 were distributed as follows (in thousands of gold pesos) —

From or to	Imports 1910	Exports 1910	Exports 1911	From or to	Imports 1910	Exports 1910	Exports 1911
Great Britain	11,68	3,420	3,938	Belgium	2,810	7,762	7,214
Argentina	2,772	5,857	4,855	United States	4,348	2,677	1,536
France	2,842	4,849	2,729	Brazil	1,904	4,101	3,237
Germany	6,441	4,626	6,068	Italy	2,948	1,585	1,324

Total trade between Uruguay and the U. K. (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Uruguay into U. K.	1,067	1,045	1,206	1,743	1,436
Exports to Uruguay from U. K.	2,421	2,614	2,841	2,940	2,838

### Shipping and Communications

In 1911 Uruguay had 30 steamers of a total net tonnage of 28,960 tons, and 62 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 27 178 tons

There entered at the port of Montevideo in 1911, 2 717 vessels of 8,028,786 tons, and cleared 2,699 of 7,946,929 tons Of the shipping entered 1,272 of 3 790 458 tons were British vessels The port of Montevideo is visited by the steamers of 20 different companies, of which 12 are British, 2 German, 3 French, 2 Italian, and 1 Spanish

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,240 miles, and there are about 3,100 miles of departmental roads The construction and improvement of roads and bridges continues The hydrographic conditions of the country also supply convenient means of communication The maritime and river coast from Chuy, the most easterly maritime point, to Santa Rosa, the most northerly point on the river frontier, extends to the length of 685 miles, while the many affluents of the Uruguay river (about 1,000 miles in total length) provide channels for inland navigation

At the end of 1911 the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a length of 1,534 miles of standard gauge and 36 miles of narrow gauge all in British hands, total 1,570 miles Important extensions are in progress especially towards the Brazilian boundary There are 170 miles of tram way in operation the tramway lines of Montevideo have been electrified

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 4,860 miles, in 1911 319 offices through which 754 424 telegrams passed Two telephone companies have 16,518 miles of wire A Government or municipal telephone scheme is under consideration

In 1911 there were 1 018 post offices The correspondence movement comprised 106,286 323 letters packets &c

### Money and Credit

The Bank of the Republic has a nominal capital, raised in July, 1911, to 20,000 000 dollars This bank has the exclusive right to issue notes The president and directors are appointed by the Government On Jan 1, 1912, notes to the value of 25 638,911 dollars were in circulation

The principal banks in Montevideo, in addition to the Bank of the Republic, are the four British banks, viz., the London and River Plate Bank, the London and Brazilian, the British Bank of South America, and the Anglo South American Bank there are also the German Transatlantic Bank, the Spanish Bank, and the French and the Italian Banks The Uruguayan Commercial and the Popular Banks enjoy excellent financial reputations, and there are also various land and mortgage banking institutions In October, 1911 the Government proposed to create a National Insurance Bank with a monopoly of insurance business of all kinds A Bill to this effect became law early in 1912 It declares a State monopoly of life, fire, labour, and accident risks, and creates a State Insurance Bank operating all descriptions of insurance The declaration of the date when the monopoly is to become effective is left to the discretion of the Government In the meanwhile no new companies may be established The Insurance Bank opened its doors on March 1, 1912

### Money, Weights, and Measures

There is no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso nacional*, weighing 1.697 grammes, .917 fine The law of June 23, 1862, authorised the coining of

the *doblon*, or 10-peso gold piece, but, as yet, only foreign gold is in circulation.

The silver *peso* or *dollar* weighs 25 grammes, 900 fine. Other silver pieces are half, fifth and tenth of a peso. Bronze coins are 4, 2, and 1 centesimo pieces. The metric system of weights and measures has been officially adopted. The chief denominations of the old system are as follows:—

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101 40 lbs avoirdupois
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25 35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	30 gallons.
„ <i>Lineal league</i>	=	5 64 English yards.
„ <i>Cuadra</i> of land	=	73 hectares = 1 8 English acre
<i>Square league</i>	=	10½ English square miles.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

### 1 OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Envoy and Minister*—Frderico R. Vidiella.

*First Secretary*—Alfonso Saenz de Zumaran.

*Second Secretary*—Adolfo Sienra.

*Attaché*—Carlos de Santiago.

*Naval Attaché*.—Lt. Eduardo M. Saenz.

*Consul-General*.—Don José Barboza Terras.

### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*

*Secretary*—M. Arnold Robertson.

*Vice-Consuls*—Major de S. Dobree, R.M.A., C.E.R. Howland.

There are also Vice-Consuls at Fray Bentos, Maldonado, Paysandu, and Salto.

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## VENEZUELA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1850 by secession from the other members of the Republic of Colombia. The Constitution in force is that of August 6, 1909. Legislative authority is vested in a Congress of 2 chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The former consists of 40 members elected for 4 years, 2 for each State, Venezuelans by birth and over 30 years of age. The latter is constituted as follows: Each State chooses by direct election for 4 years one deputy, a Venezuelan by birth and over 21 years of age, for every 35,000 inhabitants, and one more for an excess of 15,000. A State with fewer than 35,000 of population will have one deputy. The Federal District and the Territories which have, or may reach, the population fixed by law will also elect deputies.

The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic in conjunction with the Cabinet Ministers through whom he acts, and the Council of Government in certain cases determined by the Constitution. The President is elected by Congress for 4 years, must be a Venezuelan by birth and over 30 years of age; he may not be re-elected for the following presidential period. Failing the President temporarily or absolutely, his place is supplied by the presiding member of the Council of Government. This Council consists of 10 members, 1 for each 2 States, who are chosen by Congress for 4 years.

*President of the Republic*—General J. V. Gómez, installed June, 1910.

The Cabinet consists of 7 Ministers: the Ministers of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance and Public Credit, of War and Marine, of Fomento, of Public Works, and of Public Instruction. The seat of the General Powers of the Nation is at the City of Caracas; but, when any unforeseen circumstance requires, the Executive Power may fix its residence at any other point of the Federal District.

The States are autonomous and politically equal. Each has a Legislative Assembly, whose members are chosen in accordance with their respective Constitutions. Each State has a President, a general Secretary, and a Council of Government. The States are divided into districts and municipalities. Each district has a municipal council, and each municipio a communal junta. The Territories are administered by the President of the Republic through Governors, who in turn appoint secretaries.

### Area and Population.

Venezuela has an area of about 893,976 square miles, with a population officially estimated at 2,743,841 on January 1, 1912. But the official figures have been very much questioned and it is said that 1½ millions is nearer actuality. It is now divided into a Federal District, 20 States and 2 Territories, as follows:—

States, &c.	States, &c.	States, &c.
Apure	Lara	Trujillo
Aragua	Monagas	Yaracuy
Ansoategui	Mérida	Zamora
Bolívar	Miranda	Yella
Carabobo	Nueva Esparta	Ter. Amazonas
Cóchedes	Portuguesa	Delta-Amazono
Falcón	Sucre	Federal District
Guárico	Táchira	

In 1911 the marriages within the Republic, according to the official statistics, numbered 8,017, births, 83,753, deaths, 55,428, entrances of passengers, 2,204, departures, 7,219.

In 1910 in Caracas, the death rate was 38.5 per 1,000, and the birth rate 34.4.

### Religion and Instruction

The Roman Catholic is the State religion but there is toleration of all others. The Archbishop of Caracas has 5 suffragan bishops.

Instruction is given both in public and private schools, the former belonging to the Nation, the States, or the Municipios, the latter to private persons. Elementary instruction is free, and from the age of 7 to the completion of the primary grade, compulsory. In 1911 the reorganization of primary education was undertaken. The new system will aim especially at the creation of large school buildings and schools in villages. The elementary schools number 1,387 with 43,579 pupils, secondary schools 102, 58 for boys, 38 for girls, and 6 mixed. In Caracas there is 1 normal school for females, and in Carabobo another for males. To each is annexed an elementary school with first and second grade pupils. There are 34 national colleges and 83 private colleges, 21 of which are subventioned. The former have each a 2 years' preparatory course and a 4 years course in philosophy or for the bachelor's degree. In some of these commercial instruction is also given. At Caracas is the central University, and in Merida is the University of Los Andes. In the former are faculties of Political, Medical, Mathematical, and Ecclesiastical Sciences, the chairs of the last named faculty being in the metropolitan seminary. The Los Andes University has faculties of Political and of Ecclesiastical Sciences. The University rectors and vice rectors must be Venezuelans by birth, and they and the professors must hold the degree of Doctor of a Venezuelan University. Through faculty councils university graduates have some influence on the organization and improvement of scientific teaching. Special institutions are the National Academy of Fine Arts, National Library, College of Engineers, School of Arts and Trades, Military Academy, Nautical School, and a School of Engineering carried on at the Central University, and an agricultural and veterinary school at Maracay (1912).

### Justice

Federal judicial authority resides in the Court (which is also Court of Cassation) and in various tribunals and courts established by special laws. The Federal Procurator-General is appointed by Congress for 2 years.

The States have each a Supreme Court with 3 members called respectively President, Relator, and Chancellor. Each State has also a superior court, courts of first instance, district courts, and municipal courts. The States judicial officers hold their posts for 3 years. In the Territories there are civil and criminal judges of first instance, and also judges in the municipios.

### Finance

The revenue and expenditures for five years were (in bolivars or francs) —

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911 1 <sup>st</sup>	1912-13
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Revenue	50,410,123	48,552,867	62,839,074	51,131,350	52,500,000
Expenditure	57,668,900	57,337,175	61,640,000	61,131,200	52,500,000

The foreign debt of Venezuela began with its assumption of its share of the old Colombian debt in 1834, amounting to 1,888,396<sup>l</sup>, and 906,430<sup>l</sup>, arrears of interest, total, 2,794,826<sup>l</sup>. An arrangement was made in 1881 when new consolidated bonds were issued to the amount of 2,750,000<sup>l</sup> for the conversion of the external debt. In August, 1904, the outstanding amount of this debt with arrears of interest, and of the 5 per cent loan of 1896 with arrears of interest, was 5,818,726<sup>l</sup>. In 1905 this debt was converted

into the 3 per cent diplomatic debt of 5,229,700*l*, of which at the end of 1909 the outstanding amount was 4,611,500*l*

On December 31, 1911, the debt of Venezuela (according to official statement) stood as follows:—

	Bollivars
External debt	128 711 687
Internal debt	62 58, 001
Total	180 208 538
	(7 496 972 <i>l</i> .)

### Defence

The active army consists of infantry, 20 battalions, each of 400 men, artillery 7 batteries, each of 200 men. The naval force contains one battalion distributed among the vessels of the navy which consists of 2 gun boats, a transport, a tug, a torpedo boat, and a coastguard vessel

### Production and Industry

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, cereals &c. the second affords runs for cattle, and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc balatá (a gum resembling rubber) tonga beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres. The coffee plantations number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000. There are about 11,000 sugar plantations, which flourished formerly, but have suffered from various causes, the latest blow having been the establishment of a Government monopoly in rum. The annual production of sugar is about 3 000 tons.

One fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows:—2,004,257 oxen, 176,868 sheep, 1 667,272 goats, 191 079 horses, 89 186 mules, 312,810 asses, 1 618,214 pigs. A new census of stock has been ordered. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruarí Territory. The quantity sent from that district in the 16 years 1884-99 was 1,394,480 ounces. In 1906 there were only 4 mining concessions worked. In the years ending June 1906 and 1907, 564 kilos of gold valued at 60,746*l*, and 817 kilos valued at 80 346*l* respectively were exported. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper, silver, and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. The copper mines at Aros on the Bolívar railway have been reopened (by an English Syndicate). Coal is worked at Coro in Falcon State and at Naricual. Iron mines at Imataca, on the Lower Orinoco, are being worked extensively since 1911. Salt mines in various States have been leased by the Government to a company at a yearly rent of 3 500,000 bolívars. Petroleum is found in many places and exclusive concessions were given to an English Company in 1909 and to an American in 1911. Asphalt from Lake Bermudez is exported to the United States. Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on.

Venezuela has few industries, all manufactured materials required being imported, even the sacking necessary for the export of Venezuelan produce. Salt and matches are Government monopolies, the latter is farmed by an English Company.

### Commerce.

The value of the imports into and exports from Venezuela in the last 5 years was:—



	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2 154 530	2 093 905	2 004 020	3 568 968	3 774 666
Exports	3 251 310	3 028 650	3 280 106	3 719 911	4 654 996

The import duties in 1911 amounted to 21 751 301 bolivars (25 bolivars = 1l)

During the first six months of 1912, the imports amounted to 2,148 229/ and the exports to 2 840 427/

Principal domestic exports in 1910 and 1911 were —

	1910	1911		1910	1911
	Bolivars	Bolivars		Bolivars	Bolivars
Coffee	41 718,856	39 016 825	Index	7 081 811	8,605 031
Cocoa	17 521 25	18 469 956	Cattle	1 004 353	1 081 041
Balata & rubber	15,781,663	15 357 991	Gold	1 604 652	2,337,880

Other exports were pearls, dividivi, asphalt, box wood, and heron feathers

The distribution of the commerce in 1910 and 1911 was mainly as follows —

	1910		1911	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
United Kingdom and Colonies	10 784, 11	10 079 040	7 858 018	10 714 031
United States	10 836 524	32 087 779	27 045 443	36 725 090
Germany	10 566 576	11 985 839	16 509 307	22 120 214
Holland and Colonies	4 789 407	3 423 158	6 927 691	6 610 867
Spain	2,785 733	3 747 814	3 455 393	6 778 886
France	5,175 380	99 149 456	9 624 684	31 928 851
Italy	1 255,867	149 286	3 094 171	738 868
Cuba	8,467	77 830	18 267	795 559

Total trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Venezuela to U Kingdom	247	304	373	568	712
Exports to Venezuela from U Kingdom	762	700	424	800	1,096

### Shipping and Communications

The number of vessels which entered ports of Venezuela in 1911 was 1,684 of an aggregate tonnage of 1,340 207 tons (British vessels 132 of 242,825 tons). Of the total entered, those at La Guaira numbered 302 of 530,930 tons. The ports of the Republic are visited regularly by the vessels of American, British, Dutch, French, German, Italian, and Spanish steamship companies. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the

coasting trade, except by special concessions or by contract with the Government

Venezuela had in 1911, 8 steamers of 2,046 tons, and 15 sailing vessels of 2,432 tons

The roads of the country are primitive and (away from the rivers and railways) traffic is carried on by means of pack animals and small mule carts

In Venezuela there are 12 lines of railway (5 national and 7 foreign—the latter including 4 British and 1 German) with a total length of about 538 miles. In 1911 the railway receipts amounted to 10,790 199 bolívares (2,005 427 from passengers, and 8 784,772 from other traffic). In Caracas electric tramways are worked by an English Company

There are about 11,160 miles of navigable water in Venezuela. The Orinoco Steamboat Company has a virtual monopoly of the navigation of the river and its tributaries.

The telegraph system has (1911) a network of 4,802 miles, 179 telegraph offices. An English company supplies telephonic communication in most parts of the settled country. Length of line (December, 1911) 10,637 miles. There are 282 post offices (1911)

### Money, Weights, and Measures

The Bank of Venezuela (capital 12,000,000 bolívares), had on December 31, 1911, a guarantee fund of 718 187 bolívares and reserve fund of 1,200,000 bolívares. Its note circulation amounted to 5 027,200 bolívares. The bank of Caracas has a capital of 6,000 000 bolívares, with reserve and guarantee funds amounting (December 31 1911), to 1 065 009 bolívares, note circulation, 2 077,600 bolívares, the bank of Maracaibo has a capital of 1,250,000 bolívares note circulation, 1,754,250 bolívares, there are many small banking establishments

The new Venezuelan banking law (1911) provides for a National Bank of Venezuela, which shall have power to emit notes to bearer convertible on presentation. This bank must possess a minimum capital of 30 000,000 bolívares gold, wholly subscribed and deposited in the treasury. In its current accounts with private individuals it may charge interest up to the rate of 8 per cent per annum as a maximum, but in its credit operations with the Government the maximum rate of interest is to be 5 per cent. The emission of notes of this bank shall not be greater than the amount of the capital

The law also provides for the establishment of a Bank of Territorial Credit that shall perform operations of loan at interest with security of mortgage on real property and industrial enterprises. Neither this nor the National Bank have yet been founded (March, 1913)

In July, 1896, it was enacted that the issue of paper money by the State should cease, and that no more silver or nickel money should be coined without legislative enactment. The intention was to issue in future only gold coin and certificates representing gold in hand. The currency in 1896 was stated to consist of 12,000 000 bolívares in gold, and 8,000,000 bolívares in silver. In 1904, 100 000 20 bolívar gold pieces were coined in Paris for Venezuela. From 1843 to 1905, coins to the value of 56 761,717 bolívares have been coined. In 1911 Congress sanctioned the coinage of 7 million bolívares of silver, and 8 million bolívares of gold

The *Bolívar* is approximately equal to 1 fr. Fractional coins are the *real* = about 5d. and the *medio* = about 2½d. The Venezuelan silver *dólar* contains 5 bolívares, and at par is about equivalent to 48 25 pence, the Venezuelan *peso* is not in circulation, but is used in accounts as equal to 4 bolívares.

A decree of May 18, 1912, provides that the official system of weights and measures shall be the metric system.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

### 1 OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Consul General in London.*—Dr P Arosta Delgado

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Southampton

### 2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA

*Minister Resident*—Frederick Dundas Harford C V O., appointed February 15, 1911

*Secretary*—Vacant

*Vice Consul at Caracas*—A. B. Culliat Smith

*Consul at Bolívar*—C. H. de Lemos

There are Vice Consuls at La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Guiria.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Venezuela.

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Respecting the Question of the Boundary of British Guiana and Venezuela. Correspondences between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States with respect to Proposals for Arbitration (United States No 2 1896) Documents and Correspondence (Venezuela, No 1 1896) Maps to accompany Documents (Venezuela No 1 1896 Appendix No III.) Errata in Venezuela No. I (Venezuela No 2 1896), Further Documents (Venezuela No 3 1896) Case on the Part of British Government (Venezuela, No 1 1899) Counter case on the Part of British Government (Venezuela, No 2 1899) Argument on the Part of British Government (Venezuela No 3, 1899), Case Counter case and Argument on the Part of Venezuela (Venezuela, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, 1899) Award of the Tribunal of Arbitration (Venezuela No 7 1899). London, 1896 and 1899. Gaceta Oficial. Daily Caracas

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## THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL

### OFFICIALITY

#### THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION

The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established under the Act of July 29 1899 signed (and subsequently ratified) on the part of 24 Powers Under Protocol of June 14, 1907, for the accession of non signatory Powers the number of Powers represented in the Court has been largely increased The purpose is to facilitate arbitration for international disputes which it has been impossible to settle by diplomacy The Court is competent for all arbitration cases, unless the parties agree to constitute a special tribunal and its jurisdiction may be extended to disputes to which one or both of the parties are non signatory Powers, if the parties so agree When the signatory Powers desire to have recourse to the Permanent Court for the settlement of a dispute, the arbitrators called upon to form the competent tribunal for the purpose must be chosen from the general list of members of the Court If the parties disagree on the composition of this tribunal, its members must be appointed in accordance with the course prescribed in the Act

The Court has an International Bureau under the direction and control of a Permanent Administrative Council composed of the diplomatic representatives of the Signatory Powers accredited to the Hague and of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs who acts as President

The Permanent Court consists of persons of known competency in questions of International Law, of whom four at the most are selected by each of the Signatory Powers each appointment is for six years and may be renewed The list of members of the Court (revised up to February, 1913) is as follows The date of each appointment is stated (within brackets) —

**AMERICA UNITED STATES OF** Hon John W. Griggs *ex Attorney-General* (27 Nov 1906)  
Hon George Gray *Judge of Circuit Court* (27 Nov 1904) H F Oscar S Straus,  
*formerly Minister of Commerce and Labor* and late Ambassador at Constantinople,  
(8 Jan 1908) Hon Elihu Root *formerly Secretary of State* (15 Dec 1910)

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC** H E Estanislao S Zeballos *Professor of Private International Law at the University of Buenos Ayres formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship* (8 July 1901) Luis Maria Drago *Deputy* (8 July 1907) Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, *Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Buenos Ayres Deputy* (8 July 1907) M Joaquin V Gonzalez *Doctor of Law Senator President of the National University of La Plata formerly Minister of the Interior of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Justice and Public Instruction formerly Deputy* &c (17 Oct 1910)

**AUSTRIA HUNGARY** Henri Lammasch, *Professor of International Law in the University of Vienna, Member of the Austrian Herrenhaus* (4 Dec 1904) H E Albert de Bornevics *President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Letters* (26 Feb 1904) H E Baron Ernest de Piener *President of the Common Supreme Court of Accounts, Member of the Austrian Herrenhaus* (26 Feb 1904) Dr Franz Nagy *Privy Councillor Member of the Hungarian Lower House*

**BELGIUM** R. E. Baron Descamps, Minister of Sciences and Arts, Secretary of the Institute of International Law (6 Oct. 1906) Ernest Nijls, Councillor of the Brussels Appeal Court (14 Sept. 1911) Arendt, Director-General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (23 January, 190 ) M. J. van den Fleugel, formerly Minister of Justice

**BOLIVIA** Severo Fernandez Alonso, former President of the Republic (18 Sept. 1907), H. E. Claudio Pinilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs (18 Sept. 1907) H. E. M. Imael Montes, Doctor of Law, formerly President of the Republic, Minister in London and Paris (14 Feb. 1910) H. E. M. Ignacio Calderón, formerly Finance Minister Minister at Washington (14 Feb. 1910)

**BRAZIL** H. E. Lauro de Rodrigues Pereira, former President of the Council of Ministers during the Empire (13 Sept. 190 ) H. E. Rui Barbosa, Senator (13 Sept. 1907) Clovis Bevilacqua, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (13 Sept. 1907).

**BULGARIA** St. van Danef, Advocate (23 July 1907) H. E. Dimitri Standoff, Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris (23 July 1907).

**CHILE** Carlos Concha, former Envoy and Minister at Buenos Ayres (17 Oct. 1907), Miguel Cruzaga, Envoy and Minister at Buenos Ayres (1 Oct. 1907) Alejandro Alvarez, Technical Councillor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (17 Oct. 1907) José Antonio Gandarillas (17 Jan. 1910).

**CHINA** H. E. Wu Ting Fang, Envoy and Minister at Washington (9 April 1911) H. E. M. Hoo-Wei Teh, Minister at Tokio (20 April 1910) H. E. M. Lion She Shun, Minister at Paris (20 April 1910) H. E. M. J. Van den Heuvel, Belgian Minister of State, formerly Minister of Justice (20 April 1910)

**COLOMBIA** General Jorge Holguín, Publicist, Financial Delegate in Europe (26 March 1908) General Marceliano Varona, Minister of the Interior (26 March 1908) Marcelino Hurtado, Publicist, Envoy and Minister to Rome (26 March, 1908) Felipe Díaz Krass, Councillor of the Legation at Paris (20 March 1908).

**CUBA** Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, Professor of Public and Private International Law in the University of Havana (11 Jan. 1908) H. E. Gonzalo de Quesada, Advocate, Envoy and Minister at Washington (11 Jan. 1908) Manuel Sangulity, Advocate, Senator (11 Jan. 1908) Juan B. Hernández Barreiro, President of the Supreme Tribunal of the Republic (11 Jan. 1908).

**DENMARK** H. E. M. J. H. Denner, Privy Councillor, formerly President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Professor of Law at the University of Copenhagen &c. (14 October, 1910) M. Axel Vedel, Chamberlain, formerly Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prefect of the Department of Protocol (14 October, 1910) M. C. E. Cold, Councillor of the Court of Appeal at Copenhagen (14 October 1910) M. P. J. Jørgensen, Professor of Law at the University of Copenhagen (14 October 1910).

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, former Minister of Foreign Affairs (16 Sept. 1907) Rafael J. Castillo, President of the Supreme Court of Justice (16 Sept. 1907) Eliseo Grillon, former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs (16 Sept. 1907) José Lamarebe, former President of the Supreme Court of Justice

**ECUADOR** Luis Felipe Carbo, Deputy, Senator, Minister of Foreign Affairs (19 Nov. 1907) Honorato Vasquez, Deputy Senator, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs (19 Nov. 1907) Victor Manuel Rendon, Envoy and Minister at Paris and Madrid (19 Nov. 1907) Julio Andrade, General Deputy, Envoy and Minister at Bogotá (19 Nov. 1907)

**FRANCE** Léon Bourgeois, Senator, former President of the Council (16 Nov. 1906) Dactris, Senator, former Minister of the Colonies (16 Nov. 1906) Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator, Minister Plenipotentiary (16 Nov. 1906) Louis Renault, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (16 Nov. 1906)

**GERMAN EMPIRE** Krieger, Councillor of Legation, Jurisconsult to the Department of Foreign Affairs (30 Nov. 1906) De Martitz, Professor of Law at the University of Berlin (30 Nov. 1906) M. De Bar, Professor of Law in the University of Göttingen (30 Nov. 1906) M. de Stauf, President of the High Court at Marienwerder (19 May 1911).

**GREAT BRITAIN** Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

of Canada (30 Sept 1907) Rt. Hon the Earl of Desart, formerly King's Proctor, Privy Counsellor (1 Jan 1910) Rt. Hon James Bryce O.M. Privy Counsellor (18 Jan 1918)

**GREECE** Denis Stephanos, Deputy, former Minister of Foreign Affairs (18 March 1908) George Streit Professor of International Law in the University of Athens (18 March 1908) Michel Kébelgy Counsellor at the Mixed Appeal Court of Alexandria (18 March 1908) Typaldo Baana, Deputy Professor of Political Economy at the University of Athens (22 Jan 1909).

**GUATEMALA** M. Francisco Anguiano Doctor of Law Vice President of the National Assembly President of the Council of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the Interior and of Justice (8 February 1910) M. Antonio Batres Janregui Council of State formerly President of the Judiciary and of the Supreme Court of Justice formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction formerly Minister at Washington Rio de Janeiro &c (8 February 1910) M. Carlos Salazar Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Law Guatemalan Counsellor in the Court of Justice of Central America, &c (8 February 1910) M. Francisco de Arce Doctor of Law Charge d'Affaires at the Hague Brussels Paris London and Rome (8 February 1910)

**HAITI** Jacques Nicolas Leger Advocate Envoy and Minister at Washington (21 July 1908) Solon Menos Batonnier of the Order of Advocates of Port-au-Prince (21 July 1908) F. D. Legitime Publicist, former President of the Republic (21 July 1908) Tertulien Guilbaud Advocate former Senator (21 July 1908)

**ITALY** Guido Fubini, Deputy Counsellor of State Professor of International Law (7 Dec 1908) M. Victor Emmanuel Orlando Counsel Professor Deputy formerly Minister of Justice (20 April 1910) H. E. Signor Tittoni Italian Ambassador in Paris (24 April 1911) M. Charles S. Chouzer Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Counsellor of State

**JAPAN** H. E. Baron Ichiro Motono Envoy and Minister at St. Petersburg (30 Nov 1908) Henry Willard Denison Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Tokio (30 Nov 1908)

**LUXEMBURG** Henri Vannerus President of the State Council (10 Oct 1909).

**MEXICO** Jose Yves Limantour Secretary of State for Finances and Public Credit (7 March 1907) Pablo Macedo President of the Monetary Commission Director of the National School of Law (7 March 1907) Joaquin Obregon Gonzalez, Governor of the State of Guanajuato (27 May 1907) Joaquin D. Casasus, Director of the National School of Jurisprudence (2 June 1908).

**NETHERLANDS** H. E. T. M. C. Ayer Minister of State Member of State Council (1 Nov 1908) Jonkh. A. F. de Savornin Lohman former Minister of State Member of the Second Chamber of the States General (1 Nov 1908) Jonkh. G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbroeck Member of the State Council in Extraordinary service (1 Nov 1908) M. W. A. Cort van der Linden formerly Minister of Justice

**NICARAGUA** Désire Pector Consul General at Paris (3 March 1908).

**NORWAY** G. Gram Provincial Governor (11 Dec 1906) H. E. George-Francis Hagerup, former Minister of State and President of the Council (11 Dec 1908), Sigurd Olsen former Minister of State (9 March, 1912) H. J. Horns Deputy Member of the Commission of the International Peace Bureau (9 March 1912)

**PERIA** H. E. Mirza Samad Khan Montasab Saltanah Envoy and Minister at Paris (12 May 1905) H. E. Mirza Hassan Khan Muchir ul Devlet, former Envoy and Minister at St. Petersburg (12 May 1905).

**PERU** H. E. Carlos G. Candamo Envoy and Minister at Paris (2 Sept. 1907) M. Ramón Ribeyro, Doctor of Law President of the Supreme Court of Justice Professor of Public International Law at the University of Lima, formerly Minister of State (23 May, 1910) M. Luis F. Villaran Doctor of Law, Rector of the University of Lima Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State (23 May 1910) H. E. M. Manuel Alvarez Calderon Doctor of Law Professor at the University of Lima Minister at Brussels and Bern (23 May 1910).

- PORTUGAL** H. E. Fernando Mattoso Santos Peer of the Kingdom (14 Nov. 1900) H. E. Francisco Antonio da Velha Beirão Councillor of State Peer of the Kingdom (6 May 1911) H. E. José Cajalho Franco Frazão (Count de Penha Garcia) former President of the Chamber of Deputies (23 May 1910) H. E. Arthur Pinto de Miranda Montenegro former Minister of Justice (23 May 1910).
- ROMANIA** Theodore G. Rosetti former President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice (21 Nov. 1906) Jean Kaldereu Administrator of the Crown Domain (21 Nov. 1906) Jean N. Labovary Deputy formerly Envoy and Minister (21 Nov. 1906) Constantin G. Dăscescu Senator formerly Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Worship and Public Instruction (21 Nov. 1906).
- RUSSIA** Sabouroff Secretary of State Member of the Council of the Empire Senator Actual Privy Councillor (20 Dec. 1909) Tagantzeff Member of the Council of the Empire, Senator Actual Privy Councillor (20 Dec. 1909) Baron Taulé Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of St. Petersburg Councillor of State (20 Dec. 1909) Count L. Kamarowsky Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of Moscow Actual Councillor of State (20 Dec. 1909).
- SALVADOR** Manuel Delgado formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs formerly Envoy and Minister (2 Nov. 1909) Salvador Allegros formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs formerly Envoy and Minister (2 Nov. 1909) Salvador Rodríguez González Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2 Nov. 1909) Alonso Reyes Guerra, Consul General for Germany (1 Aug. 1911).
- SERBIA** George Pavlovitch, President of the Court of Cassation (28 March 1907) H. E. Milovan Milovanovitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs (28 March 1907) H. E. Milenko R. Vemitch Envoy and Minister at Paris (28 March 1907).
- SIAM** Frederick W. Verney Member of the British Parliament formerly Councillor of Legation at London (9 June 1909) Corriganelli Corbelli Councillor of Legation at Paris (9 June, 1909) Jens W. Westengård Minister Plenipotentiary (1 March 1911).
- SPAIN** H. E. M. B. Moret Deputy former President of the Council of Ministers (10 Jan. 1907) H. E. E. Dato Deputy former Minister of Justice (10 Jan. 1907) Rafael M. de Labra, Advocate Senator (10 Jan. 1907) H. E. Manuel García Prieto Marquis de Alhucemas former Minister of Justice.
- SWEDEN** Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjöld Governor of the Province of Upsal (28 Nov. 1910) Johan Fredrik Ivar Afzelius President of the Commission for the Revision of the Law (28 Nov. 1910) Johannes Hellner former Minister (2 Dec. 1906) H. E. Baron Carl Nils Daniel Blitt Envoy and Minister at Rome (2 Dec. 1906).
- SWITZERLAND** H. E. Charles Edouard Lardr Envoy and Minister at Paris (8 Dec. 1906) Eugène Huber Member of the National Council (19 March 1912) Leo Weber formerly Federal Judge, Colonel of Military Justice and Auditor in-Chief of the Swiss Army (appointed to the end of Dec. 1912).
- TURKEY** H. E. Ibrahim Hakky Bey Grand Vizir (26 Jan. 1909) H. E. Gabriel Effendi Nouradoughban Senator formerly Minister of Commerce and Public Works (26 Jan. 1909) H. E. Yorgiadis Effendi Senator (26 Jan. 1909) H. E. Said Bey, President of the Legislative Section of the Council of State (1 Sept. 1909).
- URUGUAY** Juan Pedro Castro former Envoy and Minister at Paris and Brussels (7 Aug. 1907), Juan Zorrilla de San Martín former Minister and Envoy (25 April 1911) José Pedro Masera, Member of the Chamber of Deputies (25 April 1911).
- VENEZUELA** Nicomedes Zuloaga formerly Member of the Court of Cassation (23 March 1909) Francisco Arroyo Parajo Professor of Civil Law at the University of Caracas (23 March 1909) Carlos León formerly Minister of Public Instruction Professor of Political Economy and Sociology at the University of Caracas (23 March 1909) Manuel Antonio Mateo, formerly Minister of Finance (23 March, 1909).

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